

The Library
of the
University of North Carolina



This book was presented

by

N.C. Historical Commission

C917.05

N87m

1929

c.2



00017482332

ii

C917.05 N.C. Historical com-

N87m

1929

cop.

This Book may be kept out **TWO WEEKS ONLY**, and is subject to a fine of **FIVE CENTS** a day thereafter. It was taken out on the day indicated below:

DATE

16 Se

68. NONCE

9 Mar '40

20 May '40

30 Aug '40

Library

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL 1929

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
A. R. NEWSOME
SECRETARY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL COMMISSION

RALEIGH
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
1929

1929

JANUARY	APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FEBRUARY	MAY	AUGUST	NOVEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
MARCH	JUNE	SEPTEMBER	DECEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

1930

JANUARY	APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FEBRUARY	MAY	AUGUST	NOVEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
MARCH	JUNE	SEPTEMBER	DECEMBER
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

PREFACE

This volume is issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission in order to furnish in succinct form information about the State, its government and institutions, which otherwise would require much investigation in many different sources. Unless otherwise stated, the data in each case is the latest available.

Similar manuals were issued by the Secretary of State in 1903, 1905 and 1907, and by the North Carolina Historical Commission in 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1927. The demand for these volumes has been so great that all editions except that of 1927 have been exhausted.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

THOMAS M. PITTMAN, *Chairman*, Henderson

M. C. S. NOBLE.....Chapel Hill

HERIOT CLARKSON.....Raleigh

BEN DIXON MACNEILL.....Raleigh

MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY.....Goldsboro

A. R. NEWSOME, *Secretary*, Raleigh

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Official Register for 1929-1930.....	9
THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT:	
Officers and Members of the Senate.....	15
Senatorial Districts	18
Rules of the Senate.....	19
Standing Committees of the Senate.....	30
Officers and Members of the House of Representatives.....	35
Rules of the House of Representatives.....	41
Standing Committees of the House of Representatives.....	54
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS:	
The Governor.....	63
The Secretary of State.....	70
The Auditor.....	73
The Treasurer.....	75
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	78
The Attorney-General.....	83
Council of State.....	85
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:	
Court of Impeachment.....	91
The Supreme Court.....	92
Superior Courts.....	93
Other Courts.....	94
North Carolina Corporation Commission.....	95
STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS:	
The Adjutant-General's Department.....	101
Department of Agriculture.....	105
Board of Agriculture.....	113
Joint Committee for Agricultural Work	115
Department of Labor and Printing.....	116
Department of Insurance.....	120
State Department of Revenue.....	126
State Board of Assessment.....	128
State Highway Commission.....	132
State Board of Health.....	138
Department of Conservation and Development.....	140
State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.....	152
Child Welfare Commission.....	160
The Budget Bureau.....	164

	PAGE
North Carolina Historical Commission	167
Library Commission of North Carolina	174
State Library	179
Law Library	180
Printing Commission	181
Salary and Wage Commission	182
Judicial Conference	182
Commissioner of Pardons	183
Educational Commission	184
State Board of Equalization	185
State Board of Vocational Education	188
State Committee on High School Text-books	189
Text-book Commission	190
Transportation Advisory Commission	192
State Sinking Fund Commission	193
State Board of Elections	194
State Board of Canvassers	195
State Board of Pensions	196
Commissioner of the Veterans Loan Fund	197
Board of Public Buildings and Grounds	198
Municipal Board of Control	199
Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage	200
Crop Pest Commission	201
North Carolina Park Commission	202
The Tax Commission	203
State Fair	204
County Government Advisory Commission	205
Commission on the Reproduction of the Canova Statue of Washington	206
Bennett Place Memorial Commission	207
The North Carolina Gettysburg Memorial Commission	208
Andrew Johnson Memorial Commission	209
George Washington Bicentennial Commission	210
Board of Medical Examiners	210
Board of Chiropody Examiners	211
The Board of Nurse Examiners of North Carolina	212
Board of Pharmacy	213
North Carolina Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	214
North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners	215
State Board of Accountancy	216
State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration	217
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	218
State Board of Embalmers	219
State Board of Examiners in Optometry	220
State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration	220
State Board of Registration for Engineers and Land Surveyors	221
State Licensing Board for Contractors	223

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

University of North Carolina	227
North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering	231
North Carolina College for Women	237

CONTENTS

7

	PAGE
Cullowhee State Normal School.....	241
Appalachian State Normal School.....	243
East Carolina Teachers' College.....	244
North Carolina Normal Schools and Colleges for the Colored Race.....	246
Fayetteville Colored Normal School.....	248
Elizabeth City Colored Normal School.....	250
Winston-Salem Teachers' College at Winston-Salem.....	251
North Carolina College for Negroes.....	252
Negro Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina.....	253
Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County.....	255

STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

State Hospital at Raleigh.....	259
State Hospital at Morganton.....	261
State Hospital at Goldsboro.....	262
North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.....	263
North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital.....	265
Oxford Orphanage.....	266
The Colored Orphanage of North Carolina.....	267
Soldier's Home.....	269
Confederate Women's Home.....	272
State Prison.....	273
State Bureau of Identification.....	275
North Carolina School for the White Blind and for the Colored Blind and Deaf.....	276
North Carolina School for the Deaf.....	278
Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.....	280
Caswell Training School.....	281
East Carolina Industrial Training School for Boys.....	282
State Training School for Negro Boys.....	283
State Home and Industrial School for Girls and Women.....	284
Industrial Farm Colony for Women.....	286

MISCELLANEOUS:

The North Carolina Railroad Company.....	291
The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company.....	296
The Appalachian and Western North Carolina Railroad Company.....	298
The North Carolina State Capitol.....	299
State Administration Building.....	304
North Carolina Day.....	306
Legal Holidays in North Carolina.....	307
The State Flag.....	310
The Great Seal.....	311
State Motto and Its Origin.....	316
State Song.....	318
The Confederate Museum at Richmond.....	319
The Halifax Resolution.....	320
The Declaration of Independence.....	321

PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, 1928:

National Democratic Platform.....	329
National Republican Platform.....	346

	PAGE
National Farmer Labor Platform	368
National Socialist Platform.....	371
National Prohibition Platform	378
State Democratic Platform.....	379
State Republican Platform.....	385
 ELECTION RETURNS:	
Popular and Electoral Votes for President by States, 1928.....	391
Popular Vote for President by States, 1912-1924.....	392
Vote for President by Counties, 1916-1928.....	394
Vote by Counties for Governor in Democratic Primaries, 1920-1924.....	396
Vote for State Officers in Democratic Primary, 1928.....	398
Vote for State Officers in Democratic Primaries, 1924 and 1928.....	400
Democratic Primary Vote, June 5, 1926, for United States Senator.....	401
Vote for Governor by Counties, 1920-1928.....	402
Vote for United States Senator, 1920-1926.....	404
Vote for Members of Congress, 1922-1928.....	406
Vote for Constitutional Amendments by Counties, 1928.....	411
 CONSTITUTIONS:	
Constitution of the United States of America.....	421
Constitution of the State of North Carolina.....	438
Index to the Constitution of North Carolina.....	499
 CENSUS:	
Population and Area of the Several States and Territories, 1910-1920.....	511
Population (estimated) of North Carolina, 1675-1786.....	513
Census of North Carolina, 1790-1840.....	514
Census of North Carolina, 1850-1920.....	515
Population of North Carolina Cities and Towns, 1900-1920.....	518
North Carolina Counties and County Seats.....	527
Economic Development of North Carolina.....	530
 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:	
Executive Officials.....	533
Justices of the Supreme Court.....	539
Members of Congress.....	543
Members of the General Assembly.....	551

OFFICIAL REGISTER FOR 1929-1930

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

RICHARD T. FOUNTAIN	President of the Senate	Edgecombe
A. H. GRAHAM	Speaker of the House of Representatives	Orange

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

O. MAX GARDNER	Governor	Cleveland
R. T. FOUNTAIN	Lieutenant-Governor	Edgecombe
JAMES A. HARTNESS	Secretary of State	Iredell
BAXTER DURHAM	Auditor	Wake
B. R. LACY	Treasurer	Wake
A. T. ALLEN	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Alexander
DENNIS G. BRUMMITT	Attorney-General	Granville

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

WALTER P. STACY	Chief Justice	New Hanover
W. J. ADAMS	Associate Justice	Moore
HERIOT CLARKSON	Associate Justice	Mecklenburg
GEORGE W. CONNOR	Associate Justice	Wilson
W. J. BROGDEN	Associate Justice	Durham

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

W. L. SMALL	First District	Pasquotank-Elizabeth City
M. V. BARNHILL	Second District	Nash-Rocky Mount
GARLAND E. MIDYETTE	Third District	Northampton-Jackson
FRANK A. DANIELS	Fourth District	Wayne-Goldsboro
R. A. DUNN	Fifth District	Craven-New Bern
H. A. GRADY	Sixth District	Sampson-Clinton
W. C. HARRIS	Seventh District	Wake-Raleigh
E. H. CRANMER	Eighth District	Brunswick-Southport
N. A. SINCLAIR	Ninth District	Cumberland-Fayetteville
WILLIAM A. DEVIN	Tenth District	Granville-Oxford
J. H. CLEMENT	Eleventh District	Forsyth-Winston-Salem
THOMAS J. SHAW	Twelfth District	Guilford-Greensboro
A. M. STACK	Thirteenth District	Union-Monroe
W. F. HARDING	Fourteenth District	Mecklenburg-Charlotte
J. M. OGLESBY	Fifteenth District	Cabarrus-Concord
J. L. WEBB	Sixteenth District	Cleveland-Shelby
T. B. FINLEY	Seventeenth District	Wilkes-Wilkesboro
MICHAEL SCHENCK	Eighteenth District	Henderson-Hendersonville
P. A. McELROY	Nineteenth District	Madison-Marshall
WALTER E. MOORE	Twentieth District	Jackson-Sylva

SOLICITORS

HERBERT R. LEARY	First District	Chowan-Edenton
DONNELL GILLIAM	Second District	Edgecombe-Taboro
R. HUNT PARKER	Third District	Vance-Henderson
C. L. WILLIAMS	Fourth District	Lee-Sanford
D. M. CLARK	Fifth District	Pitt-Greenville
J. A. POWERS	Sixth District	Lenoir-Kinston
L. S. BRASSFIELD	Seventh District	Wake-Raleigh
WOODUS KELLUM	Eighth District	New Hanover-Wilmington
T. A. McNEILL	Ninth District	Robeson-Lumberton
W. B. UMSTEAD	Tenth District	Durham-Durham
S. PORTER GRAVES	Eleventh District	Surry-Mount Airy

J. F. SPRUILL.....	Twelfth District.....	Davidson-Lexington
F. D. PHILLIPS.....	Thirteenth District.....	Richmond-Rockingham
J. G. CARPENTER.....	Fourteenth District.....	Gaston-Gastonia
Z. V. LONG.....	Fifteenth District.....	Iredell-Statesville
L. S. SPURLING.....	Sixteenth District.....	Caldwell-Lenoir
JOHN R. JONES.....	Seventeenth District.....	Wilkes-North Wilkesboro
J. W. PLESS, JR.....	Eighteenth District.....	McDowell-Marion
R. M. WELLS.....	Nineteenth District.....	Buncombe-Asheville
G. C. DAVIS.....	Twentieth District.....	Haywood-Waynesville

CORPORATION COMMISSION

W. T. LEE.....	Chairman.....	Haywood
GEORGE P. PELL.....	Commissioner.....	Forsyth
A. J. MAXWELL.....	Commissioner.....	Craven
R. OTIS SELF.....	Chief Clerk.....	Jackson

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

J. VAN B. METTS.....	The Adjutant General.....	New Hanover
----------------------	---------------------------	-------------

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

W. A. GRAHAM.....	Commissioner.....	Lincoln
-------------------	-------------------	---------

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING

F. D. GRIST.....	Commissioner.....	Caldwell
------------------	-------------------	----------

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

D. C. BONEY.....	Commissioner.....	Lenoir
------------------	-------------------	--------

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

R. A. DOUGHTON.....	Commissioner.....	Alleghany
---------------------	-------------------	-----------

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

ALEX. S. HANES.....	Acting Chairman.....	Moore
---------------------	----------------------	-------

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

C. O'H. LAUGHINGHOUSE.....	Secretary.....	Pitt
----------------------------	----------------	------

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

WADE H. PHILLIPS.....	Director.....	Davidson
-----------------------	---------------	----------

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

MRS. KATE BURR JOHNSON.....	Commissioner.....	Wake
-----------------------------	-------------------	------

CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

E. F. CARTER.....	Executive Secretary.....	Wake
-------------------	--------------------------	------

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

A. R. Newsome.....	Secretary.....	Union
--------------------	----------------	-------

LIBRARY COMMISSION

MRS. LILLIAN B. GRIGGS.....	Secretary.....	Durham
-----------------------------	----------------	--------

STATE LIBRARY

MISS CARRIE L. BROUGHTON Librarian.....Wake

LAW LIBRARY

MARSHALL DEL. HAYWOOD Librarian.....Wake

SALARY AND WAGE COMMISSION

EDWARD B. BRIDGES Executive Secretary.....Mecklenburg

STATE PRISON

GEORGE ROSS POW Superintendent.....Johnston

SUPERIOR COURT CALENDAR, 1929-1930

DISTRICT	SPRING, 1929	FALL, 1929	SPRING, 1930	FALL, 1930
1.....	Judge Devin	Judge Sinclair	Judge Cranmer	Judge Harris
2.....	Judge Small	Judge Devin	Judge Sinclair	Judge Cranmer
3.....	Judge Barnhill	Judge Small	Judge Devin	Judge Sinclair
4.....	Judge Midyette	Judge Barnhill	Judge Small	Judge Devin
5.....	Judge Daniels	Judge Midyette	Judge Barnhill	Judge Small
6.....	Judge Nunn	Judge Daniels	Judge Midyette	Judge Barnhill
7.....	Judge Grady	Judge Nunn	Judge Daniels	Judge Midyette
8.....	Judge Harris	Judge Grady	Judge Nunn	Judge Daniels
9.....	Judge Cranmer	Judge Harris	Judge Grady	Judge Nunn
10.....	Judge Sinclair	Judge Cranmer	Judge Harris	Judge Grady
11.....	Judge Moore	Judge McElroy	Judge Schenck	Judge Finley
12.....	Judge Clement	Judge Moore	Judge McElroy	Judge Schenck
13.....	Judge Shaw	Judge Clement	Judge Moore	Judge McElroy
14.....	Judge Stack	Judge Shaw	Judge Clement	Judge Moore
15.....	Judge Harding	Judge Stack	Judge Shaw	Judge Clement
16.....	Judge Oglesby	Judge Harding	Judge Stack	Judge Shaw
17.....	Judge Webb	Judge Oglesby	Judge Harding	Judge Stack
18.....	Judge Finley	Judge Webb	Judge Oglesby	Judge Harding
19.....	Judge Schenck	Judge Finley	Judge Webb	Judge Oglesby
20.....	Judge McElroy	Judge Schenck	Judge Finley	Judge Webb



PART I

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

1. OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.
2. MEMBERS OF THE SENATE (Arranged Alphabetically).
3. MEMBERS OF THE SENATE (Arranged by Districts).
4. SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.
5. RULES OF THE SENATE.
6. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.
7. OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
8. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Arranged Alphabetically).
9. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Arranged by Counties).
10. RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
11. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

OFFICERS

R. T. FOUNTAIN	President	Edgecombe
T. L. JOHNSON	President, <i>pro tem.</i>	Robeson
LEROY B. MARTIN	Principal Clerk	Yadkin
O. P. SHELL	Sergeant-at-Arms	Harnett
EXUM T. LEWIS	Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	Nash
NEEDHAM MANGUM	Reading Clerk	Wake
REV. A. COREY	Engrossing Clerk	Martin

SENATORS (Alphabetically Arranged)

Name	District	Party	Post Office
Alderman, J. T.	Fourteenth	Democrat	Henderson, N. C.
Beam, Amos R.	Twenty-seventh	Democrat	Forest City N. C.
Blount, M. K.	Fifth	Democrat	Greenville, N. C.
Blue, L. M.	Eighteenth	Democrat	Gibson, N. C.
Brawley S. C.	Sixteenth	Democrat	Durham, N. C.
Bridger, J. C.	Tenth	Democrat	Bladenboro, N. C.
Broughton, J. M.	Thirteenth	Democrat	Raleigh, N. C.
Burnett, John	Thirty-third	Republican	Bryson City, N. C.
Canaday, C. C.	Eighth	Democrat	Benson, N. C.
Clark, Walter	Twentieth	Democrat	Charlotte, N. C.
Clark, W. G.	Fourth	Democrat	Tarboro, N. C.
Cranford, C. C.	Twelfth	Democrat	Asheboro, N. C.
Duncan, J. S.	Seventeenth	Republican	Greensboro, N. C.
Galloway, T. C.	Thirty-second	Democrat	Brevard, N. C.
Gay, A. C.	Third	Democrat	Jackson, N. C.
Gravely, L. L.	Sixth	Democrat	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Gregory, F. H.	Fourth	Democrat	Halifax, N. C.
Haywood, F. J.	Twentieth	Democrat	Concord, N. C.
Hester, B. F.	Fifteenth	Democrat	Roxboro, N. C.
Higgins, Carlisle W.	Twenty-ninth	Democrat	Sparta, N. C.
Hobbs, S. H.	Ninth	Democrat	Clinton, N. C.
Ivey, Dr. H. B.	Eighth	Republican	Goldsboro, N. C.
Johnson, Robert G.	Ninth	Democrat	Burgaw, N. C.
Johnson, T. L.	Eleventh	Democrat	Lumberton, N. C.
Joyce, R. T.	Twenty-third	Republican	Westfield, N. C.
Lawrence, Lloyd J.	First	Democrat	Murfreesboro, N. C.
MacKethan, E. R.	Tenth	Democrat	Fayetteville, N. C.
Makepeace, O. P.	Thirteenth	Democrat	Sanford, N. C.
Martin, L. A.	Eighteenth	Democrat	Lexington, N. C.
McMullan, Harry	Second	Democrat	Washington, N. C.
McQueen, W. B.	Twelfth	Democrat	Raeford, N. C.
Millner, H. L.	Twenty-eighth	Democrat	Morganton, N. C.
Peel, Elbert S.	Second	Democrat	Williamston, N. C.
Person, W. M.	Sixth	Democrat	Louisburg, N. C.
Plemmons, Ira	Thirtieth	Republican	Hot Springs, N. C.

SENATORS—*Continued*

Name	District	Party	Postoffice
Price, Henry L.-----	Nineteenth-----	Democrat--	Monroe, N. C.
Raymer, Dewey L.-----	Twenty-fifth-----	Republican--	Statesville, N. C.
Reynolds, J. F.-----	Seventeenth-----	Republican--	Wentworth, N. C.
Rhyne, O. J.-----	Twenty-sixth-----	Republican--	Dallas, N. C.
Scott, R. W.-----	Sixteenth-----	Democrat--	Haw River, N. C.
Sigmon, Jesse C.-----	Twenty-fifth-----	Republican--	Newton, N. C.
Smith, L. L.-----	Twenty-first-----	Republican--	Mt. Ulla, N. C.
Smith, W. Erskine-----	Nineteenth-----	Democrat--	Albemarle, N. C.
Tapp, L. P.-----	Seventh-----	Democrat--	Kinston, N. C.
Ward, Wm. F.-----	Seventh-----	Democrat--	New Bern, N. C.
Weaver, Guy-----	Thirty-first-----	Republican--	Asheville, N. C.
Whedbee, Charles-----	First-----	Democrat--	Hertford, N. C.
Williams, S. Carter-----	Twenty-fourth-----	Republican--	Yadkinville, N. C.
Womble, B. S.-----	Twenty-second-----	Democrat--	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Wood, W. F.-----	Twenty-seventh-----	Democrat--	Marion, N. C.

SENATORS

(Arranged by Districts)

First District—Lloyd J. Lawrence, Murfreesboro (D); Chas. Whedbee, Hertford (D).

Second District—Elbert S. Peel, Williamston (D); Harry McMullan, Washington (D).

Third District—A. C. Gay, Jackson (D).

Fourth District—W. G. Clark, Tarboro (D); F. H. Gregory, Halifax (D).

Fifth District—M. K. Blount, Greenville (D).

Sixth District—W. M. Person, Louisburg (D); L. L. Gravely, Rocky Mount (D).

Seventh District—L. P. Tapp, Kinston (D); Wm. F. Ward, New Bern (D).

Eighth District—Dr. H. B. Ivey, Goldsboro (R); C. C. Canaday, Benson (D).

Ninth District—Robert G. Johnson, Burgaw (D); S. H. Hobbs, Clinton (D).

Tenth District—J. A. Bridger, Bladenboro (D); E. R. MacKethan, Fayetteville (D).

Eleventh District—T. L. Johnson, Lumberton (D).

Twelfth District—W. B. McQueen, Raeford (D); C. C. Cranford, Asheboro (D).

Thirteenth District—O. P. Makepeace, Sanford (D); J. M. Broughton, Raleigh (D).

Fourteenth District—J. T. Alderman, Henderson (D).

Fifteenth District—B. F. Hester, Hurdle Mills, R. 3 (D).

Sixteenth District—R. W. Scott, Mebane (D); S. C. Brawley, Durham (D).

Seventeenth District—J. S. Duncan, Greensboro (R); John F. Reynolds, Wentworth (R).

Eighteenth District—L. A. Martin, Lexington (D); L. M. Blue, Gibson (D).

Nineteenth District—Henry L. Price, Monroe R. 5 (D); W. Erskine Smith, Albemarle (D).

Twentieth District—Walter Clark, Charlotte (D); F. J. Haywood, Concord (D).

Twenty-first District—L. L. Smith, Mt. Ulla (R).

Twenty-second District—B. S. Womble, Winston-Salem (D).

Twenty-third District—R. T. Joyce, Westfield (R).

Twenty-fourth District—S. Carter Williams, Yadkinville (R).

Twenty-fifth District—Jesse C. Sigmon, Newton (R); Dewey L. Raymer, Statesville (R).

Twenty-sixth District—O. J. Rhyne, Dallas, R. 2 (R).

Twenty-seventh District—W. F. Wood, Marion (D); Amos R. Beam, Forest City (D).

Twenty-eighth District—H. L. Millner, Morganton (R).

Twenty-ninth District—Carlisle W. Higgins, Sparta (D).

Thirtieth District—Ira Plemmons, Hot Springs (R).

Thirty-first District—Guy Weaver, Asheville (R).

Thirty-second District—T. C. Galloway, Brevard (D).

Thirty-third District—John Burnett, Bryson City (R).

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

Ch. 161, P. L. 1921

First District—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank and Perquimans counties shall elect two senators.

Second District—Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Tyrrell, and Washington shall elect two senators.

Third District—Bertie and Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fourth District—Edgecombe and Halifax shall elect two senators.

Fifth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Sixth District—Franklin, Nash and Wilson shall elect two senators.

Seventh District—Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow shall elect two senators.

Eighth District—Johnston and Wayne shall elect two senators.

Ninth District—Duplin, New Hanover, Pender, and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Tenth District—Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, and Cumberland shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Harnett, Hoke, Moore, and Randolph shall elect two senators.

Thirteenth District—Chatham, Lee, and Wake shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Vance and Warren shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Granville and Person shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Alamance, Caswell, Durham, and Orange shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Guilford and Rockingham shall elect two senators.

Eighteenth District—Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond, and Scotland shall elect two senators.

Nineteenth District—Anson, Stanly, and Union shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Cabarrus and Mecklenburg shall elect two senators.

Twenty-first District—Rowan shall elect one senator.

Twenty-second District—Forsyth shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Stokes and Surry shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Davie, Wilkes, and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Catawba, Iredell, and Lincoln shall elect two senators.

Twenty-sixth District—Gaston shall elect one senator.

Twenty-seventh District—Cleveland, Henderson, McDowell, Polk, and Rutherford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-eighth District—Alexander, Burke and Caldwell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Avery, Madison, Mitchell, and Yancey shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Buncombe shall elect one senator.

Thirty-second District—Haywood, Jackson, and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, and Swain shall elect one senator.

RULES OF THE SENATE, 1929

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceeding day shall be read, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

2. After reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reports of standing committees.
- (2) Reports of select committees.
- (3) Announcement of petitions, bills and resolutions.
- (4) Unfinished business of preceding day.
- (5) Special orders.

(6) General orders. First, bills and resolutions on third reading; second, bills and resolutions on second reading. But messages from the Governor and House of Representatives and communications and reports from State officers and reports from the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Enrolled Bills may be received and acted on under any order of business.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

3. He shall take the chair promptly at the appointed time and proceed with the business of the Senate according to the rules adopted. At any time during the absence of the President, the President *pro tempore*, who shall be elected, shall preside, and he is hereby vested, during such time, with all powers of the President except that of giving a casting vote in case of a tie when he shall have voted as a Senator.

4. He shall assign to doorkeepers their respective duties, and shall appoint such pages and laborers as may be necessary, each of whom shall receive the same compensation as is now provided by law.

OF THE CLERK

5. The President and Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they stand upon the Calendar, unless otherwise ordered as hereinafter provided. The Calendar shall include the numbers and titles of bills and joint resolutions which have passed the House of Representatives and have been received by the Senate for concurrence.

6. The Clerk shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed by a vote of three-fifths or two-thirds of the Senate, whenever such vote may be required by the Constitution and laws of the State.

ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS

7. Every Senator presenting a paper shall endorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the General Assembly, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement

of such report, with the name of the committee and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, which shall contain a brief statement of the subject or contents of the bill, with his name; and all bills, resolutions, petitions, and memorials shall be delivered to the Clerk and by him handed to the President to be by him referred, and he shall announce the titles and references of the same, which shall be entered on the Journal.

8. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered at the table, and read by the President or Clerk before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before decision or amendment.

9. If any question contains several distinct propositions it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator, provided each subdivision, if left to itself, shall form a substantive proposition.

10. When the President is putting a question, or a division by counting shall be had, no Senator shall walk out of or across the chamber, nor when a Senator is speaking pass between him and the President.

11. Every Senator wishing to speak or debate, or to present a petition or other paper, or to make a motion or to report, shall rise from his seat and address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by him. No senator shall speak or debate more than twice nor longer than thirty minutes on the same day on the same subject without leave of the Senate, and when two or more Senators rise at once the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

12. Every Senator who shall be within the bar of the Senate when the question is stated by the chair shall vote thereon, unless he shall be excused by the Senate or unless he be directly interested in the question; and the bar of the Senate shall include the entire Senate Chamber.

13. When a motion to adjourn or for recess shall be affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place until adjournment or recess shall be declared by the President.

STANDING COMMITTEES

14. The following committees shall be named by the Lieutenant-Governor:

- On Agriculture.
- On Appropriations.
- On Banks and Currency.
- On Claims.
- On Commerce.
- On Congressional Districts.
- On Constitutional Amendments.
- On Corporation Commission.
- On Corporations.
- On Counties, Cities, and Towns.
- On Distribution of Governor's Message.
- On Education.
- On Election Law.
- On Engrossed Bills.
- On Federal Relations.
- On Finance.
- On Fish, Fisheries, and Shell-fish.
- On Caswell Training School.
- On Game Law.
- On Immigration.
- On Insane Asylums.
- On Institutions for the Blind.
- On Institutions for the Deaf.
- On Insurance.
- On Internal Improvements.
- On Journal.
- On Judicial Districts.
- On Judiciary, No. 1.
- On Judiciary, No. 2.
- On Manufacturing.
- On Military Affairs.
- On Mining.
- On Penal Institutions.
- On Pensions and Soldiers' Home.
- On Privileges and Elections.
- On Propositions and Grievances.

- On Public Health.
- On Public Roads.
- On Public Welfare.
- On Railroads.
- On Rules.
- On Salaries and Fees.
- On Senate Expenditures.
- On Senatorial Districts.

15. JOINT COMMITTEES

- On Library.
- On Printing.
- On Trustees of the University.
- On Consolidated Statutes.
- On Trustees State College.

16. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all bills, amendments, and resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make a report when they find them correctly engrossed: *Provided*, that when a bill is typewritten and has no interlineations therein, and has passed the Senate without amendment, it shall be sent to the House without engrossment, unless otherwise ordered.

17. The Committee on Appropriations shall carefully examine all bills and resolutions appropriating or paying any moneys out of the State Treasury, except bills creating or increasing salaries, which shall be referred to the proper committee: *Provided*, said committee shall report to the Appropriations Committee the amount allowed, and keep an accurate record of the same and report to the Senate from time to time.

18. Every report of the committee upon a bill or resolution which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the general orders with the bill or resolution; and the report of the committee shall show that a majority of the committee were present and voted.

19. That no committee shall be composed of more than nine members unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall, without objection from the Senate, appoint a greater number on any committee.

ON GENERAL ORDERS AND SPECIAL ORDERS

20. Any bill or other matter may be made a special order for a particular day or hour by a vote of the majority of the Senators voting, and if it shall not be completed on that day it shall be returned to its place on the Calendar, unless it shall be made a special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any special order or subsequent order for the day, but such subsequent order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

21. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third. After the first reading, unless a motion shall be made by some Senator, it shall be the duty of the President to refer the subject-matter to an appropriate committee. No bill shall be amended until it shall have been twice read.

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THERE IS NOT A QUORUM VOTING

22. If, on taking the question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be again read and the question taken thereon; if the bill fail a second time for the want of the necessary number being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost, but shall be returned to the Calendar in its proper order.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

23. When a question is before the Senate no motion shall be received except those herein specified, which motions shall have precedence as follows, viz:

- (1) For an adjournment.
- (2) To lay on the table.
- (3) For the previous question.
- (4) To postpone indefinitely.
- (5) To postpone to a certain day.
- (6) To commit to a standing committee.

- (7) To commit to a select committee.
- (8) To amend.
- (9) To substitute.

24. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending the question shall be taken up on such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. However, any Senator may move the previous question and may restrict the same to an amendment or other matter then under discussion. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

25. When a motion for the previous question is made and is pending, debate shall cease, and only a motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be in order, which motion shall be put as follows: adjourn, previous question, lay on the table. After a motion for the previous question is made, pending a second thereto, any member may give notice that he desires to offer an amendment to the bill or other matter under consideration; and after the previous question is seconded such member shall be entitled to offer his amendment in pursuance of such notice.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT DEBATE

26. The motions to adjourn and lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

27. The respective motions to postpone to a certain day, or to commit, shall preclude debate on the main question.

28. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

29. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

30. Any Senator requesting to be excused from voting may make, either immediately before or after the vote shall have been

called and before the result shall have been announced, a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without debate. Any Senator may explain his vote on any bill pending by obtaining permission of the President before the vote is put: *Provided*, that not more than three minutes shall be consumed in such explanation.

QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE

31. No bill or resolution on its third reading shall be acted on out of the regular order in which it stands on the Calendar, and no bill or resolution shall be acted upon on its third reading the same day on which it passed its second reading unless so ordered by two-thirds of the Senators present.

32. No bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage except on the last day of the session, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

33. No bill or resolution, after being laid upon the table upon motion, shall be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

DECORUM IN DEBATE

34. No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order in debate unless preceded by a motion or resolution of censure.

35. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he was in order or not; if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and if a Senator is called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better able to judge of the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

36. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum or the longest time.

37. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator who shall have voted in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day or the next following legislative day on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered shall have taken place, unless the same shall be made by the Committee on Enrolled Bills for verbal or grammatical errors in the bills, when the same may be made at any time. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once.

38. All bills and resolutions shall take their place upon the Calendar according to their number, and shall be taken up in regular order, unless otherwise ordered.

39. No smoking shall be allowed on the floor of the Senate Chamber during the sessions.

40. Senators and visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session, and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber.

41. No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time he is absent without leave.

42. No person other than the executive and judicial officers of the State, members and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and ex-members shall be permitted within the Senate Chamber.

43. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended, or rescinded except on a two-thirds vote of the Senators present: *Provided*, that this shall not apply to Rule 55.

44. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are authorized to send the doorkeeper, or any other person, for any or all absent Senators, as a majority of the Senators present shall determine.

45. The ayes and noes may be called for on any question before the vote is taken, and if seconded by one-fifth of the Senators present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes, and the same shall be entered upon the Journal.

46. The President of the Senate, whenever it shall appear to him to be necessary in order to expedite the public business, shall appoint clerks to such Senate committees as may be in need of same.

47. Every bill introduced into the Senate shall be printed or typewritten. Amendments need not be typewritten.

48. The Clerk of the Senate shall provide a box of sufficient size, with an opening through the top, for the reception of bills; such box shall be kept under lock and key and shall be stationed on the Clerk's desk. The President of the Senate shall have in his charge and keeping the key to such box. All bills which are to be introduced into the Senate shall be deposited in such box before the session begins. At the proper time the President shall open the box and take therefrom the bills. Such bills shall be read by their titles, which reading shall constitute the first reading of the bill, and unless otherwise disposed of shall be referred to the proper committee. A bill may be introduced by unanimous consent at any time during the session.

49. The Chief Engrossing Clerk of the Senate shall appoint, with the approval of the President of the Senate, as his assistants not more than four competent stenographers and typewriters. Should the public business require more than this number the presiding officer may appoint such additional ones as may be necessary. Such stenographers and typewriters shall work under the direction and supervision of the Engrossing Clerk. They shall also make for the members who introduce a bill, without extra cost, one original and two carbon copies of all bills.

50. The Journal of the Senate shall be typewritten in duplicate, original and carbon, the original to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State as the record, and the other (carbon) copy to be delivered to the State Printer.

51. All bills and resolutions reported unfavorably by the committee to which they were referred, and having no minority report, shall lie upon the table, but may be taken from the table and placed upon the Calendar at the request of any Senator.

52. That in case of adjournment without any hour being named, the Senate shall reconvene the next legislative day at 11 o'clock a. m.

53. When a bill is materially modified or the scope of its application extended or decreased, or if the county or counties to

which it applies be changed, the title of the bill shall be changed by the Senator introducing the bill or by the committee having it in charge, or by the Engrossing Clerk, so as to indicate the full purport of the bill as amended and the county or counties to which it applies.

54. It shall be the duty of the Principal Clerk to furnish to the presiding officer and the members of the Senate all necessary stationery, which shall be provided for out of the funds set apart for the expenses of the General Assembly.

55. After a bill has been tabled or has failed to pass on any of its readings, the contents of such bill or the principal provisions of its subject-matter shall not be embodied in any other measure. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair, such measure shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the elected membership of the Senate; *Provided*, no local bill shall be held by the Chair as embodying the provisions, or being identical with any State-wide measure which has been laid upon the table or failed to pass any of its readings.

56. That in the event of the absence of the President of the Senate and the President *pro tempore*, at any time fixed for the reconvening of the Senate, the Principal Clerk of the Senate, or, in his absence also, some member of the Senate Committee on Rules shall call the Senate to order and designate some member to act as President.

57. Whenever a public bill is introduced, a carbon copy thereof shall accompany the bill. On the same day that such public bill is introduced the Chief Clerk shall deliver the carbon copy to the Public Printer and cause four hundred (400) copies thereof to be printed. On the morning following the delivery of the printed copies the Chief Clerk shall cause the Chief Page to have a copy thereof put upon the desk of each member and then retain the other printed copies in his office. A sufficient number for the use of the committee to whom the bill is referred shall be by the Chief Clerk delivered to the chairman or clerk of the committee. If the bill is passed, the remaining copies shall be by the Chief Clerk delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of the House of Representatives. No committee shall

consider or report any public bill until after the same shall have been printed as herein provided for. In the event the member introducing the bill and the Chief Clerk shall differ as to whether it is a public bill, the question shall be left to the decision of the President of the Senate whose decision shall be final. The cost of printing as herein provided for shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture. Senators Scott, chairman; Hobbs, Clark of Edgecombe, Hester, Lawrence, McQueen, Blue, Tapp, Gregory, Makepeace.

Appropriations. Senators Tapp, chairman; Higgins, Johnson of Robeson, Gregory, Smith of Stanly, Beam, Blue, Broughton, Clark of Edgecombe, Gay, Blount, Brawley, Martin, Ward, Weaver, Duncan, Millner, Reynolds.

Banks and Currency. Senators Wood, chairman, Gregory, Broughton, Clark of Edgecombe, Blount, Haywood, Johnson of Robeson, Smith of Stanly, Tapp, Price, Higgins, Duncan, Joyce, Scott.

Caswell Training School. Senators Gregory, chairman; Ward, Tapp, Blount, Makepeace, Hester, Scott, Ivey, Rhyne, Plemmons.

Claims. Senators Gay, chairman; Brawley, Blue, Broughton, Johnson of Robeson, Price, Tapp, Ward, Whedbee, Wood, Weaver, Sigmon, Reynolds.

Commerce. Senators Johnson of Pender, chairman; Clark of Mecklenburg, Broughton, McMullan, Whedbee, Beam, Cranford, Alderman, Gravely, Peel, Lawrence, Ivey, Joyce.

Congressional Districts. Senators Brount, chairman; Brawley, Galloway, Gay, Haywood, Hobbs, Johnson of Robeson, Rhyne, Plemmons, Ward.

Consolidated Statutes. Senators McQueen, chairman; Blount, Canaday, Johnson of Pender, Martin, MacKethan, Person, Whedbee, Smith of Stanly, Raymer, Williams.

Constitutional Amendments. Senators McMullan, chairman; McQueen, MacKethan, Canaday, Clark of Mecklenburg, Galloway, Gay, Higgins, Johnson of Robeson, Lawrence, Joyce, Millner.

Corporations. Senators Gravely, chairman; Whedbee, Blount, Bridger, Cranford, Gay, Gregory, Hobbs, Johnson of Robeson, Person, Williams, Sigmon, Smith of Rowan, Reynolds, Beam.

Corporation Commission. Senators Bridger, chairman; Blount, Broughton, Cranford, Gay, Haywood, Hobbs, Martin, Price, Wood, Sigmon, Reynolds.

Counties, Cities and Towns. Senators Clark of Edgecombe, chairman; Galloway, Canaday, Smith of Stanly, Johnson of Pendar, Beam, Martin, McMullan, Peel, Tapp, Ward, Weaver, Duncan, Raymer, McQueen.

Courts and Judicial Districts. Senators Clark of Mecklenburg, chairman; Blount, Brawley, Canaday, Clark of Edgecombe, Gay, Gravely, Martin, Peel, Smith of Stanly, Womble, Duncan, Rhyne.

Distribution of the Governor's Message. Senators Hester, chairman; Gregory, Blount, Galloway, Wood, Beam, Clark of Mecklenburg, Scott, Sigmon, Plemmons, Joyce.

Education. Senators Blue, chairman; Broughton, Johnson of Robeson, Gregory, Smith of Stanly, Beam, Womble, Alderman, Blount, McMullan, Bridger, Higgins, Gravely, Makepeace, Gay, Brawley, Galloway, Weaver, Duncan, Martin, Price.

Election Law. Senators Higgins, chairman; Peel, Beam, McMullan, Tapp, Johnson of Pender, Canaday, Smith of Stanly, Martin, Clark of Edgecombe, Rhyne, Johnson of Robeson.

Engrossed Bills. Senators Galloway, chairman; Alderman, Blue, Burnett, Canaday, Peel, Smith of Rowan, Smith of Stanly, Gay, Hobbs.

Enrolled Bills. Senators Ward, chairman; Scott, Gregory, Canaday, Hobbs, Martin, Beam, McQueen, Gay, Smith of Rowan, Sigmon, Burnett.

Federal Relations. Senators Person, chairman; Scott, Broughton, Clark of Mecklenburg, McMullan, Peel, Johnson of Robeson, Whedbee, Raymer, Williams, Duncan.

Finance. Senators Womble, chairman; Blue, Bridger, Price, Canaday, Clark of Mecklenburg, Cranford, Gravely, Haywood, Hester, Hobbs, Lawrence, Makepeace, McMullan, Person, Scott, Tapp, Whedbee, Wood, Raymer, Williams, McQueen.

Fish and Fisheries. Senators Lawrence, chairman; Whedbee, Blount, Bridger, Clark of Mecklenburg, Cranford, Galloway, Johnson of Pender, McMullan, Person, Tapp, Raymer, Wood, Williams.

Game Laws. Senators Cranford, chairman; Brawley, Martin, Whedbee, Smith of Stanly, Higgins, Johnson of Pender, Gay, Duncan, Millner.

Immigration. Senators Beam, chairman; Cranford, Galloway, Haywood, Smith of Stanly, Price, Ward, Womble, Williams, Raymer, Weaver.

Insane Asylums. Senators Peel, chairman; Clark of Edgecombe, Smith of Stanly, Tapp, Beam, Bridger, Cranford, Haywood, Martin, Ward, Ivey, Millner, Wood, Blue.

Institutions for the Blind. Senators Alderman, chairman; Blue, Galloway, Gregory, Haywood, Makepeace, McMullan, McQueen, Person, Price, Reynolds, Wood, Williams, Smith of Rowan.

Institutions for Deaf. Senators Hester, chairman; Beam, Bridger, Broughton, Gravely, Hobbs, Lawrence, Person, Wood, Millner, Plemmons.

Insurance. Senators Canaday, chairman; MacKethan, Haywood, Clark of Mecklenburg, Cranford, Galloway, Gay, Gregory, Hester, Rhyne, Plemmons, Sigmon, Johnson of Robeson.

Internal Improvements. Senators Ward, chairman; Wood, Womble, Whedbee, McQueen, Martin, Makepeace, Hobbs, Hester, Haywood, Rhyne, Smith of Rowan, Ivey.

Journal. Senators Johnson of Pender, chairman; Beam, Canaday, Cranford, Gay, Gravely, Hester, Joyce, Plemmons, Rhyne.

Judiciary No. 1. Senators Broughton, chairman; Brawley, Canaday, Clark of Mecklenburg, Person, MacKethan, Lawrence, Ward, Higgins, Galloway, Peel, Johnson of Robeson, Sigmon, Weaver.

Judiciary No. 2. Senators Blount, chairman; McMullan, Johnson of Pender, Smith of Stanly, Womble, Gay, Martin, McQueen, Whedbee, Duncan, Raymer, Williams, Reynolds.

Library. Senators Alderman, chairman; Bridger, Clark of Mecklenburg; Gregory, Lawrence, MacKethan, Ward, Whedbee, Ivey, Duncan.

Manufacturing. Senators Beam, chairman; Haywood, Blue, Clark of Mecklenburg, Cranford, Galloway, Gravely, Hester, Makepeace, Millner, Reynolds, Smith of Stanly.

Military Affairs. Senators MacKethan, chairman; Clark of Mecklenburg, Gay, Johnson of Pender, Peel, Smith of Stanly, Ward, Higgins, Ivey, Duncan.

Mining. Senators McQueen, chairman; Galloway, Wood, Beam, Womble, Price, Haywood, Millner, Sigmon, Joyce.

Penal Institutions. Senators Brawley, chairman; Smith of Stanly, Beam, Alderman, Blue, Bridger, Gregory, McQueen, Ward, Clark of Edgecombe, Makepeace, Clark of Mecklenburg, Burnett, Reynolds, Rhyne, Plemmons.

Pensions and Soldiers' Home. Senators Hobbs, chairman; Alderman, Beam, Blue, Bridger, Burnett, Galloway, Hester, Joyce, MacKethan, Person, Price, Scott, Weaver.

Printing. Senators Price, chairman; Alderman, Clark of Mecklenburg, Gay, Haywood, Hester, Johnson of Pender, MacKethan, McMullan, Tapp, Wood, Burnett, Reynolds, Smith of Rowan.

Privileges and Elections. Senators Brawley, chairman; Peel, Person, Johnson of Pender, Johnson of Robeson, Lawrence, Higgins, Bridger, McMullan, Blount, Smith of Rowan, Rhyne.

Propositions and Grievances. Senators Person, chairman; Brawley, Bridger, Broughton, Cranford, Galloway, Hobbs, Johnson of Robeson, Lawrence, Makepeace, Price, Raymer, Reynolds, Ward.

Public Health. Senators Haywood, chairman; Canaday, Womble, Lawrence, Blount, Cranford, Brawley, Galloway, Peel, Clark of Edgecombe, Gravely, Ivey, Weaver, Duncan, Raymer.

Public Roads. Senators Smith of Stanly, chairman; Johnson of Robeson, Johnson of Pender, Canaday, Gravely, Bridger, Gay, Gregory, Makepeace, Lawrence, McMullan, Peel, Tapp, Wood, Smith of Rowan, Plemmons, Price, Ward, Galloway, Brawley, Clark of Mecklenburg.

Public Welfare. Senators Martin, chairman; Blount, Alderman, Brawley, MacKethan, Makepeace, Womble, Higgins, Gravely, Millner, Weaver.

Railroads. Senators Whedbee, chairman; Wood, Womble, Ward, Tapp, Scott, Price, Peel, Makepeace, Haywood, Smith of Rowan, Sigmon.

Rules. Senators Johnson of Robeson, chairman; Blount, Blue, Womble, Broughton, Brawley, Smith of Stanly, Person, Clark of Edgecombe, Tapp, Bridger.

Salaries and Fees. Senators Makepeace, chairman; Blount, Canaday, Clark of Edgecombe, Gregory, Higgins, Johnson of Robeson, Martin of Davidson, McMullan, Womble, Williams, Sigmon.

Senate Expenditures. Senators Galloway, chairman; Clark of Edgecombe, Alderman, Tapp, Beam, Bridger, Canaday, Gravely, Gregory, Higgins, Ivey, Joyce.

Senatorial Apportionment. Senators McMullan, chairman; Gay, Clark of Edgecombe, Smith of Stanly, Beam, Makepeace, MacKethan, Tapp, Burnett, Plemmons.

Trustees of the State College. Senators Johnson of Robeson, chairman; Scott, Broughton, Hester, Blue, Canaday, Peel, Ivey, Johnson of Pender, Lawrence.

Trustees of University. Senators Gregory, chairman; Whedbee, Clark of Mecklenburg, Person, Smith of Stanly, Higgins, Martin, McMullan, Brawley, Peel, Weaver.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICERS

A. H. GRAHAM	Speaker	Orange
ALEX LASSITER	Principal Clerk	Bertie
JOHN D. BERRY	Reading Clerk	Wake
C. M. HIGGINS	Sergeant-at-arms	Rowan
JOHN A. LISK	Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	Montgomery
MISS ROSA B. MUND	Engrossing Clerk	Cabarrus

REPRESENTATIVES (Alphabetically Arranged)

Name	County	Party	Postoffice
Alexander, Dr. S. A.	Union	Democrat	Monroe, N. C.
Andrews, Wiley W.	Wayne	Democrat	Goldsboro, N. C.
Armstrong, C. P.	Gaston	Republican	Belmont, N. C.
Baucom, A. V.	Wake	Democrat	Apex, N. C.
Bender, R. P.	Jones	Democrat	Mocksville, N. C.
Bernard, H.	Surry	Republican	Pilot Mountain, N. C.
Biggerstaff, George	Rutherford	Democrat	Rutherfordton, N. C.
Black, Sam	Cabarrus	Democrat	Harrisburg, N. C., No. 2
Blair, John B.	Guilford	Republican	High Point, N. C.
Boren, Norman, A.	Guilford	Democrat	Greensboro, N. C.
Bost, Luther, H.	Stanly	Democrat	Albemarle, N. C.
Boswell, Rev. R. H.	Wilson	Democrat	Wilson, N. C.
Boyd, J. R.	Haywood	Democrat	Waynesville, N. C.
Brinson, F. C.	Pamlico	Democrat	Bayboro, N. C.
Brock, Geo. F.	Graham	Republican	Robbinsville, N. C.
Brooks, E. C., Jr.	Durham	Democrat	Durham, N. C.
Bruton, T. Wade	Montgomery	Democrat	Troy, N. C.
Burke, Harold	Alexander	Democrat	Taylorsville, N. C.
Butler, John S.	Robeson	Democrat	St. Pauls, N. C.
Byrd, J. McKay	Harnett	Republican	Coats, N. C.
Carpenter, Carl G.	Gaston	Republican	Bessemer City, N. C.
Carr, Dr. R. L.	Duplin	Democrat	Rosehill, N. C.
Costen, T. W.	Gates	Democrat	Gatesville, N. C.
Cowles, Chas. H.	Wilkes	Republican	Wilkesboro
Cox, Dr. B. T.	Pitt	Democrat	Winterville, N. C.
Cox, C. N.	Randolph	Republican	Asheboro, N. C.
Cox, R. M.	Forsyth	Democrat	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Craigsmiles, J. G.	Mitchell	Republican	Bakersville, B. C.
Crudup, John B.	Vance	Democrat	Henderson, N. C.
Darden, John W.	Washington	Democrat	Plymouth, N. C.
Davis, Geo. E.	Hyde	Democrat	Lake Landing, N. C.
Eaker, Chas. L.	Lincoln	Republican	Cherryville, N. C.
Edwards, Dr. J. D.	Chatham	Democrat	Siler City, N. C.
Etheridge, R. Bruce	Dare	Democrat	Manteo, N. C.
Eure, Thad A.	Hertford	Democrat	Winton, N. C.
Everett, A. J.	Martin	Democrat	Palmyra, N. C.
Ewing, W. C.	Cumberland	Democrat	Fayetteville, N. C.
Flanagan, E. G.	Pitt	Democrat	Greenville, N. C.
Flynt, Geo. W.	Forsyth	Democrat	Winston-Salem, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

Name	County	Party	Postoffice
Gill, E. M.	Scotland	Democrat	Laurinburg, N. C.
Graham, A. H.	Orange	Democrat	Hillsboro, N. C.
Grant, A. T., Jr.	Davie	Republican	Mocksville, N. C.
Grantham, T. A.	Craven	Democrat	New Bern, N. C.
Gwynn, P. H.	Rockingham	Republican	Leaksville, N. C.
Halstead, W. I.	Camden	Democrat	South Mills, N. C.
Hamlin, L. P.	Transylvania	Republican	Brevard, N. C.
Hancock, F. W., Jr.	Granville	Democrat	Oxford, N. C.
Hanes, R. M.	Forsyth	Democrat	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Hargett, Fred W. Jr.	Onslow	Democrat	Jacksonville, N. C.
Harris, R. L.	Person	Democrat	Roxboro, N. C.
Hart, Dr. J. E.	Anson	Democrat	Wadesboro, N. C.
Hawkins, Ernest	Cherokee	Republican	Murphy, N. C.
Herbert, John C.	Clay	Republican	Hayesville, N. C.
Hewett, D. L.	Brunswick	Republican	Shallotte, N. C.
Hill, John Bright	New Hanover	Democrat	Wilmington, N. C.
Hines, J. L.	Sampson	Republican	Turkey, N. C.
Hobbs, Graham, K.	New Hanover	Democrat	Wilmington, N. C.
Hood, Gurney P.	Wayne	Democrat	Goldsboro, N. C.
Hutchins, Chas.	Yancey	Democrat	Burnsville, N. C.
Hutchins, H. F.	Johnston	Republican	Selma, N. C.
Hutchins, J. H.	Madison	Republican	Marshall, N. C.
Jackson, H. M.	Lee	Democrat	Sanford, N. C.
Jones, D. M.	Carteret	Republican	Beaufort, N. C.
Johnson, D. Mac.	Halifax	Democrat	Enfield, N. C.
Johnson, E. R.	Currituck	Democrat	Currituck, N. C.
Johnson, Dr. J. B.	McDowell	Democrat	Old Fort, N. C.
Johnston, Julius	Caswell	Democrat	Yanceyville, N. C.
Kerr, John H. Jr.	Edgecombe	Democrat	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Klutz, L. F.	Catawba	Republican	Newton, N. C.
Leavitt Halsey B.	Buncombe	Republican	Asheville, N. C.
Lowe, J. S.	Alamance	Democrat	Burlington, N. C.
Lumpkin, W. L.	Franklin	Democrat	Franklin, N. C.
MacLean, Angus D.	Beaufort	Democrat	Washington, N. C.
McGee, Curtis	Stokes	Republican	Germanton, N. C.
McNiell, P. T.	Ashe	Democrat	Jefferson, N. C.
Morgan, W. F.	Perquimans	Democrat	Winfall, N. C.
Moss, O. B.	Nash	Democrat	Spring Hope
Mull, J. M.	Burke	Republican	Morganton, N. C.
Mull, O. M.	Cleveland	Democrat	Shelby, N. C.
Moye, J. C.	Greene	Democrat	Snow Hill, N. C.
Nash, M. W.	Richmond	Democrat	Hamlet, N. C.
Norwood, W. J.	Halifax	Democrat	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Poole, D. S.	Hoke	Democrat	Raeford, N. C.
Porter, J. A.	Macon	Democrat	Franklin, N. C.
Price, W. E.	Mecklenburg	Democrat	Charlotte, N. C.
Pruden, W. D.	Chowan	Democrat	Edenton, N. C.
Ragan, A. Homer	Davidson	Republican	Thomasville, N. C.
Raynor, James	Johnston	Republican	Benson, N. C.
Reading, J. B.	Mecklenburg	Democrat	Cornelius, N. C.
Rivers, R. C.	Watauga	Democrat	Boone, N. C.
Rogers, Carroll P.	Polk	Democrat	Tryon, N. C.
Rose, W. C.	Rowan	Republican	Enochville, N. C.
Shaw, John D.	Mecklenburg	Democrat	Charlotte, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

Name	County	Party	Postoffice
Smith, Willis	Wake	Democrat	Raleigh, N. C.
Smith, W. H.	Jackson	Republican	Cowarts, N. C.
Spence, U. L.	Moore	Democrat	Carthage, N. C.
Stephenson, J. B.	Northampton	Democrat	Severn, N. C.
Suttlemyre, Garland	Caldwell	Independent	Granit Falls, N. C.
Sutton, F. I.	Lenoir	Democrat	Kinston, N. C.
Tatem, C. W.	Tyrrell	Democrat	Columbia, N. C.
Taylor, Hugh E.	Rowan	Republican	China Grove, N. C.
Transou, Eugene	Alleghany	Democrat	Sparta, N. C.
Turner, D. E.	Iredell	Democrat	Mooresville, N. C.
Upchurch, J. Sherwood	Wake	Democrat	Raleigh, N. C.
Vance, David T.	Avery	Republican	Plumtree
Wells, J. T.	Pender	Democrat	Atkinson, N. C.
Wetmur, F. S.	Henderson	Republican	Hendersonville, N. C.
White, A. E.	Robeson	Democrat	Lumberton, N. C.
White, G. T.	Yadkin	Republican	Hamptonville, N. C.
Williams, B. B.	Warren	Democrat	Warrenton, N. C.
Williams, O. P.	Swain	Republican	Bryson City, N. C.
Williamson, H. L.	Bladen	Democrat	Elizabethtown, N. C.
Williamson, J. R.	Columbus	Democrat	Cerro Gordo, N. C.
Wilson, J. K.	Pasquotank	Democrat	Elizabeth City, N. C.
Winston, Francis D.	Bertie	Democrat	Windsor, N. C.
Woodward, W. C.	Nash	Democrat	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Wray, William B.	Rockingham	Republican	Reidsville, N. C.
Younce, Geo. A.	Guilford	Democrat	Greensboro, N. C.
Young, Don C.	Buncombe	Republican	Asheville, N. C.
Young, Victor V.	Durham	Democrat	Durham, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES

(Arranged by Counties)

Alamance—J. S. Lowe, Burlington (R).*Alexander*—Harold Burke, Taylorsville (D).*Alleghany*—Eugene Transou, Sparta (D).*Anson*—Dr. J. E. Hart, Wadesboro (D).*Ashe*—P. T. McNeill, W. Jefferson (D).*Avery*—David T. Vance, Plumtree (R).*Beaufort*—A. D. MacLean, Washington (D).*Bertie*—Francis D. Winston, Windsor (D).*Bladen*—H. L. Williamson, Elizabethtown (D).*Brunswick*—Rev. D. L. Hewett, Shallotte (R).*Buncombe*—Don C. Young, Asheville (R); Halsey B. Leavitt, Asheville (R).

- Burke*—J. M. Mull, Morganton (R).
Cabarrus—Sam Black, Harrisburg, R. F. D. 2 (D).
Caldwell—Garland Suttlemyre, Granite Falls (Ind.).
Camden—W. I. Halstead, South Mills (D).
Carteret—D. M. Jones, Beaufort (R).
Caswell—Julius Johnston, Yanceyville (D).
Catawba—L. F. Klutz, Newton (R).
Chatham—Dr. J. D. Edwards, Siler City (D).
Cherokee—Ernest Hawkins, Murphy (R).
Chowan—W. D. Pruden, Edenton (D).
Clay—John C. Herbert, Hayesville (R).
Cleveland—O. M. Mull, Shelby (D).
Columbus—J. R. Williamson, Cerro Gordo (D).
Craven—T. A. Grantham, New Bern (D).
Cumberland—W. C. Ewing, Fayetteville (D).
Currituck—E. R. Johnson, Currituck (D).
Dare—R. Bruce Etheridge, Manteo (D).
Davidson—A. Homer Ragan, Thomasville (R).
Davie—A. T. Grant, Jr., Mocksville (R).
Duplin—Dr. R. L. Carr, Rose Hill (D).
Durham—E. C. Brooks, Jr., Durham (D); Victor V. Young, Durham (D).
Edgecombe—John H. Kerr, Jr., Rocky Mount (D).
Forsyth—R. M. Cox, Winston-Salem (D); R. M. Hanes, Winston (D); Geo. W. Flynt, Winston-Salem (D).
Franklin—W. L. Lumpkin, Franklinton (D).
Gaston—Carl G. Carpenter, Bessemer City (R); C. P. Armstrong, Belmont (R).
Gates—T. W. Costen, Gatesville (D).
Graham—Geo. F. Brock, Brock (R).
Granville—F. W. Hancock, Jr., Oxford (D).
Greene—J. C. Moye, Snow Hill (D).
Guilford—George A. Younce, Greensboro (D); Norman A. Boren, Greensboro (D); John B. Blair, High Point (R).

- Halifax*—W. J. Norwood, Roanoke Rapids (D); D. Mac Johnson, Enfield (D).
- Harnett*—J. McKay Byrd, Coats (R).
- Haywood*—J. R. Boyd, Waynesville (D).
- Henderson*—F. S. Wetmur, Hendersonville (R).
- Hertford*—Thad A. Eure, Winton (D).
- Hoke*—D. S. Poole, Raeford (D).
- Hyde*—Geo. E. Davis, Lake Landing (D).
- Iredell*—D. E. Turner, Mooresville (D).
- Jackson*—W. H. Smith, Cowarts (R).
- Johnston*—James Raynor, Benson (R); Rev. H. F. Hutchins, Selma (R).
- Jones*—R. P. Bender, Pollocksville (D).
- Lee*—H. M. Jackson, Sanford (D).
- Lenoir*—F. I. Sutton, Kinston (D).
- Lincoln*—Chas. L. Eaker, Cherryville, R. No. 1 (R).
- Macon*—J. A. Porter, Franklin (D).
- Madison*—Dr. J. H. Hutchins, Marshall (R).
- Martin*—J. A. Everett, Palmyra (D).
- McDowell*—Dr. J. B. Johnson, Old Fort (D).
- Mecklenburg*—W. E. Price, Charlotte (D); John D. Shaw, Charlotte (D); J. B. Readling, Cornelius (D).
- Mitchell*—J. B. Craigmiles, Bakersville (R).
- Montgomery*—T. Wade Bruton, Troy (D).
- Moore*—U. L. Spence, Carthage (D).
- Nash*—O. B. Moss, Spring Hope (D); W. C. Woodard, Rocky Mount (D).
- New Hanover*—John Bright Hill, Wilmington (D); Graham K. Hobbs, Wilmington (D).
- Northampton*—J. B. Stephenson, Severn (D).
- Onslow*—Fred W. Hargett, Jr., Jacksonville (D).
- Orange*—A. H. Graham, Hillsboro (D).
- Pamlico*—F. C. Brinson, Bayboro (D).
- Pasquotank*—J. K. Wilson, Elizabeth City (D).
- Pender*—J. T. Wells, Atkinson (D).

Perquimans—W. F. Morgan, Winfall (D).

Person—R. L. Harris, Roxboro (D).

Pitt—Dr. B. T. Cox, Winterville (D); E. G. Flanagan, Greenville (D).

Polk—Carroll P. Rogers, Tryon (D).

Randolph—C. N. Cox, Asheboro (R).

Richmond—M. W. Nash, Hamlet (D).

Robeson—A. E. White, Lumberton (D); John S. Butler, St. Pauls (D).

Rockingham—P. H. Gwynn, Leaksville (R); William B. Wray, Reidsville (R).

Rowan—Hugh E. Taylor, China Grove (R); W. C. Rose, China Grove, R. F. D. (R).

Rutherford—George Biggerstaff, Rutherfordton (D).

Sampson—J. L. Hines, Turkey (R).

Scotland—E. M. Gill, Laurinburg (D).

Stanly—Luther H. Bost, Albemarle, R. 6 (D).

Stokes—Curtis C. McGee, Germanton (R).

Surry—Dr. Holman Bernard, Pilot Mtn. (R).

Swain—O. P. Williams, Bryson City (R).

Transylvania—L. P. Hamlin, Brevard (R).

Tyrrell—C. W. Tatem, Columbia (D).

Union—Dr. S. A. Alexander, Monroe (D).

Vance—John B. Crudup, Henderson (D).

Wake—A. V. Baucom, Apex (D); Willis Smith, Raleigh (D); J. Sherwood Upchurch, Raleigh (D).

Warren—B. B. Williams, Warrenton (D).

Washington—John W. Darden, Plymouth (D).

Watauga—R. C. Rivers, Boone (D).

Wayne—Gurney P. Hood, Goldsboro (D); Wiley W. Andrews, Goldsboro (D).

Wilkes—Chas. H. Cowles, Wilkesboro (R).

Wilson—Rev. R. H. Boswell, Wilson (D).

Yadkin—G. T. White, Hamptonville (R).

Yancey—Chas. Hutchins, Burnsville (D).

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1929

TOUCHING THE DUTIES OF SPEAKER

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to have the sessions of the House opened with prayer.

2. He shall take the chair every day at the hour fixed by the House on the preceding legislative day, shall immediately call the members to order, and, on appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be approved.

3. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House. A two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to sustain any appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be put in this form, namely, "Those in favor (as the question may be) will say, 'Aye,'" and after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "Those opposed will say, 'No.'" Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in case of sickness or by leave of the House.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections the Speaker may vote. In all other cases he may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie; but in no case shall he be allowed to vote twice on the same question.

9. All acts, addresses and resolutions, and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be signed by the Speaker.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker or other presiding officer shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No persons except members of the Senate, officers and clerks of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, State officers, former members of the General Assembly, and persons particularly invited by the Speaker shall be admitted within the hall of the House: *Provided*, that no person except members of the Senate and officers of the General Assembly shall be allowed on the floor of the House or in the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk, unless permitted by the Speaker of the House.

12. Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect this object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

13. Smoking shall not be allowed in the hall, the lobbies, or the galleries while the House is in session: *Provided*, that smoking may be permitted in the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY

14. After the approval of the Journal of the preceding day, which shall stand approved without objection, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz.:

- (1) The receiving of petitions, memorials, and papers addressed to the General Assembly or to the House.
- (2) Reports of standing committees.
- (3) Reports of select committees.
- (4) Resolutions.
- (5) Bills.
- (6) The unfinished business of the preceding day.
- (7) Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, and other papers on the Calendar, in their exact numerical order, unless

displaced by the orders of the day; but messages and motions to elect officers shall always be in order.

No member shall rise from his seat to introduce any petition, resolution or bill out of order unless he is permitted so to do by a suspension of the rules.

ON DECORUM IN DEBATE

15. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, the member shall sit down, as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decides the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House; and if the case, in the judgment of the House, require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. No member shall speak until recognized by the Chair, and when two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech, unless allowed to do so by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present; nor shall he speak more than once upon an amendment or motion to commit or postpone, and then not longer than ten minutes. But the House may, by consent of a majority, suspend the operations of this rule during any debate on any particular question before the House, or the Committee on Rules may bring in a special rule that shall be applicable to the debate on any bill.

19. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out of or cross

the House, nor when a member is speaking entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question when he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker, except by the consent of the House. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the hall of the House for the above purpose when the question is put shall give his vote upon a call of the ayes and noes, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him, and no application to be excused from voting or to explain a vote shall be entertained unless made before the call of the roll. The hall of the House shall include the lobbies and offices connected with the hall.

22. When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, if written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Speaker or Clerk before debate.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members request it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking; but

a motion to adjourn shall not follow a motion to adjourn until debate or some other business of the House has intervened.

27. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session, except upon a two-thirds vote.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, unless it may have subsequently passed the Senate, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote. But unless such vote has been taken by a call of the yeas and nays, any member may move to reconsider.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker; a brief statement of the contents thereof may be verbally made by the introducer before reference to a committee, but shall not be debated or decided on the day of their first being read, unless the House shall direct otherwise.

32. When the ayes and noes are called for on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put; and if seconded by one-fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes; and in taking the ayes and noes, or on a call of the House, the names of the members will be taken alphabetically.

33. Decency of speech shall be observed and personal reflection carefully avoided.

34. Any member may arise at any time to speak to a question of personal privilege, and upon objection to him proceeding, the Speaker shall determine if the question is one of privilege.

35. Fifteen members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on temporary business of the House when a vote is taken upon any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on request, to vote, provided that the result shall not be thereby affected.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded or altered without one day's notice given on the motion thereof, and to sustain such motion two-thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of the House shall uncover their heads upon entering the House while it is in session, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the hall, except Quakers.

41. A motion to reconsider shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to reconsider an indefinite postponement, or a motion to reconsider a motion tabling a motion to reconsider, which shall require a two-thirds vote.

42. After a bill has been tabled or has failed to pass on any of its readings, the contents of such bill or the principal provisions or its subject-matter shall not be embodied in any other measure. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair, such measures shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the elected membership of the House: *Provided*, no local bill shall be held by the Chair as embodying the provisions or being identical with any state-wide measure which has been laid upon the table, or failed to pass any of its readings.

STANDING COMMITTEES

43. At the commencement of the session a standing committee shall be appointed by the Speaker on each of the following subjects, namely:

- On Agriculture.
- On Appropriations.
- On Banks and Banking.
- On Claims.
- On Commerce.
- On Congressional Districts.
- On Constitutional Amendments.
- On Corporation Commission.
- On Corporations.
- On Counties, Cities, and Towns.
- On Courts and Judicial Districts.
- On Education.
- On Election Laws.
- On Engrossed Bills.
- On Expenditures of the House.
- On Federal Relations.
- On Finance.
- On Fish and Fisheries.
- On Game.
- On Health.
- On Immigration.
- On Insane Asylums.
- On Institutions for the Blind.
- On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.
- On Insurance.
- On Internal Improvements.
- On the Journal.
- On Judiciary, No. 1.
- On Judiciary, No. 2.
- On Manufactures and Labor.
- On Military Affairs.
- On Mines and Mining.
- On Oyster Industry.

On Penal Institutions.

On Pensions.

On Private and Public-Local Laws.

On Privileges and Elections.

On Propositions and Grievances.

On Public Roads.

On Public Welfare.

On Regulation of Public-Service Corporations.

On Rules.

On Salaries and Fees.

On Senatorial Districts.

JOINT COMMITTEES

On Enrolled Bills.

On Justices of the Peace.

On Library.

On Printing.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.

On Trustees of University.

On Revision of the Laws.

The first member announced on each committee shall be chairman.

44. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

45. Upon bills submitted to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question on its passage be taken.

46. The rules of procedure in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

47. In a Committee of the Whole House a motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

48. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for suspension of the rules, or by order of the House, or on the report of a committee, unless introduced in regular order during the morning hour.

49. All bills and resolutions shall be reported from the committee to which referred, with such recommendation as the committee may desire to make.

50. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each whether it be its first, second or third reading.

51. Any member introducing a bill or resolution shall briefly endorse thereon the substance of the same.

52. All bills and resolutions shall upon their introduction be referred by the Speaker, without suggestion from the introducer, to the appropriate committee. No bills shall be withdrawn from the committee to which referred except upon motion duly made and carried by a majority vote.

53. The Clerk of the House shall keep a separate calendar of the public, local, and private bills, and shall number them in the order in which they are introduced, and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the Calendar; but the Committee on Rules may at any time arrange the order of precedence in which bills may be considered. No bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members.

54. All resolutions which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated in all respects in a similar manner with public bills.

55. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

56. On the point of no quorum being raised, the doors shall be closed and there shall be a call of the House, and upon a call of the House the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. Those for whom no excuse or sufficient excuses are made may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever to be found by special messenger appointed for that purpose.

PREVIOUS QUESTION

57. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be taken upon such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate: *Provided*, that no one shall move the previous question except the member submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, and the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member in charge of the measure, who shall be designated by the chairman of the committee reporting the same to the House at the time the bill or other matter under consideration is reported to the House or taken up for consideration.

When a motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease; but if any member obtains the floor, he may move to lay the matter under consideration on the table, or move an adjournment, and when both or either of these motions are pending the question shall stand:

- (1) Previous question.
- (2) To adjourn.
- (3) To lay on the table.

And then upon the main question, or amendments, or the motion to postpone indefinitely, postpone to a day certain, to commit, or amend, in the order of their precedence, until the main question is reached or disposed of; but after the previous question has been called by a majority, no motion, or amendment, or debate shall be in order.

All motions below the motions to lay on the table must be made prior to a motion for the previous question; but, pending and not after the second therefor, by the majority of the House, a motion to adjourn or lay on the table, or both, are in order. This constitutes the precedence of the motions to adjourn and lay on the table over other motions, in Rule 25.

Motions stand as follows in order of precedence in Rule 26:

Previous question.

Adjourn.

Lay on the table.

Postpone definitely.

To commit or amend.

When the previous question is called, all motions below it fall, unless made prior to the call, and all motions above it fall after its second by a majority required. Pending the second, the motions to adjourn and lay on the table are in order, but not after a second. When in order and every motion is before the House, the question stands as follows:

Previous question.

Adjourn.

Lay on the table.

Postpone indefinitely.

Postpone definitely.

To commit.

Amendment to amendment.

Amendment.

Substitute.

Bill.

The previous question covers all other motions when seconded by a majority of the House, and proceeds by regular graduation to the

main question, without debate, amendment, or motion, until such question is reached or disposed of.

58. All committees, other than the Committee on Appropriations, when favorably reporting any bill which carries an appropriation from the State, shall indicate same in the report, and said bill shall be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations for a further report before being acted upon by the House.

59. The Principal Clerk, the Engrossing Clerk, and the Sergeant-at-Arms may appoint, with the approval of the Speaker, such assistance as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of their various offices.

60. The Speaker may appoint a Clerk to the Speaker, and he may also appoint ten pages to wait upon the sessions of the House, and when the pressure of business may require, he may appoint five additional pages.

61. The chairman of each of the following committees: Appropriations, Counties, Cities and Towns, Education and Finance may each appoint a clerk to the said committee; and the chairman of Judiciary Committee No. 1, and of Judiciary Committee No. 2 may jointly appoint a clerk to serve both of said committees, all by and with the approval of the Speaker.

62. That no clerk, laborer, or other person employed, or appointed under rules 59, 60 and 61 hereof shall receive during such employment, appointment or service any compensation from any other department of the State Government and there shall not be voted, paid, or awarded any additional pay, bonus or gratuity to any of them but said persons shall receive only the pay for such duties and services as now provided by law.

63. The chairman and five other members of any committee shall constitute a quorum of said committee for the transaction of business.

64. The Committee on the Journal shall examine daily the Journal of the House before the hour of convening, and report after the opening of the House whether or not the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

65. When a bill shall be reported by a committee with a recommendation that it be not passed, but accompanied by a minority report, the question before the House shall be "The adoption of the Minority Report," and it failing to be adopted by a majority vote, the bill shall be placed upon the unfavorable calendar. Such minority report shall be signed by at least three members of the committee who were present when the bill was considered in committee. In the event there is an unfavorable report with no minority report accompanying it, the bill shall be placed upon the unfavorable calendar. To take a bill from the unfavorable calendar, a two-thirds vote shall be necessary.

66. Whenever a public bill is introduced, a carbon copy thereof shall accompany the bill. On the same day that such public bill is introduced the Chief Clerk shall deliver the carbon copy to the Public Printer and cause four hundred (400) copies thereof to be printed. On the morning following the delivery of the printed copies, the Chief Clerk shall cause the Chief Page to have a copy thereof put upon the desk of each member and then retain the other printed copies in his office. A sufficient number for the use of the committee to whom the bill is referred shall be by the Chief Clerk delivered to the chairman or clerk of the committee. If the bill is passed, the remaining copies shall be by the Chief Clerk delivered to the Chief Clerk of the Senate, for the use of the Senate. No committee shall consider or report any public bill until after the same shall have been printed as herein provided for. In the event the member introducing the bill and the Chief Clerk shall differ as to whether it is a public bill, the question shall be left to the decision of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose decision shall be final. The cost of printing as herein provided for shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

67. Whenever any resolution or bill is introduced a carbon copy thereof shall be attached thereto, and the Principal Clerk shall cause said carbon copy to be numbered as the original resolution or bill is numbered, and shall cause the same to be available at all times to the member introducing the same. In case the resolution

or bill is a public resolution or bill, an additional carbon copy shall also be attached thereto for the use of the Public Printer, under the provisions of Rule 66.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Agriculture. Everett, chairman; Black, Bost, Suttlemyre, Cox of Forsyth, Cox of Pitt, Ewing, Stephenson, Andrews, Biggerstaff, Johnson of Caswell, Davis, Alexander, Williamson of Columbus, Wells, Johnson of Currituck, Nash, Baucom, Transou, McNeill, Hargett, Hines, Armstrong, Byrd, Rose, Herbert, Baker, Blair.

Appropriations. Wilson, chairman; Mull of Cleveland, Flanagan, Pruden, Ewing, Hanes, Norwood, Sutton, Price, Spence, Rogers, Nash, Woodard, Hutchins of Yancey, Black, Young of Durham, Butler, Younce, Cowles, Mull of Burke, Jones, Hamlin.

Banks and Banking. Williams of Warren, chairman; Flanagan, Hanes, Boyd, Hood, Etheridge, Harris, Price, Sutton, Winston, Woodard, Norwood, Rogers, Gwynn, Grant, Williams of Swain, Carpenter, McGee.

Caswell Training School. Cox of Pitt, chairman; Sutton, Poole, Boswell, Carr, Johnson of Caswell, Moye, Readling, Hutchins of Johnston, Gwynn.

Claims. Ewing, chairman; Andrews, Burke, Everett, Hill, Johnson of Caswell, Lumpkin, Moye, Porter, Stephenson, Tatem, Turner, Carpenter, Craigmiles, Hutchins of Madison.

Commerce. Bender, chairman; Alexander, Biggerstaff, Bost, Brooks, Cox of Pitt, Eure, Flynt, Halstead, Hanes, Morgan, Shaw, Suttlemyre, Upchurch, Wray, Klutz.

Congressional Districts. Spence, chairman; Wilson, Sutton, Moss, Butler, Kerr, Shaw, Hutchins of Yancey, Nash, Young of Durham, Ewing, Cowles, Armstrong, Raynor.

Constitutional Amendments. Nash, chairman; Brinson, Boren, McLean, Moss, Pruden, Burke, Hancock, Brooks, Eure, Cox of Randolph, Hamlin, Klutz.

Corporations. Eure, chairman; Baucom, Boswell, Darden, Grantham, Hobbs, Johnson of McDowell, McNeill, Poole, Reading, Stephenson, Williamson of Bladen, Younce, Wray, Mull of Burke, Herbert.

Corporation Commission. Young of Durham, chairman; Gill, Bruton, Costen, Halstead, Hancock, Jackson, Lumpkin, Williamson of Columbus, Moye, Rogers, Suttlemyre, White of Robeson, Winston, Byrd, Hutchins of Madison, Ragan.

Counties, Cities and Towns. Cox of Forsyth, chairman; Nash, Hargett, Boswell, Bruton, Costen, Etheridge, Flynt, Gill, Hobbs, Johnson of Halifax, Lumpkin, Morgan, Price, Rivers, Wells, Williamson of Bladen, Young of Durham, Leavitt, Cox of Randolph, White of Yadkin, Hamlin, Hutchins of Yancey.

Courts and Judicial Districts. Smith of Wake, chairman; Pruden, Spence, Sutton, Young of Durham, Shaw, Boren, Costen, Crudup, McLean, Bender, Halstead, Hutchins of Yancey, Moss, Norwood, Burke, Young of Buncombe, Raynor.

Drainage. Turner, chairman; Bost, Butler, Davis, Halstead, Hobbs, Johnson of Currituck, Tatem, Williamson of Bladen, Eaker, Jones, Byrd.

Education. McLean, chairman; Harris, Williams of Warren, Transou, Edwards, Boyd, Rivers, Wilson, Williamson of Columbus, Young of Durham, Woodard, Kerr, Darden, Nash, Cox of Forsyth, Price, Ewing, Carr, Smith of Wake, Mull of Cleveland, Hancock, Boren, Halstead, Gwynn, Eaker, Grant, Smith of Jackson, Mull of Burke, Porter.

Election Laws. Hancock, chairman; Winston, Upchurch, Wilson, Spence, Mull of Cleveland, Kerr, Crudup, Gill, Williams of Warren, Nash, Hill, McLean, Hutchins of Yancey, Shaw, Johnson of McDowell, Hart, Davis, Ewing, Young of Buncombe, Wetmur, Mull of Burke, Jones.

Engrossed Bills. Boren, chairman; Bender, Black, Bruton, Crudup, Eure, Hobbs, Johnson of Caswell, Readling, Younce, Hawkins, Brock, Wray.

Enrolled Bills. Hood, chairman; Andrews, Biggerstaff, Brinson, Burke, Darden, Everett, Flynt, Halstead, Hill, Johnson of Halifax, Moye, Smith of Jackson, Leavitt, Taylor.

Expenditures of the House. Rogers, chairman; Alexander, Black, Boyd, Cox of Pitt, Edwards, Everett, Flynt, Hood, Johnson of McDowell, Morgan, Price, Stephenson, Transou, Upchurch, Smith of Jackson, Wray.

Federal Relations. Butler, chairman; Boswell, Brooks, Darden, Edwards, Hanes, Jackson, Johnson of Halifax, McNeill, Porter, Reading, Williamson of Bladen, Vance, Cowles.

Finance. Mull of Cleveland, chairman; Wilson, Harris, Hargett, Cox of Forsyth, Hart, Boyd, McLean, Hood, Smith of Wake, Jackson, Hancock, Boren, Moss, Kerr, Turner, White of Robeson, Winston, Crudup, Ragan, Gwynn, Wetmur, Flanagan, Upchurch, Price.

Fish and Fisheries. Etheridge, chairman; Davis, Johnson of Currituck, Hargett, Grantham, Bender, Boyd, Brinson, Eure, Hill, Poole, Pruden, Tatem, Jones, Leavitt, Bernard, Transou, Rivers, Ewing, Johnson of Halifax, Johnson of McDowell, Mull of Burke.

Game. Pruden, chairman; Johnson of Currituck, Sutton, Cox of Forsyth, Woodard, Ewing, Boren, Crudup, Flanagan, Hargett, Grantham, Hobbs, Reading, Upchurch, Wells, Wetmur, Herbert, Grant, Williams of Swain.

Health. Harris, chairman; Hart, Edwards, Pruden, Carr, Younce, Moye, Johnson of McDowell, Sutton, Brinson, Alexander, Upchurch, Williams of Warren, Cox of Pitt, Wilson, Bernard, Blair, Carpenter.

Immigration. Transou, chairman; Baucom, Bost, Carr, Davis, Gill, Hanes, Hart, Jackson, Johnson of Caswell, Lumpkin, Moye, Poole, Rivers, Tatem, White of Robeson, Taylor, Brock, Hines.

Insane Asylums. Hart, chairman; Cox of Pitt, Boyd, Baucom, Brooks, Carr, Edwards, Hill, Johnson of Caswell, Lumpkin, Rivers, Andrews, Blair, Hutchins of Madison, Brock.

Institutions for Blind. Bost, chairman; Alexander, Bender, Boswell, Bruton, Costen, Gill, Jackson, Johnson of Halifax, Rogers, Armstrong, Vance.

Institutions for Deaf and Dumb. Black, chairman; Biggerstaff, Brinson, Darden, Eure, Flynt, Johnson of McDowell, Morgan, Poole, Tatem, Wells, Mull of Burke, Bernard.

Insurance. Price, chairman; Woodard, Pruden, Nash, Hancock, Hanes, Hobbs, Etheridge, Wells, Morgan, Readling, Leavitt, Jones, Hawkins.

Internal Improvements. Costen, chairman; Hill, Wells, Bender, Bost, Butler, Spence, Porter, Williamson of Columbus, Jones, Taylor.

Journal. Crudup, chairman; Eure, Brooks, Carr, Poole, Rivers, Suttlemyre, Turner, Lowe, Taylor.

Judiciary No. 1. Moss, chairman; McLean, Pruden, Spence, Williamson of Bladen, Wilson, Hancock, Hill, Jackson, Johnson of Halifax, Younce, Brinson, Brooks, Bender, Eure, Gill, Young of Durham, Burke, Grant, Cox of Randolph, Young of Buncombe.

Judiciary No. 2. Sutton, chairman; Nash, Smith of Wake, Williams of Warren, Williamson of Columbus, Winston, Mull of Cleveland, Hutchins of Yancey, Kerr, Lumpkin, Boren, Butler, Bruton, Costen, Crudup, Halstead, Shaw, Hamlin, Mull of Burke, Raynor, Klutz.

Justices of the Peace. Brinson, chairman; Andrews, Biggerstaff, Boswell, Cox of Pitt, Hart, Johnson of Caswell, McNeill, Cox of Randolph, Eaker.

Library. Tatem, chairman; Boswell, Cox of Pitt, Darden, Flanagan, McNeill, Poole, Rivers, Spence, Suttlemyre, Vance, Eaker.

Manufactures and Labor. Flynt, chairman; Black, Bost, Carr, Harris, Hood, Johnson of Currituck, Upchurch, White of Robeson, Lowe, Ragan, Klutz, Carpenter.

Military Affairs. Wells, chairman; Norwood, Younce, Hill, Hobbs, Alexander, Shaw, Kerr, Johnson of Halifax, Jackson, Hanes, Bruton, Pruden, Wilson, Boren, Bernard, Carpenter.

Mines and Mining. Jackson, chairman; Boyd, Spence, Bost, Tatem, Baucom, Cox of Forsyth, Davis, Flanagan, Hart, Moye, Porter, Turner, Hawkins, Herbert, Craigmiles, Vance.

Penal Institutions. White of Robeson, chairman; Moss of Nash, Sutton, Upchurch, McNeill, Readling, Transou, Williamson of Bladen, Hart, Hanes, Grantham, White of Yadkin, Hines, Jones.

Pensions. Boyd, chairman; Poole, Kerr, Morgan, Hancock, Flanagan, Harris, Baucom, Boswell, Johnson of Currituck, Norwood, Brock, White of Yadkin.

Printing. Poole, chairman; Biggerstaff, Boswell, Brooks, Darden, Everett, Hood, Jackson, Porter, Rivers, Shaw, Hewett, Lowe, Hutchins of Madison.

Private and Public Local Laws. Williamson of Columbus, chairman; Brinson, Brooks, Cox of Pitt, Ewing, Hill, Mull of Cleveland, McNeill, Raynor, Young of Buncombe and Klutz.

Privileges and Elections. Morgan, chairman; Porter, Readling, Smith of Wake, Suttlemyre, Turner, Woodard, Taylor, Hutchins of Johnston.

Propositions and Grievances. Hargett, chairman; Wells, Woodard, Rogers, Grantham, Boren, Burke, Edwards, Eure, Gill, Harris, Johnson of Caswell, Kerr, Norwood, Shaw, Upchurch, Williamson of Bladen, Rose, McGee.

Public Buildings and Grounds. Norwood, chairman; Price, Moss, Turner, Smith of Wake, Winston, Harris, Cox of Pitt, Ewing, Carpenter, Hutchins of Madison.

Public Roads. Woodard, chairman; Hargett, Flanagan, Black, Wells, McNeill, Flynt, Grantham, Halstead, Harris, Johnson of Caswell, Mull of Cleveland, Norwood, Price, Rogers, Sutton, Transou, Turner, Wetmur, Smith of Jackson, Grant, Cox of Randolph, Rivers.

Public Welfare. Hanes, chairman; Smith of Wake, Norwood, Williams of Warren, Tatem, Stephenson, Rivers, Jackson, Hobbs, Etheridge, Edwards, Eure, Harris, Hewett, Hutchins of Johnston.

Regulation of Public Service Corporations. Gill, chairman; Andrews, Biggerstaff, Carr, Cox of Forsyth, Everett, Johnson of Caswell, Transou, White of Robeson, Craigmiles, McGee.

Revision of Laws. Kerr, chairman; Boswell, Brooks, Butler, Cox of Pitt, Hill, McNeill, Porter, Shaw.

Salaries and Fees. Flanagan, chairman; Cox of Forsyth, Crudup, Etheridge, Ewing, Harris, Hood, Hutchins of Yancey, Johnson of McDowell, Mull of Cleveland, Rivers, Cowles, Klutz, Hutchins of Johnston.

Senatorial Districts. Edwards, chairman; Andrews, Brinson, Carr, Davis, Hart, Johnson of Caswell, Porter, Turner, Woodard, McGee, Smith of Jackson, Cox of Randolph.

Trustees of State College. Johnson of Currituck, chairman; Tatem, Bost, Moss, Cox of Forsyth, Alexander, Brooks.

Trustees of University. Younce, chairman; Wilson, Sutton, Woodard, Hanes, Hobbs, Pruden, Winston, Young of Durham, Grant, Eaker, Bernard.

PART II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

1. GOVERNOR.
2. SECRETARY OF STATE.
3. AUDITOR.
4. TREASURER.
5. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
6. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
7. COUNCIL OF STATE.

THE GOVERNOR

O. MAX GARDNER, *Governor*, Raleigh.

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the State. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. He receives a salary of \$6,500 a year, and in addition is allowed annually \$600 for traveling expenses, and a residence with domestic servants.

Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution of North Carolina, prescribes the following qualifications for the Governor:

1. He must have attained the age of thirty years.
2. He must have been a citizen of the United States for five years, and a resident of North Carolina for two years next before the election.
3. No person shall be eligible for the office of Governor for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

The same qualifications apply to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The Constitution prescribes the powers and duties of the Governor as follows:

1. To take the oath of office prescribed for the Governor.
2. To reside at the seat of government; to keep the General Assembly informed respecting the affairs of the State; and to recommend to the General Assembly such measures as he deems expedient.
3. To grant reprieves, commutations and pardons (except in cases of impeachment), and to report each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon to the General Assembly.
4. To receive reports from all officials of the Executive Departments and of public institutions and to transmit the same to the General Assembly.
5. He is commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they are called into the service of the United States.
6. To call extra sessions of the General Assembly when he thinks necessary, by and with the advice of the Council of State.

7. To appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

8. To keep "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina" and use the same as occasions shall require.

He has no veto power, being the only Governor in the United States without such power.

In addition to these duties the following are prescribed by statute:

1. To supervise the official conduct of all executive and administrative officers, and to visit all State institutions whenever he deems such visitation necessary to inquire into their management and needs.

2. To see that all public offices are filled and their duties performed.

3. To make appointments and supply vacancies not otherwise provided for in all departments.

4. To be the sole official organ of communication between the government of this State and other states or the government of the United States.

5. To use the civil and military power of the State to prevent the violation of the statute against prize-fighting in North Carolina.

6. To convene the Council of State for consultation whenever he deems it necessary.

7. To appoint a Private Secretary, who shall keep a record of all public letters written by or to the Governor, in books provided for that purpose.

8. To cause to be kept the following records: A register of all applications for pardon or the commutation of any sentence; an account of his official expenses, and the rewards offered by him for the apprehension of criminals, which shall be paid upon the warrant of the Auditor.

9. Under certain conditions to employ counsel for the State.

10. To appoint by proclamation one day in each year as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings and of supplication for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and a Nation.

11. To procure a seal for each department of the State government to be used in such manner as may be established by law.

The Governor is, *ex officio*, president of the State Board of Education; chairman Budget Commission; member of the State Board of Canvassers; member State Board of Public Buildings and Grounds; member Pension Board; member State Library Board; chairman State Geological Board; member State Printing Commission; chairman Board of Internal Improvements; Commander-in-Chief State Militia; chairman Memorial Building Commission; president Board of Trustees University of North Carolina; chairman Board of Trustees Orthopedic Hospital; president Board of Trustees State A. and E. College.

Historical Note

The office of governor was provided for in the first charters and plans for colonizing English-speaking America. Sir Walter Raleigh, the founder of English-speaking America, and the supreme authority over it under the crown, instituted the office in his scheme of government for the first "Lost Colony" by appointing Ralph Lane the first governor of "Virginia" in 1585. The office was continued in Raleigh's subsequent colonies, likewise in the founding of Virginia at Jamestown. The beginning of North Carolina government was the organization of a government for Albemarle, under the Lords Proprietors. William Drummond was the first governor. Though there were modifications of the office by the Lords Proprietors under their varying plans of government, there was no break in the succession of governors of North Carolina proper during the whole period in which North Carolina was a proprietary government, 1663-1728. The governor was appointed at pleasure by the Proprietors, and his chief duty was to represent them and not the people. He was limited in his executive authority by a council of from six to twelve men; but since the council was created practically always from men recommended by the governor, this limitation was largely illusory. He was supreme in the colony, and limited only by the instructions of the Proprietors themselves. From 1728 to 1776 North Carolina was a Crown Colony. The status of the governor remained the same except that the Crown took the place of the Proprietors. The inde-

pendent state government was organized under the constitution of 1776. This constitution continued the office of governor but strictly defined his eligibility, powers, and duties, as follows:

1. He was to be elected jointly by the two houses of the General Assembly for a term of one year, and was not to be eligible for more than three terms in six successive years.

2. He was to be not less than thirty years of age; he must have been a resident of North Carolina for five years; he must be possessed of a freehold to the value of one thousand pounds.

3. He was to be advised in office by a council of state elected by the General Assembly.

4. His powers and duties were strictly defined by the Constitution, and by the General Assembly under the Constitution.

5. He was subject to impeachment.

Such was the status of the governor until the Constitution of 1835. This Constitution made the office elective by the people for a term of two years, limited eligibility to four years in any six successive years, and omitted the property qualification.

The Constitution of 1868 increased the term of office to four years and limited it to four years in any successive eight except in the case of succession from Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate. This Constitution created the office of Lieutenant-Governor and established all constitutional elective officers, except the Attorney-General, as the Council of State. Since 1868 the constitutional status of the governor has remained the same.

Chief Executives of North Carolina

GOVERNORS OF "VIRGINIA"

April.....	1585—June.....	1586.....	Ralph Lane ¹
April.....	1587—August.....	1587.....	John White ¹

CHIEF EXECUTIVES UNDER THE PROPRIETORS

October.....	1663—October.....	1667.....	William Drummond ²
October.....	1667—December.....	1669.....	Samuel Stephens ^{3, 4}
October.....	1670—May.....	1673.....	Peter Carteret ^{3, 4}
May.....	1673—November.....	1676.....	John Jenkins ⁵
November.....	1676.....	1678.....	Thomas Eastchurch, ^{3, c}
.....	1677.....	Thomas Miller ⁷
.....	1677.....	1678.....	John Culpepper ⁸
.....	1678.....	Seth Sothel ^{3, 9}
February.....	1679—August.....	1679.....	John Harvey ³
November.....	1679.....	1681.....	John Jenkins ⁵

December.....	1682—	1689	Seth Sothel ³
November 2.....	1689—	1691	Philip Ludwell ³
.....	1691—	1694	Philip Ludwell ¹⁰
August 31.....	1694—	1694	Thomas Jarvis ¹¹
.....	1694—	1696	John Archdale ¹⁰
.....	1699—	1699	John Harvey ¹¹
.....	1703—	1703	Henderson Walker ⁵
.....	1705—	1705	Robert Daniel ¹¹
.....	1706—	1706	Thomas Cary ¹¹
.....	1706—	1708	William Glover ⁵
.....	1708—	1711	Thomas Cary ⁵
.....	1710—	1712	Edward Hyde ⁵
May 9.....	1712—	1712	Edward Hyde ¹²
September 12.....	1712—	1714	Thomas Pollock ⁵
May 28.....	1714—	1722	Charles Eden ³
March 30.....	1722—	1722	Thomas Pollock ⁵
August 30.....	1722—	1724	William Reed ⁶
January 15.....	1724—	1725	George Burrington ³
July 17.....	1725—	1728	Richard Everard ³

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CROWN

May.....	1728—	1731	Richard Everard ¹³
February 25.....	1731—	1734	George Burrington ¹⁴
April 15.....	1734—	1734	Nathaniel Rice ⁵
October 27.....	1734—	1752	Gabriel Johnston ¹⁴
July 17.....	1752—	1753	Nathaniel Rice ⁵
January 29.....	1753—	1754	Matthew Rowan ⁵
November 2.....	1754—	1765	Arthur Dobbs ¹⁴
March 28.....	1765—	1765	William Tryon ¹⁵
December 20.....	1765—	1771	William Tryon ¹⁴
July 1.....	1771—	1771	James Hasell ⁵
August 12.....	1771—	1775	Josiah Martin ¹⁴

PRESIDENTS ON THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL¹⁶

October 18.....	1775—	1776	Cornelius Harnett.....	New Hanover
June 5.....	1776—	1776	Cornelius Harnett ¹⁷	New Hanover
August 21.....	1776—	1776	Samuel Ashe ¹⁷	New Hanover
September 27.....	1776—	1776	Willie Jones.....	Halifax

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA SINCE INDEPENDENCE
(Elected by the Legislature)¹⁸

December 19.....	1776—	1777	Richard Caswell ¹⁹	Dobbs ²⁰
April 18.....	1777—	1778	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
April 18.....	1778—	1779	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
May 4.....	1779—	1780	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
April.....	1780—	1781	Abner Nash.....	Craven
June 26.....	1781—	1782	Thomas Burke.....	Orange
April 26.....	1782—	1783	Alexander Martin.....	Guilford
April 30.....	1783—	1785	Alexander Martin.....	Guilford
January 1.....	1785—	1785	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
December 12.....	1785—	1786	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
December 23.....	1786—	1787	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
December 20.....	1787—	1788	Samuel Johnston.....	Chowan
November 18.....	1788—	1789	Samuel Johnston.....	Chowan
November 16.....	1789—	1789	Samuel Johnston ²¹	Chowan
December 17.....	1789—	1790	Alexander Martin.....	Guilford
December 9.....	1790—	1792	Alexander Martin.....	Guilford
January 2.....	1792—	1792	Alexander Martin.....	Guilford
December 14.....	1792—	1793	R. D. Spaight.....	Craven
December 26.....	1793—	1795	R. D. Spaight.....	Craven
January 6.....	1795—	1795	R. D. Spaight.....	Craven
November 19.....	1795—	1796	Samuel Ashe.....	New Hanover
December 19.....	1796—	1797	Samuel Ashe.....	New Hanover
December 5.....	1797—	1798	Samuel Ashe.....	New Hanover

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

December 7	1798—November 23	1799	W. R. Davie	Halifax
November 23	1799—November 29	1800	Benjamin Williams	Moore
November 29	1800—November 28	1801	Benjamin Williams	Moore
November 28	1801—December 6	1802	Benjamin Williams	Moore
December 6	1802—December 1	1803	James Turner ²²	Warren
December 1	1803—November 29	1804	James Turner	Warren
November 29	1804—December 10	1805	James Turner	Warren
December 10	1805—December 1	1806	Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg
December 1	1806—December 1	1807	Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg
December 1	1807—December 12	1808	Benjamin Williams	Moore
December 12	1808—December 13	1809	David Stone	Bertie
December 13	1809—December 5	1810	David Stone	Bertie
December 5	1810—December 9	1811	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
December 9	1811—November 25	1812	William Hawkins	Warren
November 25	1812—November 20	1813	William Hawkins	Warren
November 20	1813—November 29	1814	William Hawkins	Warren
November 29	1814—December 7	1815	William Miller	Warren
December 7	1815—December 7	1816	William Miller	Warren
December 7	1816—December 3	1817	William Miller	Warren
December 3	1817—November 24	1818	John Branch	Halifax
November 24	1818—November 25	1819	John Branch	Halifax
November 25	1819—December 7	1820	John Branch	Halifax
December 7	1820—December 7	1821	Jesse Franklin	Surry
December 7	1821—December 7	1822	Gabriel Holmes	Sampson
December 7	1822—December 6	1823	Gabriel Holmes	Sampson
December 6	1823—December 7	1824	Gabriel Holmes	Sampson
December 7	1824—December 6	1825	H. G. Burton	Halifax
December 6	1825—December 29	1826	H. G. Burton	Halifax
December 29	1826—December 8	1827	H. G. Burton	Halifax
December 8	1827—December 12	1828	James Iredell	Chowan
December 12	1828—December 10	1829	John Owen	Bladen
December 10	1829—December 18	1830	John Owen	Bladen
December 18	1830—December 13	1831	Montfort Stokes	Wilkes
December 13	1831—December 6	1832	Montfort Stokes	Wilkes
December 6	1832—December 9	1833	D. L. Swain	Buncombe
December 9	1833—December 10	1834	D. L. Swain	Buncombe
December 10	1834—December 10	1835	D. L. Swain	Buncombe
December 10	1835—December 31	1836	R. D. Spaight, Jr.	Craven

GOVERNORS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE²³

December 31	1836—December 29	1838	E. B. Dudley	New Hanover
December 29	1838—January 1	1841	E. B. Dudley	New Hanover
January 1	1841—December 31	1842	J. M. Morehead	Guilford
December 31	1842—January 1	1845	J. M. Morehead	Guilford
January 1	1845—January 1	1847	W. A. Graham	Orange
January 1	1847—January 1	1849	W. A. Graham	Orange
January 1	1849—January 1	1851	Charles Manly	Wake
January 1	1851—December 22	1852	D. S. Reid	Rockingham
December 22	1852—December 6	1854	D. S. Reid ²⁴	Rockingham
December 6	1854—January 1	1855	Warren Winslow ²⁵	Cumberland
January 1	1855—January 1	1857	Thomas Bragg	Northampton
January 1	1857—January 1	1859	Thomas Bragg	Northampton
January 1	1859—January 1	1861	John W. Ellis	Rowan
January 1	1861—July 7	1861	John W. Ellis ²⁶	Rowan
July 7	1861—September 8	1862	Henry T. Clark ²⁵	Edgecombe
September 8	1862—December 22	1864	Z. B. Vance	Buncombe
December 22	1864—May 29	1865	Z. B. Vance ²⁷	Buncombe
May 29	1865—December 15	1865	W. W. Holden ²⁸	Wake
December 15	1865—December 22	1866	Jonathan Worth	Randolph
December 22	1866—July 1	1868	Jonathan Worth ²⁹	Randolph
July 1	1868—December 15	1870	W. W. Holden ³⁰	Wake
December 15	1870—January 1	1873	T. R. Caldwell ³¹	Burke
January 1	1873—July 11	1874	T. R. Caldwell	Burke
July 11	1874—January 1	1877	C. H. Brogden ³²	Wayne
January 1	1877—February 5	1879	Z. B. Vance ³³	Mecklenburg
February 5	1879—January 18	1881	T. J. Jarvis ³⁴	Pitt

January 18	-----1881	January 21	-----1885	T. J. Jarvis	-----Pitt
January 21	-----1885	January 17	-----1889	A. M. Scales	-----Rockingham
January 17	-----1889	April 8	-----1891	D. G. Fowle ³⁵	-----Wake
April 8	-----1891	January 18	-----1893	Thomas M. Holt ³²	-----Alamance
January 18	-----1893	January 12	-----1897	Elias Carr	-----Edgecombe
January 12	-----1897	January 15	-----1901	D. L. Russell	-----Brunswick
January 15	-----1901	January 11	-----1905	C. B. Aycock	-----Wayne
January 11	-----1905	January 12	-----1909	R. B. Glenn	-----Forsyth
January 1	-----1909	January 15	-----1913	W. W. Kitchin	-----Person
January 15	-----1913	January 11	-----1917	Locke Craig	-----Buncombe
January 11	-----1917	January 12	-----1921	Thomas W. Bickett	-----Franklin
January 12	-----1921	January 12	-----1925	Cameron Morrison	-----Mecklenburg
January 12	-----1925	January 11	-----1929	Angus Wilton McLean	-----Robeson
January 11	-----1929	-----	-----	O. Max Gardner	-----Cleveland

NOTES

¹ Appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh.

² Appointed by Sir William Berkeley at the request of the other Lords Proprietors.

³ Appointed by the Lords Proprietors.

⁴ Died in office.

⁵ Acting Governor by virtue of his office as President of the Council.

⁶ Died before qualifying.

⁷ Deputy of Governor Eastchurch. Deposed by the rebels under John Culpepper.

⁸ Elected by the rebels.

⁹ On his way to Carolina he was captured by pirates and detained until 1682.

¹⁰ Governor of all Carolina with headquarters at Charleston. Governed North Carolina through a deputy. This plan was followed until 1712.

¹¹ Deputy Governor.

¹² The first governor of North Carolina as a separate and distinct province. Appointed by the Lords Proprietors.

¹³ Continued in office during the transfer of the province from the Lords Proprietors to the Crown.

¹⁴ Appointed by the Crown.

¹⁵ Lieutenant-Governor.

¹⁶ The Provincial Congress (after April, 1776, the Council of Safety) was the chief executive authority of the revolutionary government during the interval from the overthrow of the royal government in 1775 until the inauguration of the independent State government January 1, 1777.

¹⁷ Resigned.

¹⁸ "That the Senate and House of Commons, jointly at their first meeting after each election, shall by ballot elect a governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years in each six successive years." Art. XV, Constitution of 1776.

¹⁹ Chosen by the Convention of December, 1776, to fill interval until the Legislature could meet.

²⁰ Abolished in 1791.

²¹ Elected by Convention of 1789 to United States Senate. Did not qualify for his third term as Governor.

²² John Baptista Ashe, of Halifax, was first chosen, but died before he could qualify. Turner was then elected.

²³ The Convention of 1835 amended the Constitution to provide for the election of the governor by a popular vote, increased his term of office to two years and made any person ineligible for more than two terms successively.

²⁴ Elected to the United States Senate.

²⁵ Ex officio as President of the Senate.

²⁶ Died in office.

²⁷ Turned out by Provisional government.

²⁸ Provisional governor appointed by the President of the United States.

²⁹ Turned out by reconstruction government.

³⁰ Impeached and removed from office.

³¹ Ex officio as lieutenant-governor. Elected governor by the people in 1872. Died in office.

³² Ex officio as lieutenant-governor.

³³ Elected to the United States Senate.

³⁴ Ex officio as lieutenant-governor. Elected governor by the people in 1880.

³⁵ Died in office.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Sec. 1, Art. III, Constitution; Art. 1, Ch. 22, C. S.; Ch. 97, C. S.;
Art. 4, Ch. 129, C. S.; Ch. 97, P. L. 1921—Extra Session

J. A. HARTNESS, *Secretary of State*, Raleigh.

Title—Secretary of State.

Appointment—Elected by the people.

Term—Four years.

Salary—\$4,500.

Ex Officio Member—Council of State, State Board of Education, Board of Public Buildings, Municipal Board of Control, Trustee State Library, Chairman Board of Advisors of World War Veterans' Loan Fund.

Function

As a member of the Council of State the Secretary of State is called upon to assist in shaping the fiscal policies of the State. In addition the Secretary of State is a member of the State Board of Education, through which the public school funds are distributed, the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, the Municipal Board of Control, State Text Book Commission, and a trustee of the Public Library. The Secretary of State is also chairman of the Board of Advisors of the World War Veterans' Loan Fund which is enabling veterans of the World War to buy their own homes through a state loan at a low rate of interest.

The duties of the Secretary of State are manifold. He has custody of all statutes and resolutions, rolls of registered voters and other State and official records; supervises and certifies certificates of incorporation; and registers trademarks. All laws passed by the General Assembly are enrolled for ratification under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of State and prepared for publication. All vacant and unappropriated land in North Carolina is subject to entry by residents of the State under the supervision of the Secretary of State. Among other valuable records preserved in the Secretary of State's department are the warrants, plats, and surveys and a record of grants for all lands originally granted by the Lord Proprietors, by the Crown of Great Britain or by the state of North Carolina.

The Secretary of State countersigns all commissions issued by the Governor, and is charged with the custody of all statutes and joint resolutions of the Legislature, all documents which pass under the Great Seal, and of all books, records, deeds, parchments, maps and papers now deposited in his office or which may hereafter be there deposited pursuant to law.

Foreign corporations, before being permitted to do business in North Carolina, are required to file copies of their charters in the office of the Secretary of State.

All bills passed by the General Assembly are enrolled for ratification under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of State. A carbon copy is sent to the State Printer, from which copy are published the laws, resolutions, etc. An assistant to the Secretary of State prepares these laws for publication, determines which are "Public," "Public-Local," and which are "Private"; side-notes them and prepares and indexes the laws of the session.

The Secretary of State is charged with the work of distributing the Supreme Court Reports, the Consolidated Statutes, Session Laws, Journals, etc.

All vacant and unappropriated land in North Carolina is subject to entry by residents or citizens of the State. Almost all the vacant land in the State has been granted to individuals or is the property of the State Board of Education, but small tracts are frequently discovered and entries for same made. The warrants, plats, and surveys and a record of grants for all lands originally granted by the Lord Proprietors, by the Crown of Great Britain, or by the state of North Carolina, are preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

Historical Note

The office of Secretary of State developed from that of Secretary of the Province, which began in 1675 with the appointment of Robert Holden, and continued by the Constitution of 1776. The Secretary of the Province was appointed by the Crown at pleasure, and received his patent from the Governor's Council. He was a Justice of the Peace, Clerk of Pleas of the Crown, and issued land grants. The Constitution of 1776 made the term three years and the method of appointment, election by the General Assembly. The Constitution of 1835 reduced the term to two years. The Con-

stitution of 1868 increased the term to four years, and made the office elective by the people.

Secretaries of the Colony

ALBEMARLE

1675-1677	Robert Holden
1677-1679	Thomas Miller
1679-1684	Robert Holden
1684-1685	Francis Hartley
1685	Woodrowe

NORTH CAROLINA

1694-1702	Daniel Akehurst
1702-1712	Samuel Swann
1712-1722	Tobias Knight
1722-1730	John Lovick
1730-1753	Nathaniel Rice
1753-1754	James Murray
1754-1755	Henry McCulloch
1755-1762	Richard Spaight
1762-1770	Benjamin Heron
1770-1770	John London
1770-1772	Robert Palmer
1772-1775	Samuel Strudwick ¹

Secretaries of State

1777-1798	James Glasgow	Dobbs
1798-1810	William White	Lenoir
1811-1859	William Hill	Rockingham
1859-1862	Rufus H. Page	Wake
1862-1864	John P. H. Russ	Wake
1864-1865	Charles R. Thomas	Craven
1866-1867	Robert W. Best	Greene
1868-1871	Henry J. Memminger	Wake
1872-1875	William H. Howerton	Rowan
1876-1879	Joseph A. Englehard	New Hanover
1879-1891	William L. Saunders	Wake
1891-1895	Octavius Coke	Wake
1895-1896	Charles M. Cooke	Franklin
1897-1900	Cyrus Thompson	Onslow
1901-1923	J. Bryan Grimes	Pitt
1923-1928	W. N. Everett	Richmond
1928	J. A. Hartness	Iredell

¹ Thomas Falkner was appointed in 1761, but never qualified. He farmed out the office to Strudwick.

THE AUDITOR

Art. III, Sec. 1, Constitution; Art. 5, Ch. 129, C. S.

BAXTER DURHAM, *State Auditor*, Raleigh.

Title—State Auditor.

Appointment—Elected by the people.

Term—Four years.

Salary—\$4,500.

Ex Officio Member—Council of State, State Board of Education, State Board Pensions, Printing Commission, Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Function

To superintend the fiscal affairs of the State; to keep and state all accounts in which the State is interested; to draw warrants on the State Treasurer on approved vouchers; to suggest and effect plans for the improvement and management of the public revenue; to handle the pension system; to cause to be audited the accounts of each State department and institution.

CH. 163, P. L. 1921. To cause to be examined, audited and adjusted the various accounts, systems of accounts and accounting of the several State departments, and institutions; to devise systems for control and disbursements of the funds of the State, its departments and institutions; to require all officers of the State, its departments and institutions to install such systems of accounting procedures and control of disbursement of funds as he elects; to have departments and institutions examined and audited from time to time; to employ experts and accountants to examine, analyze and report on such departments and institutions.

CH. 214, P. L. 1927. To require all counties, townships, school districts or other municipal corporations to report to the State Auditor on or before July 1, 1927, all bonds or notes having a fixed maturity of one year or more from date thereof, and also to make report to State Auditor within thirty days after the issuance of any bond or note having a fixed maturity of at least one year from date. The State Auditor is directed to furnish the necessary forms and keep on file statements as required in the foregoing.

REPORTS. To report annually to the Governor and biennially to the General Assembly a complete statement of receipts and expenditures of the State during preceding fiscal year and as far as possible of the current year, together with detailed estimate of proposed expenditures for ensuing fiscal year, specifying therein each object of expenditure and distinguishing between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriations, and such as must be provided for by a new statute, and to suggest the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.

Comptrollers¹

1782-1784	Richard Caswell	Dobbs
1784-1808	John Craven	Halifax
1808-1821	Samuel Goodwin	Cumberland
1821-1827	Joseph Hawkins	Warren
1827	John L. Henderson	Rowan
1827-1834	James Grant	Halifax
1834-1836	Nathan Stedman	Chatham
1836-1851	William F. Collins	Nash
1851-1855	William J. Clarke	Wake
1855-1857	George W. Brooks	Pasquotank
1857-1867	Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne
1867-1868	S. W. Burgin	

Auditors of Public Accounts²

1862-1864	Samuel F. Phillips	Orange
1864-1865	Richard H. Battle	Wake

State Auditors

1868-1873	Henderson Adams	
1873-1875	John Reilley	Cumberland
1875-1879	Samuel L. Love	Haywood
1880-1889	William P. Roberts	Gates
1890-1893	George W. Sanderlin	Lenoir
1893-1897	Robert M. Furman	Buncombe
1898-1900	Hal. W. Ayer	Wake
1901-1910	Benjamin F. Dixon	Cleveland
1910	Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr.	Wake
1911-1921	William P. Wood	Randolph
1921	Baxter Durham	Wake

¹ The office of State Auditor was created by the Constitution in 1868. Prior to 1868 there was a Comptroller appointed by the General Assembly.

² This office was created by the Laws of 1862, and abolished a few years later.

THE TREASURER

Art. III, Constitution; Ch. 129, C. S.

B. R. LACY, *State Treasurer*, Raleigh.

Title—State Treasurer.

Appointment—Elected by the people.

Term—Four years.

Salary—\$4,500.

Ex Officio Member—Council of State; State Board of Education (Treasurer), Board of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Ex Officio Treasurer—Hospitals for Insane (3), A. and E. College, State Deaf and Dumb School (Morganton), Deaf, Dumb and Blind School (Raleigh), State Prison, Soldiers' Home, Caswell Training School, State Hospital for Dangerous Insane, Confederate Women's Home, Department of Agriculture, State Board of Education, State Board for Vocational Education.

The duties of the State Treasurer as prescribed by law are as follows:

1. To keep his office in the city of Raleigh and attend there between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., except Sundays and legal holidays.

2. To receive all moneys that may be paid into the Treasury of the State; to pay interest on State bonds and all warrants legally drawn on the Treasurer by the Auditor, and to report to the Governor and the General Assembly the financial condition of the State, including a summary of the receipts and disbursements for each fiscal year.

Historical Note

The office of Treasurer originated in 1715 with the appointment of Edward Moseley. From 1740 to 1779 there were two districts, Northern and Southern, with a Treasurer for each. From 1779 to 1782 there were six districts, each with a Treasurer, as follows: Edenton, Salisbury, Hillsboro, Halifax, New Bern, Wilmington. In 1782 a seventh district—Morgan—was created. In 1784 the district system was abandoned, and a treasurer for the State was elected. The colonial treasurers were appointed, and their duties defined by the General Assembly at pleasure. The Constitution of

1776 made the term one year; that of 1835 made it two years. The Constitution of 1868 made the office elective by the people and the term four years.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT STATE TREASURY FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

RECEIPTS

Balance July 1, 1927-----			\$20,112,829.14
General Fund Tax-----	\$14,703,957.64		
General Fund Non Tax Revenue--	4,751,968.61		
General Fund Transfers-----	573,549.27		
		\$20,029,475.52	
Special Fund Tax Revenue-----	19,457,637.30		
Special Fund Non Tax Revenue---	9,026,264.87		
Sinking Funds-----	462,213.47		
Trust Funds (County Loan)-----	852,680.26		
Special Fund Transfers-----	5,132,839.53		
		34,931,635.43	
Bond Sales-----	17,100,000.00		
Notes and Renewals-----	5,600,000.00		
		22,700,000.00	
			\$77,661,110.95
			\$97,773,940.09

DISBURSEMENTS

General Fund-----	\$18,626,391.18		
General Fund Transfers-----	214,250.00		
		\$18,840,641.18	
Special Funds-----		45,089,867.97	
Notes Paid and Renewals-----		13,750,000.00	
			\$77,680,509.15
Cash Balance June 30, 1928-----			\$20,093,430.94

STATE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA

June 30, 1928

4% State Hospital-----	\$	500,000.00	
4% Refunding-----		3,980,000.00	
4% Administration Building-----		250,000.00	
4% School for Feeble-Minded-----		60,000.00	
4% Improvement-----		1,142,500.00	
4% Edu. and Char. Inst. Imp. Serial-----		1,068,500.00	
5% State Funding Serial Bonds-----		4,500,000.00	
4 1/4% General Fund Notes-----		8,588,000.00	
			\$20,089,000.00
EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTION BONDS:			
4 1/2%-----		11,547,000.00	
4 3/4%-----		7,600,000.00	
5%-----		3,372,000.00	
			\$22,519,000.00
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING SERIAL:			
4%-----		1,100,000.00	
4 1/4%-----		5,000,000.00	
4 1/2%-----		9,585,000.00	
			\$15,685,000.00

HIGHWAY SERIAL BONDS:

4%-----	\$ 26,000,000.00	
4 1/4 %-----	15,000,000.00	
4 1/2 %-----	61,697,000.00	
4 3/4 %-----	3,750,000.00	
5%-----	4,552,600.00	
		\$110,999,600.00
Total Bonded Debt-----		\$169,292,600.00

NOTES:

3.90% Notes anticipating Bonds Sales (Highway)-----	\$ 1,850,000.00
Total State Debt-----	\$171,142,600.00

BONDS AUTHORIZED, NOT ISSUED:

Highway (Balance)-----	\$ 4,000,000.00
World War Veterans Loan-----	2,000,000.00
Institutional Building-----	5,247,000.00
Prison Farm-----	400,000.00
Chowan River Bridge-----	600,000.00
Cape Fear River Bridge-----	1,250,000.00
School Building (Balance)-----	1,400,000.00
	\$ 14,897,000.00

As these bonds are sold the scheduled notes will be retired.

Colonial Treasurers

1715-1740-----	Province-at-large-----	Edward Moseley
1740-1749-----	Southern District-----	Edward Moseley
1740-1748-----	Northern District-----	John Hodgson
1749-1750-----	Southern District-----	Eleazer Allen
1748-1752-----	Northern District-----	Thomas Barker
1750-1756-----	Southern District-----	John Starkey
1752-1754-----	Northern District-----	John Haywood
1766-1773-----	Southern District-----	John Ashe
1773-1776-----	Southern District-----	Richard Caswell
1754-1766-----	Northern District-----	Joseph Montfort

District Treasurers

1777-1779-----	Southern District-----	John Ashe, New Hanover
1777-----	Northern District-----	Samuel Johnston, ¹ Chowan
1777-1779-----	Northern District-----	William Skinner
1779-1784-----	Edenton District-----	William Skinner
1779-1782-----	Salisbury District-----	William Cathey
1782-1784-----	Salisbury District-----	Robert Lanier
1779-----	Hillsboro District-----	William Johnston ¹
1779-----	Hillsboro District-----	Nathaniel Rochester ²
1779-1782-----	Hillsboro District-----	Matthew Jones
1782-1784-----	Hillsboro District-----	Memucan Hunt, Granville
1779-1784-----	Halifax District-----	Green Hill
1779-1782-----	New Bern District-----	Richard Cogdell, Craven
1782-1784-----	New Bern District-----	Benjamin Exum
1779-1782-----	Wilmington District-----	John Ashe, New Hanover
1782-1784-----	Wilmington District-----	Timothy Bloodworth, New Hanover
1782-1784-----	Morgan District-----	John Brown

¹ Declined to serve.

² Election declared illegal because he was a member of the General Assembly.

State Treasurers

1784-1787	Memucan Hunt	Granville
1787-1827	John Haywood	Edgecombe
1827-1827	John S. Haywood	Wake
1827-1830	William Robards	Granville
1830	Robert H. Burton ¹	Lincoln
1830-1835	William S. Mhoon	Bertie
1835-1837	Samuel F. Patterson	Wilkes
1837-1839	Daniel W. Courts	Surry
1839-1843	Charles L. Hinton	Wake
1843-1845	John H. Wheeler	Lincoln
1845-1852	Charles L. Hinton	Wake
1852-1862	Daniel W. Courts	Surry
1862-1865	Jonathan Worth	Randolph
1865-1865	William Sloan	Anson
1865-1868	Kemp P. Battle	Wake
1869-1876	David A. Jenkins	Gaston
1876-1885	John M. Worth	Randolph
1886-1892	Donald W. Bain	Wake
1893-1895	Samuel McD. Tate	Burke
1895-1901	William H. Worth	Guilford
1901	Benjamin R. Lacy	Wake

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Sec. 1, Art. III, Constitution; Ch. 95, C. S.; Ch. 61, P. L. 1921; Ch. 136, P. L. 1923.

A. T. ALLEN, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*, Raleigh.

Title—Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Appointment—Elected.

Term—Four years.

Salary—\$5,000.

Ex officio Member—Board of Trustees University of North Carolina, President Board of Trustees North Carolina College for Women, President Board of Trustees East Carolina Teachers' College, Secretary State Board of Education, Board of Trustees State Library, Executive Officer State Board for Vocational Education, Child Welfare Commission, Library Commission.

Function

To direct the operation of the public schools within the state of North Carolina, and to enforce the laws and regulations in relation thereto; to appoint jointly with the Governor the Elementary Text Book Commission and to receive their report; to appoint jointly with the Governor a Committee on High School Text Books

¹ Declined to serve.

and to receive their report and transmit it to the State Board of Education.

To prepare or have prepared and cause to be printed and distributed Course of Study for the Elementary Schools, High School Course of Study, Course of Study in Physical Education, and Course of Study in Americanism; to supervise work of rural libraries; to provide educational films for schools; to provide for the celebration of certain special days and to print programs therefor; to arbitrate disputes between counties over the support of joint school districts; to hear evidence relative to the inefficiency of county superintendents; and to perform such other duties as may be imposed by law or by the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education.

REPORTS. To report biennially to the Governor at least five days prior to regular session of General Assembly, giving information and statistics of the public schools with recommendations as to changes in the law.

Section XLI of the Constitution of North Carolina of 1776 is as follows: "That a school or schools be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities."

Except for the establishment of the University of North Carolina, no attempt was made by the Legislature to carry out this injunction of the Constitution until nearly three-quarters of a century had elapsed. The first efforts were a failure and nothing definite was accomplished until the creation of a Department of Education by the election in 1851 of Calvin H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1852, and was continued in office until October 19, 1865. The following figures tell the story of his work: Number of teachers in 1852, 800; in 1855, 2,064; in 1860, 2,286. Enrollment in the schools in 1853, 83,373; in 1855, 115,856; in 1860, 116,567. Number of schools taught in 1855, 1,905; 1860, 2,854. School fund in 1853, \$192,250; in 1860, \$408,566. Expenditures in 1853, \$139,865; in 1860, \$255,641. The schools were kept open throughout the war, and in 1863 enrolled more than 50,000 pupils.

In 1865, as one of the results of the war, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was abolished.

By the Constitution of 1868 the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was created, and defined practically as it exists today.

Education in Our Present Constitution

Article IX of the Constitution of North Carolina relates to education. It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

SEC. 3. Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least six months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section they shall be liable to indictment.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States, also all moneys, stocks, bonds and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education, also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays, also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty shall belong to and remain in the several counties and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties in this State: *Provided*, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof in any wise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

SEC. 8. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall constitute a State Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall be president and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be secretary of the Board of Education.

SEC. 10. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the president and directors of the literary fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools and the educational fund of the State; but all acts, rules and regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed they shall not be re-enacted by the board.

SEC. 11. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State Government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the board.

SEC. 12. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 13. The contingent expenses of the board shall be provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the University a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining and of normal instruction.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

SEC. 27. The people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.—*Bill of Rights, North Carolina Constitution.*

Article II, section 29:

The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution: "Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts."

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE

Article VI, section 4, of the Constitution of North Carolina, contains the following:

Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language. But no male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein prescribed: *Provided*, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908.

Superintendent of Common Schools¹

1852-1865-----Calvin H. Wiley-----Guilford

Superintendents of Public Instruction

1868-1872	S. S. Ashley	New Hanover
1872-1874	Alexander McIver	Guilford
1874-1876	Stephen D. Pool	Craven
1876	John Pool	Pasquotank
1877-1884	John C. Scarborough	Johnston
1885-1892	Sidney M. Finger	Catawba
1893-1896	John C. Scarborough	Hertford
1897-1900	Charles H. Mebane	Catawba
1901-1902	Thomas F. Toon	Robeson
1902-1918	James Y. Joyner	Guilford
1919-1923	E. C. Brooks	Durham
1923	A. T. Allen	Alexander

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

DENNIS G. BRUMMITT, *Attorney-General*, Raleigh.

The Attorney-General is a member of the Executive Department of the State Government. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term begins the first of January next after his election and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. He receives a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and \$100 for attending each term of Supreme Court.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General:

1. To defend all actions in the Supreme Court in which the State shall be interested or is a party; and, also, when requested by the Governor or either branch of the General Assembly, to appear for the State in any other court or tribunal in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested.

2. At the request of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Commissioners, Insurance Commissioner, or Superintendent of Public Instruction, he shall prosecute and defend all suits relating to matters connected with their departments.

3. To represent all State institutions, including the State Prison, whenever requested so to do by the official head of any such institution.

¹ Office abolished in 1865.

4. To consult with and advise the solicitors, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

5. To give, when required, his opinion upon all questions of law submitted to him by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by any official of the State.

6. To pay all moneys received for debts due or penalties to the State immediately after the receipt thereof, into the Treasury.

The Attorney-General is a member of the State Board of Education, of the State Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the State Board of Pensions, of the State Textbook Commission, and of the Printing Commission, and is the legal adviser of the Council of State; chairman of the Municipal Board of Control; member of the State Board of Assessment.

There are three Assistant Attorneys-General: Frank Nash, Charles Ross and Walter D. Siler, of Raleigh.

Historical Note

In the colony the Attorney-General was appointed at pleasure by the Crown. In addition to his other duties he was a Justice of the Peace. George Durant, the first Attorney-General, was appointed in 1677, and the office has continued since that time. The Constitution of 1776 made the office appointive by the General Assembly to continue during good behavior. The Constitution of 1835 limited the term to four years with the provision that it might be increased. The Constitution of 1868 defined the office as it is today. The Attorney-General, by an act of the General Assembly of 1925 (Chapter 207), was allowed three assistants, to be appointed by him and severally to be assigned to the State Highway Commission, the State Department of Revenue and the Attorney-General.

Attorneys-General

1677-1679-----	George Durant	1734-1734-----	John Hodgson
1694-----	John Porter	1734-1741-----	John Montgomery
1703-----	Richard Plater	1741-1747-----	Joseph Anderson
1705-----	Thomas Snowden	1747-1755-----	Thomas Child
1712-1713-----	Edward Bonwicke	1755-1756-----	George Nicholas
1716-1724-----	William Little	1756-1756-----	Charles Elliott
1724-1725-----	Thomas Boyd	1756-1766-----	Robert Jones ¹
1725-1731-----	William Little	1759-1766-----	Thomas Child ¹
1731-1731-----	John Connor	1766-1767-----	Marmaduke Jones
1731-1734-----	John Montgomery	1767-----	Thomas McGuire

¹ Jones and Child held commissions at the same time, but Child was in England during part of his term.

1777-1779	Waightstill Avery	Burke
1779-1782	James Iredell	Chowan
1782-1791	Alfred Moore	Brunswick
1791-1794	John Haywood	Halifax
1795-1802	Blake Baker	Edgecombe
1803-1808	Henry Seawell	Wake
1808-1810	Oliver Fitts	Warren
1810	William Miller	Warren
1810-1816	Hutchins G. Burton	Halifax
1816-1825	William Drew	Halifax
1825-1828	James F. Taylor	Wake
1828	Robert H. Jones	Warren
1828-1835	Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell
1835-1840	John R. J. Daniel	Halifax
1840-1842	Hugh McQueen	Chatham
1842-1846	Spier Whitaker	Halifax
1846-1848	Edward Stanly	Beaufort
1848-1851	Bartholomew F. Moore	Halifax
1851-1852	William Eaton, Jr.	Warren
1852-1855	Matt W. Ransom	Northampton
1855-1856	Joseph B. Batchelor	Warren
1856-1860	William H. Bailey	Mecklenburg
1860-1863	William A. Jenkins	Granville
1863-1868	Sion H. Rogers	Wake
1868-1869	William M. Coleman	
1870-1871	Lewis P. Olds	Wake
1871-1873	William M. Shipp	Lincoln
1873-1876	Tazewell L. Hargrove	Granville
1876-1885	Thomas S. Kenan	Wilson
1885-1893	Theodore F. Davidson	Buncombe
1893-1897	Frank I. Osborne	Mecklenburg
1897-1900	Zeb V. Walser	Davidson
1900-1901	Robert D. Douglas	Guilford
1901-1909	Robert D. Gilmer	Haywood
1909-1917	Thomas W. Bickett	Franklin
1917-1925	James S. Manning	Wake
1925	Dennis G. Brummitt	Granville

COUNCIL OF STATE

Sec. 9, Art. III, Constitution; Sec. 14, Art. III, Constitution; Sec. 6547, Ch. 107, C. S.; Sec. 6937, Art. 2, Ch. 113, C. S.; Sec. 7637, Art. 3, Ch. 129, C. S.; Ch. 50, P. L. 1921, Extra Session; Chs. 89, 157, P. L. 1925.

Composition (4)—Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent Public Instruction, *ex officio* members. Attorney-General, legal adviser to Executive Department.

Term—Four years.

Function

To advise the Governor in the execution of his office, any three constituting a quorum; to keep a signed record of their advice and proceedings in this capacity, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; to furnish such records to the General As-

sembly as are required; to convene at call of the Governor; to advise with the Governor in regard to convening General Assembly for extra session. To approve or reject, in conjunction with the Governor, any proposed encumbrance on the franchise or property of any corporation in which the State is a stockholder or otherwise has an interest. State bonds and certificates may be signed in lieu of the Treasurer, in case of his absence or inability to sign, by any member of the Council of State designated by it. The Governor and Council of State shall have charge of all the State's interest in all railroads, canals, and other works of internal improvement and shall report biennially to the General Assembly on their condition, suggesting at the same time such improvements as they deem proper.

Historical Note

The Proprietary Governor was assisted in the administration by a Council. The organization of the Council, and the method of selecting its members, varied with the varying moods of the Lords Proprietors. In 1663 they directed Governor Berkeley to select a Council of six. Two years later they fixed its membership at an even number from six to twelve, inclusive, to be determined by the Governor. In 1670, probably with the idea of making the Council more representative of the varied colonial interests, they changed the number to ten, five of whom were to be their own deputies selected by themselves and five to be selected by the General Assembly. This plan was continued till 1691 when, the Council having become an upper house of the General Assembly, the Lords Proprietors instructed the Governor to consider the deputies alone as members. At the same time, it was determined that each of the Lords Proprietors should be represented in the province by a deputy. Finally, in 1724, the deputies were abolished and the Council was organized with twelve members selected by the Lords Proprietors. The functions of the Council were two-fold, executive and legislative. Together with the Governor, it composed the executive branch of the government, and was charged with many important duties; independently of the Governor its executive functions were inconsiderable. Upon the death or absence of the Governor, the Council chose a president who administered the government until the vacancy was filled.

The Council formed a part of the legislative branch of the government. Prior to 1691, the legislature, usually called the General Assembly, but sometimes referred to as the Grand Assembly, was composed of the Governor, the Councilors, and the Delegates of the people sitting together as one body. After that date the Council became an upper house, and the delegates a lower house called the House of Commons. This development was the result not of design but of custom, and came about in a thoroughly characteristic English way. As acts of the Assembly were not valid until signed by the Governor and three deputies, it became the custom of the Governor and deputies to meet independently of the Assembly to consider such measures as the Assembly presented for their signatures. Thus the deputies, probably feeling that it was unnecessary for them to pass twice on the same matters, gradually dropped out of the larger body and after a while came to be thought of as a separate and distinct legislative chamber. The Lords Proprietors formally recognized them as such in 1691. At the same time the five councilors elected by the Assembly were dropped from the Council leaving that body composed of the deputies only.

The functions of the Council remained the same under the Crown as under the Proprietors. They were provided for in the instructions from the Crown to the Governor, which also named the first councilors. Vacancies were filled by the King with the board of trade. The Council with the Governor represented the Crown in the province. The Governor could not act without the consent of at least three councilors, but the Governor could suspend his councilors for misconduct, and in the case of vacancy could recommend a successor. The authority, usually advisory, of the Council extended over actions of the Governor and other officers, quit rents, land grants, claims, and warrants, the court of exchequer, patents, commissions, administrators, Indians, reprieves and pardons, audits, cases of equity, legislative acts.

The Constitution of 1776 continued the Council, but made the office elective by the General Assembly, for the term of one year, and the number of councilors seven. The Constitution of 1868 defined the Council of State as it is today.

PART III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

1. COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.
2. SUPREME COURT.
3. SUPERIOR COURTS.
4. OTHER INFERIOR COURTS.
5. CORPORATION COMMISSION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The judicial power of the State is vested in:

1. A Court for the Trial of Impeachments.
 2. A Supreme Court.
 3. The Superior Courts.
 4. Courts of Justices of the Peace.
 5. Such other inferior courts as may be established by the General Assembly.
-

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT

Article IV, section 3, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides that the court for the trial of impeachment shall be the Senate. A majority of the members are necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in North Carolina; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law. The House of Representatives solely has the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice presides. The following causes, or charges, are sufficient, when proved, to warrant conviction: (1) corruption in office; (2) habitual drunkenness; (3) intoxication while in the exercise of office; (4) drunkenness in any public place; (5) mental or physical incompetence to discharge the duties of office; (6) any criminal matter the conviction whereof would tend to bring the office into public contempt.

Only once in the history of the State has the High Court of Impeachment been organized for the purpose of impeaching the Governor. This was in 1870, when the House of Representatives impeached Governor W. W. Holden before the Senate, for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The trial was conducted on both sides by the most eminent lawyers of the State, and resulted in the conviction of the Governor and his removal from office. In 1911 similar charges of impeachment were preferred against Chief Justice David M. Furches and Associate Justice Robert M. Douglas, but both were acquitted.

THE SUPREME COURT

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—W. P. Stacy, *Chief Justice*; and Heriot Clarkson, G. W. Connor, W. J. Adams, and W. J. Brogden, *Associate Justices*.

Appointment—Elected by the people.

Term—Eight years.

Compensation—\$7,500 per year and \$500 per year in lieu of traveling expenses.

The Constitution of 1776 required the General Assembly to “appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney-General,” who were commissioned by the Governôr and held office during good behavior. Acting under this authority, the General Assembly in 1776 divided the State into six judicial districts. In 1782 a seventh district and in 1787 an eighth district were added. Under the act of 1777 three judges, Samuel Ashe, Samuel Spencer, and James Iredell, were chosen. The judges rode the circuits separately, but sat together as an appellate court. In 1790 the eight judicial districts were divided into an eastern and a western riding, and a fourth judge was added, two being assigned to each riding. In each riding the two judges sat together as an appellate court. In 1797 the General Assembly created an extraordinary court for the purpose of trying the Secretary of State and other officials who had been discovered confederating with others in an elaborate scheme for defrauding the State by issuing fraudulent land warrants. For trial of these criminals the General Assembly deemed it expedient to create a new court to sit at Raleigh twice a year, not exceeding ten days at each term. The court was authorized to hear appeals of causes which had accumulated in the district courts. The existence of this court under the act was to expire at the close of the session of the General Assembly next after June 10, 1802; but before the expiration of this time the General Assembly continued the court for three years longer, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the district courts, and gave it the name of “Court of Conference.” By an act of 1804 the court was made a permanent Court of

Record. The judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and to deliver the same *viva voce* in open court. The next year (1805) the name of the court was changed to the Supreme Court. In 1810 the judges were authorized to elect one of their members Chief Justice, John Louis Taylor being chosen to that office. The Supreme Court now consisted of six judges, but two continued to be a quorum, and all the judges still rode the circuits.

In 1818 an act was passed establishing the present Supreme Court and requiring it to sit in Raleigh for the hearing of appeals. The act provided for three judges to be elected by the General Assembly. John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson, and John Hall composed the first court, which began its session January 1, 1819. The judges elected their own Chief Justice, Taylor being continued in that office. The number of judges continued to be three until 1868, when the Constitution adopted by the convention of that year increased the number to a Chief and four Associate Justices. The convention of 1875 reduced it again to three, but by an amendment adopted in 1888 the number was raised to a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, where it has continued until the present time. The Supreme Court holds annually two sessions of sixteen weeks, one beginning the first Monday in February, the other the last Monday in August.

The court is authorized to choose its own clerk, marshal, reporter, and other officers.

The salary of the justices of the Supreme Court was raised from \$6,500 to \$7,500 per year by Chapter 69, Public Laws of 1927.

SUPERIOR COURTS

Composition—Twenty judicial districts, each with one Superior Court judge.

Personnel—W. L. Small, First District, Elizabeth City; M. V. Barnhill, Second District, Rocky Mount; Garland E. Midyette, Third District, Jackson; F. A. Daniels, Fourth District, Goldsboro; R. A. Nunn, Fifth District, New Bern; H. A. Grady, Sixth District, Clinton; W. C. Harris, Seventh District, Raleigh; E. H. Cranmer, Eighth District, Southport; N. A. Sinclair, Ninth District, Fayetteville; W. A. Devin, Tenth District, Oxford; J. H.

Clement, Eleventh District, Winston-Salem; Thomas J. Shaw, Twelfth District, Greensboro; A. M. Stack, Thirteenth District, Monroe; W. F. Harding, Fourteenth District, Charlotte; J. M. Oglesby, Fifteenth District, Concord; J. L. Webb, Sixteenth District, Shelby; T. B. Finley, Seventeenth District, Wilkesboro; Michael Schenck, Eighteenth District, Hendersonville; P. A. McElroy, Nineteenth District, Marshall; Walter E. Moore, Twentieth District, Sylva.

Appointment—Elected by the people.

Term—Eight years.

Compensation—\$6,500 per year and \$1,550 per year in lieu of traveling expenses.

The Superior Court has appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or of fact determined by a clerk of the Superior Court or justice of the peace, and of all appeals from inferior courts for error assigned in matters of law as provided by law. In the matter of original jurisdiction the law is:

“The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction of the civil actions whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other court, and of all criminal actions in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days; and of all such affrays as shall be committed within one mile of the place where and during the time such court is being held.”

The salary of Superior Court judges was raised from \$5,000 to \$6,500 per year by Chapter 69, Public Laws of 1927.

By Chapter 206, Public Laws of 1927, the Governor is required to appoint four special Superior Court judges, two from the Western and two from the Eastern Judicial Division; and he may, if he deems it necessary, appoint two additional special judges, one each from the aforementioned divisions.

OTHER COURTS

The Constitution gives to the General Assembly power to establish other courts inferior to the Supreme and Superior Courts, and to allot and distribute to them such powers and jurisdiction, within constitutional limits, as it sees fit. From the decision of these inferior courts the Legislature has power to provide a proper system of appeals.

The Constitution also requires the General Assembly to provide for the establishment of special courts for the trial of misdemeanors in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

Such courts are the mayors of cities and incorporated towns. Their election or appointment is usually provided for in the charters of incorporation, the acts of the General Assembly prescribing how particular towns and cities shall be governed.

The jurisdiction of such special courts—also called in the law, inferior courts—is usually set forth in the charters.

The general law also provides that “the mayor of every city and incorporated town . . . within the corporate limits of his city or town, shall have the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in all criminal matters arising under the laws of the State or under the ordinances of such city or town.”

Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, try (1) that class of civil actions which involve demands for small debts and property of little value and (2) that class of criminal actions, called petty misdemeanors, which involve only slight punishment.

They try all cases of contract or promise to pay money where the sum demanded does not exceed two hundred dollars.

They may try certain other civil actions where the value of the property in controversy or the amount claimed for damages does not exceed fifty dollars.

They try criminal cases arising within their counties, the punishment of which fixed by law cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days.

NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION COMMISSION

R. O. SELF, *Clerk*, Raleigh

The North Carolina Corporation Commission was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1899, superseding the Railroad Commission, established in 1891. The offices of the Commission occupy the first floor of the State Departments Building. The Commissioners are elected, one every two years, for a period of six years. The present commission is composed of W. T. Lee,

Chairman, of Haywood County; George P. Pell, Commissioner, of Forsyth County, and A. J. Maxwell, Commissioner, of Wake County.

The Commission has general supervision over railroad, telegraph, telephone, street railway, steamboat, canal, waterworks, and all other companies exercising the right of eminent domain, and also under the act of 1913, of electric light, power, water and gas companies. Under the act of 1923, it is given power to require train schedules, and adequate warehousing facilities to promote the more expeditious handling of less carload freight. By the act of 1925, it was given the supervision of motor vehicles used for the transportation of persons or property for compensation, and of capital issues, known as the Blue Sky Law.

Details in regard to the several utilities are too voluminous to give in this manual, but are briefly enumerated as follows:

ELECTRIC POWER

In the production of electric energy North Carolina occupies a prominent place among the states. This business with its great organizations has grown out of the isolated electric plant serving an individual community. The past few years have witnessed a most remarkable degree of concentration in the electric utility business. There has been a constant increase in the production of power until now more than 2,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, annually, are produced in the State.

GAS UTILITIES

Ten companies operate 25 gas plants in the State. These plants are located at Asheville, Burlington, Charlotte, Concord, Durham, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Greenville, Greensboro, Henderson, Kinston, Kannapolis, New Bern, Oxford, Raleigh, Salisbury, Statesville, Washington, Winston-Salem, Wilmington, Wrightsville Beach.

STREET RAILWAYS

Street railway systems are operated in the towns and cities of Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, New Bern, Raleigh, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach. These have 163.98 miles of road. With the exception of the line at New Bern, all are operated by the large power companies.

TELEPHONE UTILITIES

The extent of the industry in North Carolina can more readily be comprehended when it is realized that 162 companies are operating 314 exchanges, with 151,096 telephones, with 184,914 miles of pole and cable wire. The companies report value of plants at \$12,923,854.53.

EXPRESS COMPANIES

The American Railway Express Company and the Southeastern Express Company operate in North Carolina, the former over the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Norfolk Southern Railroad and associated lines, and the latter over the Southern Railway and associated lines. Their combined operation is over 4,561 miles of road. The value of their property in the State is given at \$337,000.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company operate 545 offices in North Carolina, using 34,211 miles of wire. The value of their property in the State is placed at \$2,126,836.

RAILROAD STATISTICS

There are 60 railroad companies in North Carolina, including leased lines, operating 5,052 miles of road. The capital stock of the intrastate lines, actual figures, and of the interstate lines on estimated mileage basis, amounts to \$110,098,408.50. The funded debt arrived at in the same manner is \$151,283,500.22.

Thirteen water lines offer service to North Carolina. Eight of these lines operate on the sounds and rivers of Eastern North Carolina between points in the State. The others furnish service between North Carolina points and Norfolk, Va., Suffolk, Va., and Baltimore. The Clyde Steamship Line of New York includes Wilmington as a port on its route between Southern ports. These lines, exclusive of the Clyde Line, operate 21 vessels, valued at \$202,808.86.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

In 1899 the Commission was given supervision of all state banks. At that time there were fifty-two state banks, twenty-one private banks, and eight savings banks operated under the state

system, making a total of eighty-one banking institutions. On December 31, 1927, there were 453 banks, including branches. The total resources of these banks amounted to \$338,892,589.47. In addition there were 40 industrial banks with resources of \$15,515,390.47.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

This department has charge of the enforcement and supervision of what is known as the Bus Act, Chapter 50, Public Laws of 1925, as amended by Chapter 136, Public Laws of 1927. On July 1, 1928, sixty-six passenger bus line certificates were outstanding; and under these certificates, 384 motor passenger busses, with seating capacity of 5,912 persons, were being operated on approximately 4,500 miles of road. Thirty-nine express or freight lines were in operation, using 118 trucks with a total capacity of 232 tons. In 1927, about 2,500,000 passengers were carried. Union bus stations have been established at practically all termini, adding greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the service. Consolidation has practically eliminated duplication of service and has made for improved service to the public and benefit to the lines.

CAPITAL ISSUES DEPARTMENT

The Capital Issues Department of the Corporation Commission was established by Chapter 190, Public Laws of 1925. It is organized by the appointment of one member of the Corporation Commission as the Commissioner in charge, and the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner, who is in direct charge of the work of the department. The department is charged with the supervision of sales of securities within the State, and under the law registers for sale such securities as may meet the requirements of the law and are neither exempted by the law nor sold in an exempted transaction. All who deal in securities are required to obtain license for such business before engaging in it. (Ch. 190, P. L. 1925; Ch. 149, P. L. 1927.)

PART IV

STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS

1. THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
2. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
3. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
4. JOINT COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK.
5. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.
6. DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.
7. STATE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.
8. STATE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT.
9. STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.
10. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
11. DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT.
12. STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE.
13. CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION.
14. THE BUDGET BUREAU.
15. NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
16. LIBRARY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.
17. STATE LIBRARY.
18. LAW LIBRARY.
19. PRINTING COMMISSION.
20. SALARY AND WAGE COMMISSION.
21. JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.
22. COMMISSIONER OF PARDONS.
23. EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.
24. STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
25. STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

100 STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS

26. STATE COMMITTEE ON HIGH SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.
27. TEXT-BOOK COMMISSION.
28. TRANSPORTATION ADVISORY COMMISSION.
29. STATE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.
30. STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.
31. STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.
32. STATE BOARD OF PENSIONS.
33. COMMISSIONER OF THE VETERANS' LOAN FUND.
34. BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.
35. MUNICIPAL BOARD OF CONTROL.
36. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE.
37. CROP PEST COMMISSION.
38. NORTH CAROLINA PARK COMMISSION.
39. THE TAX COMMISSION.
40. STATE FAIR.
41. COUNTY GOVERNMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION.
42. COMMISSION ON THE REPRODUCTION OF THE CANOVA
STATUE OF WASHINGTON.
43. BENNETT PLACE MEMORIAL COMMISSION.
44. THE NORTH CAROLINA GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL COM-
MISSION.
45. ANDREW JOHNSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION.
46. GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION.
47. BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
48. BOARD OF CHIROPODY EXAMINERS.
49. THE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.
50. BOARD OF PHARMACY.
51. NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EX-
AMINERS.
52. NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.
53. STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY.
54. STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINATION AND REG-
ISTRATION.

55. STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS.
 56. STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS.
 57. STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY.
 58. STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION.
 59. STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.
 60. STATE LICENSING BOARD FOR CONTRACTORS.
-

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Art. III, Sec. 8, Constitution; Ch. 11, C. S.; Ch. 53, P. L. 1921;
Ch. 54, P. L. 1925.

J. VAN B. METTS, *The Adjutant General*, Raleigh

Title—The Adjutant General.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Four Years.

Qualification—Five years commissioned service in National Guard, Naval Militia, Regular Army, U. S. Navy, or Marine Corps.

Salary—\$4,500.

Function

To organize, direct and control the militia of this State; to preserve the peace and to protect life and property in emergency through the use of the National Guard, Naval Militia and unorganized militia; and otherwise execute the military laws and regulations of the United States, state of North Carolina and the Commander-in-Chief.

To make returns and reports to the Secretaries of War and Navy as required; to keep records of officers and enlisted men; to have prepared and properly distributed military laws, etc., and to perform such other duties as required by military law and regulations of the Governor.

ART. III, CH. 2, C. S. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, which is divided into (1) National Guard, (2)

Naval Militia, and (3) Unorganized Militia. The Governor is empowered to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress riots or insurrections and to repel invasions; to prescribe such regulations relating to the organization of the National Guard and Naval Militia as conform to the requirements of the Federal statutes.

The military staff is divided into (1) the personal staff of the Governor, consisting of 10 National Guard officers and 2 Naval Militia officers as aides-de-camp; and (2) the administrative staff as prescribed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy.

The Governor is directed by law to appoint a Property and Disbursing officer for North Carolina, who shall receipt and account for all funds and property belonging to the State for military purposes. His principal duties are the disbursement of all funds appropriated by the State for military purposes including the issuance of thousands of checks quarterly and semi-annually in payment of vouchers and pay rolls for Armory drills.

The Governor shall also, according to law, appoint, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, a Property and Disbursing officer for the United States. This officer disburses annually about \$200,000 in government funds and is accountable for and keeps a record of about two and a half million dollars worth of Federal property in the hands of the National Guard.

The Adjutant General, as head of the Department, is subordinate only to the Governor in matters pertaining thereto.

REPORTS. To make an annual report to the Governor including a detailed statement of all expenditures made for military purposes during the year.

To report biennially to the General Assembly.

Historical Note

The office and department of the Adjutant General was created by Chapter 18 of the laws of 1806, and has been in continuous existence ever since, though until 1860 the salary was nominal and the duties of the department slight.

The militia of the State has been in existence since 1679, when the Lords Proprietors instructed Governor John Harvey to organize the able-bodied citizens and to appoint officers. Under the colonial

government all officers were appointed by the Governor. Three provisions relating to militia have been brought forward from old charters and constitutions:

1. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief.
2. The people have a right to bear arms.
3. All able-bodied male citizens are subject to military duty at the call of the Governor, subject to regulation of the General Assembly.

The age limit was originally 16-50. This has been changed to 18-45. Citizens were originally required to furnish their own arms; since 1836 the National Government has assumed this obligation. Originally all men subject to military duty were required by law to organize, muster, and drill. The requirement was never universally effective. The law allowed volunteer companies full privilege of organization, drill, and exemption from the regular scheme of organization; and the military activity of the State was usually confined to these volunteer companies of which there were many with long and honorable records. Since 1873 the militia has been in two classes—organized and unorganized. The organized militia consists of volunteers entirely. The State Guard was reorganized in 1877. Up to 1836 all general and field officers were elected by the General Assembly. All company officers were elected by the enlisted men of the several companies. The law was then changed—company officers were still elected by the companies, but general and field officers were elected by the officers of the units concerned. Since 1873 all officers have been appointed by the Governor.

Prior to 1873 each county was required to organize at least one regiment, and the State to maintain at least six brigades. There were in 1854 ten divisions of militia consisting of 105 regiments totaling 1,050 companies of 45 men each—about 1,000 officers and 47,250 enlisted men. In order to conform to the Federal laws, an act of the Legislature of 1903 changed the designation "North Carolina State Guard" to "North Carolina National Guard." These militia organizations formed the main home defense in the war of the Revolution. They formed the basis of the system which enrolled an estimate of 125,000 North Carolinians in the Confederate armies.

The North Carolina State Guard was among the first to respond to the call of the President in 1898 for service in the Spanish-

American War. Two regiments of infantry were furnished; and, in addition, North Carolina furnished a regiment of colored troops.

The Federal law having been changed so that the President would have authority to draft or call the National Guard into service of the United States in a National emergency, on June 19th, 1916, the North Carolina National Guard was mobilized at Camp Glenn, North Carolina, for service on the Mexican border, on account of the existing relations with Mexico and sent to Camp Stewart, near El Paso, Texas, for Federal Service.

These National Guard units were:

First, second, third, regiments, Infantry; Troops A and B Cavalry; Companies A and B Engineers; Ambulance Co. No. 1; and Hospital Co. No. 1.

With the exception of the second regiment, Infantry, and Companies A and B Engineers, which were not mustered out of Federal service until following the World War, all these troops were returned to their home stations and mustered out; but soon they were mustered back into Federal service for the World War. National Guard troops served in the Thirtieth and Forty-second Divisions in France and Belgium.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of the President, July 3, 1917, the following organizations, units and detachments of the National Guard of North Carolina were drafted into the Federal service on August 5, 1917:

First Brigade	First Squadron Cavalry
First Infantry	First Machine Gun Troop
Second Infantry	First Battalion Engineers
Third Infantry	First Engineer Train
Field Hospital No. 1	First Motor Truck Company
Ambulance Company No. 1	Field and Staff
Veterinary Corps	Sanitary Detachment and Six
Radio Company Signal Corps	Companies Coast Artillery
First Regiment Field Artillery	Quartermasters Corps

making a total of 277 officers, and 7,454 enlisted men—a grand total of 7,731. Of the Naval Militia 18 officers and 187 men (total 215) were called into Federal service April 6, 1917, as National Naval Volunteers. The record these troops made in the World War is a source of pride to all North Carolinians.

At the close of the World War the entire National Guard was discharged from the service, and the past 10 years have been devoted to a reorganization of the State's military forces. The present strength totals approximately 3,600 officers and men, and units are located in about 40 counties. These units are fully equipped at the expense of the Federal authorities, are paid for armory drills during the year from the same source, and are given fifteen days training each summer under the supervision of professional instructors. The State provides armories, maintains the camp site at Camp Glenn, makes allowances to officers and men, takes care of courtmartial and carrying bond expenses, inspections, etc. The North Carolina National Guard is in a high state of efficiency, comparing favorably in this respect and in numbers with the Guard of the other states. It is interesting to note that at the close of the war there was no National Guard in the United States, but at the present time its strength exceeds 190,000 officers and men organized and equipped similarly to units of the Regular Army.

For further information concerning the strength and location of various units of North Carolina National Guard see "Roster North Carolina National Guard, Revised to December 31, 1925," published by the Adjutant General of North Carolina.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sec. 17, Art. III, Constitution; Ch. 84, C. S.; Ch. 25, P. L., 1921;
Ch. 174, P. L. 1925; Chs. 53, 182, 261, P. L., 1927.

W. A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner*, Raleigh

Title—Commissioner.

Appointment—Elected by people.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—Practical farmer.

Salary—\$4,500.

Ex Officio member—Chairman Board of Agriculture, Joint Committee for Agricultural Work.

The Constitution of the State (1868) provides for a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics. Under this fundamental law the General Assembly established the Department of Agriculture in 1877. (Chapter 274.) Since that time it has been greatly enlarged by the General Assembly, and its field of activities expanded by the ever increasing demands made upon it by a rapidly growing agriculture.

At present the Board consists of ten members, one member from each Congressional District, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for terms of six years; and of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is a member of and ex officio chairman of the Board.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, who is chief executive officer of the Department, was formerly appointed by the Legislature, but in order to bring the Department in closer touch with the people, especially the farmers of the State, the law was so changed as to make the office of Commissioner elective.

The Department is charged with the following:

1. Investigations relating to the improvement of agriculture, the beneficial use of commercial fertilizers and composts, and to induce capital and labor to enter the State.
2. Investigations relating to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals—having power to quarantine infected animals and to regulate the transportation of stock within the State.
3. Investigations of the ravages of insects injuriously affecting market gardens, fruits, etc., and dissemination of information essential for their abatement.
4. Investigations directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries adapted to the various soils and climates of the State.
5. Investigations relative to the subject of drainage, and irrigation, and mineral and domestic sources of fertilizer, including composting, etc.
6. The enforcement of the laws enacted for the sale of commercial fertilizers, seed, food products, and with authority to make regulations concerning the same.
7. The dissemination of information relative to the advantages

of soil and climate and to the natural resources and industrial opportunities offered in the State.

To these have been added: The issuing of bulletins; the Museum; enforcement by regulations of the Pure Food Law, concentrated commercial feeding-stuff law, cottonseed meal law, the law regulating the statistics of leaf tobacco, forestry work, the law regulating the standard-weight packages of meal and flour, registration and sale of condimental, patented, proprietary or trade-mark stock or poultry tonics, regulators or conditioners, the inspection of illuminating and power oils, fluids and gasoline; the law to prevent and punish the sale of adulterated, impure, or misbranded agricultural and vegetable seed and those lacking viability; the manufacture and sale of anti-hog cholera serum and of inoculating germs for leguminous crops; and the enforcement of the "Weights and Measures" and "Insecticide" laws.

The Department is, to a considerable extent, a sub-legislature. The Legislature, in committing to its execution specified laws, confers upon the Board power to make regulations for this purpose, which are given the authority of law, and violation of them is made a misdemeanor, cognizable by the courts. The power to confer this authority has been tested in the courts and approved by decision of the Supreme Court.

Things That Have Been Done by the Agricultural Department

1. The source of the ingredients in fertilizers is made known.
2. The feed inspection law has been amended to include all feeds and the value of feeds much improved.
3. *Condimental Feed Law.* Analyses are made of each brand and published. The people need not pay high prices for many of the ingredients, such as charcoal, copperas, saltpetre, salt, salts, etc., which can be bought for a few cents a pound of grocers. Drugs for either stock or men must have a value corresponding with that printed on the container or they may be excluded from sale.
4. Great advance has been made along all lines of animal feeding and feeds for animals, including poultry. All cases of diseases of animals appearing in the State have been suppressed. We have had no epidemic which could not be eliminated.

5. Eradication of the cattle tick is now complete.

Tuberculosis. All herds which pass two successive tests without reactors are placed in the Accredited Herd list. The State appropriates annually \$10,000.00 for indemnity for paying for animals slaughtered on account of glanders. When a cow or other animal is affected with tuberculosis or glanders, the animal is reported to the authorities and killed and paid for, thereby preventing spreading of the diseases.

6. A pure seed law by which the farmers may be protected from purchases of inferior seed either in purity or germination.

7. Preparation of legume culture which is sold at fifty cents an acre bottle. This pays the cost of production.

8. Great advance in the work of Entomology, especially in spraying. Many pests have been destroyed and others much curtailed in their injurious operations.

9. Also in Horticulture, all regulatory work is done by the Department.

10. *The Pure Food Law.* The weight or quantity of contents to be marked on all containers, with which numbers the contents must comply. Adulteration is seldom found in the foods sold in the State.

11. Inspection of illuminating oils and gasoline, by which the quality and safety of the oils have been improved without cost to the consumer.

12. Inspection of flour to detect that which is bleached and prevent the sale of it as unbleached.

13. A marketing system is being evolved whereby the farmer can dispose of his products advantageously.

14. *Cottonseed Meal.* No goods are permitted to be branded as "meal" unless they contain $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ammonia, but must be branded "cottonseed feed."

15. *The Bulletin* ranks with the highest of its class, and many letters of commendation are received from persons within and without the State. Requests are frequently received for these bulletins in other states; and, also, from the agricultural press. It has a circulation of more than 35,000 each month. Copies have been requested for use as textbooks in the public schools of other states and the University of Wisconsin.

16. The Museum continues to be the most valuable south of Philadelphia, except that at the National Capital. It is the State's great object lesson. Additions to the different departments are made each year. A representative agricultural exhibit is now being collected.

STATISTICS

The following statistics will show some of the results of the work of the Department:

North Carolina produced in

	1860	1910	1915	1918	1923	1924
Corn (bushels)---	30,000,000	34,063,531	64,050,000	63,000,000	58,568,000	44,512,000
Wheat (bushels) -	4,743,706	7,433,000	10,355,000	13,167,000	6,038,400	5,544,000
Cotton (bales)---	145,514	665,132	732,000	732,000	1,020,000	1,901,000

DRAINAGE

The Department has arranged with the National Department for an expert in this work, who gives information to the farmers concerning the drainage of creeks, cutting ditches, and laying tiles.

VETERINARY DIVISION

The Veterinary Division is devoted to giving information as to the treatment of animal diseases.

Serum for vaccination of hogs to prevent the spread of cholera is furnished by this Division.

Ninety-five per cent of the hogs vaccinated escape cholera. The Department is now prepared to supply all requests for serum, and the scourge of cholera has been much abated.

CHEMISTRY

The Division of Chemistry makes analyses of fertilizer, cottonseed meal, feed and foodstuffs, soils, minerals and marls, waters, etc.

TEST FARMS

Test Farms have been established in Edgecombe County, at Wilard Station in Pender County, Statesville, near Swannanoa in Buncombe County, and in the old tobacco belt at Oxford, in the

newly-drained black lands of Eastern North Carolina, and in Beaufort County. The effort is to conduct these farms for the benefit of the crops grown in each section, first on small plats and then on a large scale, showing results of different kinds and amounts of home-made and commercial fertilizers, preparation of land, cultivation and rotation of crops and demonstration work. These farms are conducted jointly by the State Department and the State College.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS AND CREDIT UNIONS

To organize and conduct a bureau of information in regard to coöperative associations and rural credits; to promote the establishing of such agencies through educational campaigns and personal advice and assistance; to examine at least once a year organizations so formed.

PURE FOOD DIVISION

The pure food law passed by the General Assembly of 1899, amended in 1905 and redrafted and passed as a new act in 1907, forbids the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded food or beverages and charges the Department of Agriculture with its enforcement.

Inspections are made throughout the State and samples collected for analyses. The samples are examined for adulteration and the results published, showing the brand name of the article and the name and address of the manufacturer. The first report was published as the Department Bulletin for December, 1909. Since that time similar reports have been published annually.

There are two classes of adulterants found in food:

1. Substances which are deleterious to health, and
2. Substances which merely render the food less valuable.

The use of the first is prohibited; the second can be used provided their presence is made known to the purchaser.

Much of the food and beverages sold in the State is in the hands of unintelligent men, who can be imposed upon by shrewd and unscrupulous manufacturers. Owing to various complications the enforcement of the Food Law is far more difficult than one not familiar with the situation would think.

The National Government has enacted a food law which requires weight of contents to be stamped on all packages or other containers of goods. The Legislature has enacted this law for this State.

FEED INSPECTIONS

The Legislature of 1903 passed a law which requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to employ Feed inspectors, whose duty it is to visit the different towns in the State, see that the law is complied with as to the branding of bags, weight of bags, and to take samples of all feeds. These samples are examined microscopically and if found adulterated are immediately withdrawn from sale.

All samples collected are analyzed by the Feed Chemist and the results, along with such additional information as circumstances may advise, are published in the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.

In enforcing the law there are four main objects in view:

1. To stop the sale of adulterated feeds in North Carolina.
2. To educate the consumers to buy feed according to the analyses on the bags, just as he buys his fertilizer by an analysis.
3. To teach the dairymen and farmers the best way to combine their home-grown feeds with those they are compelled to buy to get the greatest benefit from the amount consumed.
4. To stimulate a desire on the part of the consumers for better feeds.

ENTOMOLOGY

The work of this division includes the inspection of fruit trees, which are not allowed to be sold in this State unless declared free from disease. Experts are sent to examine all nurseries for insect pests, and many commercial orchards are inspected. Directions are furnished for preparation of material for spraying, and for its application. The San Jose scale is being controlled in many places and further damage prevented by directions sent from this office. Other insect pests and diseases have been prevented or cured, and much valuable information given the people of the State on matters pertaining to insects of all kinds.

MARKET DIVISION

This division coöperates with the farmers in finding the best markets for their surplus products.

BOTANY DIVISION

is charged with the

1. Examination and testing of field, garden, flower and herb seeds.
2. Manufacture and distribution of pure cultures for legume crops.
3. The placing of Federal grades on grain.
4. Identification of plants and the control of weeds.

DEMONSTRATION AND INSPECTION OF POWER AND ILLUMINATING OILS AND GASOLINE

The Pure Food Chemist is also Oil Chemist. The quality of the oil has been kept at a good standard.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

In addition to editing the *Bulletin* this division issues the *Agricultural Review*, a monthly publication covering the various activities of the Department.

THE MUSEUM

The State Geologist has, since the establishment of his department in 1850, collected specimens of different kinds, principally of minerals, representing the natural resources of the State. In 1879 the care of the Museum and expense of maintenance were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. A building has been erected for its occupancy, and its contents greatly increased. It is now by far the most extensive in its contents of anything of its nature south of Philadelphia, save the National Museum at Washington, D. C. To it, more than any other source, is attributable the fine display the State has made at international, national, and State expositions. It is the State's object lesson, representing its resources in agriculture, timber, mineral, fishes, birds, game, animals and flora and fauna in general.

As articles affected by time become undesirable they are replaced. The idea is to keep the Museum constantly growing, with no chance for stagnation.

IMMIGRATION

The legislature in 1909 repealed the act of 1907 concerning immigration. There are now no agents of the State employed in foreign countries; a few young men come from Scotland each year, and land and immigration companies bring some people to the State each year, but no report is made to the Department; however, it coöperates with them as far as practicable.

The Department has no lands of the State for sale, and can make no contracts, warrant titles or do any work of like nature. It can only put parties desiring to purchase property in the State in communication with citizens who have property to sell, and leave them to perfect sales, if it is found desirable.

Many letters are received from persons from the states of the Middle West requesting information as to the resources of the State and several hundred have each year purchased homes. The Department had arranged to place exhibits at the fairs in these states, but this was abandoned when the law was repealed.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO

Chapter 97, Laws 1907, requires the Department to preserve a record of the leaf tobacco sold on the floors of the warehouses of the State, and publish it monthly. Each warehouse is required to furnish an account of its sales, and is guilty of a misdemeanor for failure.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Sec. 17, Art. III, Constitution; Ch. 84, C. S.; Ch. 137, P. L. 1921; Ch. 28, P. L. 1921—Extra Session; Ch. 174, P. L. 1925.

Composition (11). Ten members, Commissioner of Agriculture, Chairman.

Appointment—Ten by Governor with consent of Senate; one elected.

Term—Six years; Chairman, four years.

Qualification—Practical farmers.

Compensation—\$5 per diem and mileage.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

First District—F. P. LATHAM, Belhaven.

Second District—H. P. FOXHALL, Tarboro.

Third District—W. A. BROWN, Rocky Point.

Fourth District—CLARENCE POE, Raleigh.

Fifth District—R. W. SCOTT, Haw River.

Sixth District—G. K. GRANTHAM, Dunn.

Seventh District—J. G. HOCKETT, North Wilkesboro.

Eight District—J. H. COFFEY, Blowing Rock.

Ninth District—S. C. LATTIMORE, Shelby.

Tenth District—E. G. ROBERSON, Leicester.

Function

The functions of the Board of Agriculture are now strictly legislative and advisory, while all executive power in the Department is vested in the office of Commissioner of Agriculture (Chapter 174, Laws 1925.)

STATE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM. To maintain a cotton warehouse system, administered through a State warehouse Superintendent to stabilize and encourage cotton industry; to make suitable rules and regulations to enforce law; to fix charges for storing cotton in local warehouses; to impose a tax of 25 cents on each bale of cotton ginned up to June 30, 1922, to be collected by Commissioner of Revenue, and 90 per cent of the total receipts from this source to be invested in first mortgages to aid and encourage the establishment of warehouses operating under this system.

STATE WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT. To have power to lease property for warehousing of cotton and encourage erection of warehouses in the various cotton-growing counties under terms of this act; to provide an adequate system of inspection, rules, forms and reports to insure security; to supervise local warehouses in general and to issue receipts for cotton classified and stored, through local warehouse managers.

REPORTS. To make an annual report to Governor of its work and all receipts and expenditures and objects for which expended.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK

Part 3, Art. 1, Ch. 84, C. S.; Art. 7, Ch. 93, C. S.; Ch. 142, P. L. 1925.

Composition (11)—Governor, Chairman; Commissioner of Agriculture, President State A. and E. College, *ex officio* members; four members Board of Agriculture designated by Board; four members Board of Trustees of A. and E. College designated by Board.

Personnel—Appointed by Board of Trustees of the College: Robert N. Page, Southern Pines; W. D. Laroque, Kinston; J. F. Diggs, Rockingham; Charles W. Gold, Greensboro. Appointed from State Board of Agriculture: Clarence Poe, Raleigh;; J. G. Hockett, North Wilkesboro; R. W. Scott, Haw River.

Term—During terms as members of the Board.

Function

It shall be the purpose of the Joint Committee for Agricultural Work to prevent duplication and to maintain greater co-operation on the part of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering and the State Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics; and the Joint Committee shall have authority to settle any and all questions relative to jurisdiction or duplication of work that may be referred to it either by the President of the College or the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the decision of the Joint Committee not inconsistent with law shall be binding on both institutions. The Joint Committee shall meet at least once each year at the call of the chairman to receive reports from the President of the College and the Commissioner of Agriculture on the relation of the two institutions, with special reference to the research or any other work in which the two institutions are interested, and to make recommendations to the governing bodies of each that may tend to increase their co-operation in promoting agricultural improvements in the State.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING

Arts. 1, 2, Ch. 120, C. S.; Art. 2, Ch. 112, C. S.; Chs. 25, 131, P. L. 1921;
Ch. 127, P. L. 1925.

F. D. GRIST, *Commissioner*, Raleigh.

Title—Commissioner.

Appointment—Elected.

Term—Four years.

Salary—\$4,500.

Ex officio Member—Printing Commission.

Function

To collect and collate information and statistics concerning:

1. Labor and its relation to capital, hours of labor, earnings of laborers, and their educational, moral and financial condition, and means of promoting their welfare.

2. Various mining, milling and manufacturing industries of State, location, capacity and output, raw materials and capital invested.

3. Location, estimated and actual horse-power and condition of valuable water powers, developed and undeveloped in this State.

4. Farm lands and farming, kinds, character and quantity of annual farm products in this State.

5. Truck gardening and dairying.

6. Timber lands and timber.

7. Other information affecting agricultural and industrial welfare of the State.

To perform the duties of mine inspector for the State; to act as State Director for U. S. Employment Service; to supervise, in conjunction with printing commission, all State printing; to appoint an assistant commissioner who is a practical printer, to take charge of State printing under his direction.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. To maintain a public employment bureau in the Department, to establish and conduct public employment offices in the State; to extend vocational guidance to

minors seeking employment; to co-operate with Federal, municipal and other agencies in employment, rehabilitation and Americanization problems.

STATE PRINTING. To carefully examine all printing and binding done for the State or any Department thereof, by the public printers, and to certify that same meets required standards and that the accounts rendered by the public printer are accurate and just. Such accounts shall not be approved by the Commissioner nor audited by the State oftener than forty-eight times a year; to purchase for use of the State, the paper and stationery used for public printing.

CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES. At the beginning of the 1925 biennium and at the request of the Director of the Budget, this Department undertook to centralize the purchase of office equipment and supplies and has been able to reduce the cost on a great many of these items by from 20 to 50 per cent.

MINE INSPECTION. To examine all the mines in the State as often as possible, to see that the provisions of law are strictly observed and carried out; to employ counsel and to prosecute violations; to examine particularly the works and machinery belonging to any mine; to examine conditions of mines as to ventilation, drainage, and general security, to investigate deaths by accidents; to keep a record of all examinations and all data affecting mining industry in this State.

REPORTS. To publish and distribute biennially a statistical report covering the Department's activities and research, also an annual report to the Governor on mines and mining industry.

The Department of Labor and Printing, created by the Legislature of 1887, is one of the oldest State departments outside of those established by constitutional mandate. The duties of the Department are comprehended under the four general heads:

1. Collection, collation, and publication of industrial statistics.
2. Supervision of the State's printing.
3. Mine inspection.
4. Free employment service.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

The Commissioner, aided by the Assistant Commissioner, collects, collates, and publishes information and statistics concerning labor and its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laborers and their educational, moral, and financial condition, and the best means of promoting their mental, moral, and material welfare; also statistics concerning the various mining, milling, and manufacturing industries in this State, their location, capacity, and actual output of manufactured products, the kind and quantity of raw material annually used by them and the capital invested therein; the location, estimated and actual horsepower and condition of valuable waterpowers, developed and undeveloped, in the State; farm lands and farming, the kinds, character, and quantity of the annual farm products; timber lands and timbers, truck gardening, dairying, and such other information and statistics concerning the agricultural and industrial welfare of the citizens of the State as may be deemed of interest and benefit to the public.

A high standard was set for this work and it has ever since been the policy of the office to improve upon its own work from year to year. The biennial report is now recognized as one of the most succinct examples of statistical work issued in the United States. The matter has been boiled down, so to speak, and one chief aim has been to present the greatest possible information in the least possible space, accomplishing thereby two very desirable ends, i.e., ease and convenience of reference, and minimum expense.

Men who are causing the wheels of industry to turn all over the country pronounce the biennial report of the Department one of the most comprehensive and valuable publications, on the subjects treated, issued by any state in the Union. It is the only official publication which shows the industrial status of North Carolina and the great variety of her manufactured products. It reaches every state in the Union and many foreign countries. It is the chief medium through which the State's growth and development are advertised to the world.

THE STATE'S PRINTING

When the public printing had become of such importance that the old practice of assuming that it would take care of itself was proved inadequate and unsatisfactory, the duty of systematizing

and superintending this work was added to the duties of the office (Chapter 373, Public Laws of 1899). Since that time the growth of the State has been great.

The handling of the public printing has been brought down to the point where figures as to specifications and cost may be given before or after performance, which information serves well where economy enters as largely into any proposition as it does into the public printing. Changes in practice are made as often as it is found that improvement can be made and the policy of the office at the present time makes impossible any of the abuses obtaining under the arrangement in force prior to the placing of the public printing under the Department's charge.

Before a single item of printing expense is paid for by the State the account of the printer is examined, accompanied by an inspection of the work itself, by a man who knows the printing business. Every pound of paper purchased is bought by the State to fit the particular need, and is subject to the decision of the expert of the Department—himself, according to the provisions of the act, a "practical printer." The record of purchases of paper shows a great saving along this line, also.

All printing, engraving, die-stamping, and binding done for the State is let to contract for two-year periods under competitive bidding, and the work is carefully supervised in process by the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, aided by the Assistant Commissioner (required by law to be a practical printer). All requisitions for State printing are made upon the Department of Labor and Printing; the Department places orders for same with contracting printers, issuing requisite quantity of paper stock for each order; supervises the work in process, examines the finished work, audits and approves bills for same.

The cost of the State's printing, including the paper stock used, approximates \$250,000 annually. The Department purchases all paper for State printing, maintaining a large paper storage warehouse in Raleigh.

MINE INSPECTION

North Carolina has a comprehensive mining law, and by this statute the Commissioner of Labor and Printing is constituted mine inspector with large powers.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Since October 1, 1919, the United States Employment Service, operating in North Carolina, has been conducted under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, who provided office quarters in his department and is serving as Federal Director of the State without additional compensation. Funds for clerical assistance are provided by the Federal and State Governments. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, 33,417 applicants for work were placed in situations satisfactory to them.

Realizing the urgent necessity for a well-organized system of employment for North Carolina, under State and Federal supervision, the Department of Labor and Printing brought the matter to the attention of the General Assembly of 1924 and succeeded in securing an appropriation adequate for the development of such an agency by the Department. The machinery provided in the statute creating the free employment bureaus enables the Department to assist in bringing the jobless man and the manless job together in a systematic way, a service which reaches all classes of employers and all classes of employees. Local employment offices were established in our large industrial centers and much assistance rendered in relieving acute unemployment conditions all too prevalent since the conclusion of the World War. During the first year the employment service was in operation under State and Federal co-operation, more than 15,000 men and women found positions through the public employment bureau of the State Department of Labor and Printing.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Ch. 99, C. S.; Ch. 106, C. S.; Ch. 25, P. L. 1921; Ch. 119, P. L. 1924, extra session; Ch. 101, P. L. 1925; Ch. 204, P. L. 1927.

DAN C. BONEY, *Commissioner*, Raleigh.

Title—Commissioner.

Appointment—Elected.

Term—Four years.

Salary—\$4,500.

Function

To direct the administration and enforcement of the insurance laws of this State; to supervise the admission and regulation of all insurance companies, associations and orders doing or proposing to do business in this State (600 life, health, account, casualty, fire, marine, credit, burglary, plate glass, liability, steam boiler, automobile, etc.); to investigate complaints and prosecute violations; to supervise building and loan associations (235), lightning-rod companies, rate-making bureaus and associations and jewelry auctioneers; to enforce the State Building Code and Inspection laws; to act as fire marshal *ex officio* and to investigate fires, etc.; to administer premium collections (50 cents on \$100) for Firemen's Relief Fund; to receive and file fire insurance rates and pass on complaints of discrimination.

To collect taxes from all classes of insurance companies, whether foreign or local, doing business in this State on the basis of 2½ per cent upon the amount of their gross premium receipts in this State.

To collect fees for licenses issued to all classes of insurance companies and annual fees for licenses issued to each general agent, agent and broker in accordance with the schedule fixed by law.

To collect other fees pertaining to insurance companies as prescribed by law.

Sec. 6079, Ch. 99, S. S. The Insurance Commissioner "shall, in his annual report, make a statement of the fires investigated, the value of property destroyed, the amount of insurance, if any, the origin of the fire, when ascertained, and the location of the property damaged or destroyed, whether in town, city, or country. He shall also file annually an itemized statement, under oath, of all money received by him and disbursed under this chapter."

REPORTS. To submit annually to the Governor, and biennially to the General Assembly, through the Governor, a report of his official acts, the condition of all insurance and other companies or associations under his jurisdiction, with a condensed statement of their reports to him; together with a statement of the licenses, taxes and fees received by him and paid by him to the Treasurer.

To report to the General Assembly at each session, suggested changes in the laws.

Historical Note

Created by act of General Assembly in 1899.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND

The state of North Carolina pays \$2,500 a year to the North Carolina State Volunteer Firemen's Association and to the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, which fund is known as the Firemen's Relief Fund.

The purpose of the fund is for the relief of firemen, members of such associations who may be injured or made sick by diseases contracted in the actual discharge of duty as firemen, and for the relief of widows, children or dependent mothers of such firemen who may be killed or die from disease contracted in the discharge of their duty. Such duty must be performed in the service of the fire department from the time of the fire alarm until the members are dismissed by the company officers at roll call, or in service connected with the fire department which is directed to be performed by the officers in charge.

Any fireman of good, moral character in North Carolina, and belonging to an organized fire company, who will comply with the requirements of the constitution and by-laws of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association may become a member of this Association, and be eligible to relief from the fund. This fund was established by Act of the General Assembly in 1891.

GENERAL PROGRESS

During the last five years the insurance companies and building and loan associations operating in North Carolina under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner have enjoyed a greater growth than ever before in a similar period. There has been a corresponding increase of activity in the other phases of departmental work, which include lightning rod sales and installation, auctioneers, and the erection and inspection of buildings. Coincident with the growth and increased activity in these different divisions there has been a similar increase in the revenues to the State paid by the Insurance Department, while the work of super-

vision has also been greatly complicated. From the organization of the department in 1899 to April 1, 1928, there has been paid into the Treasury \$14,635,741.46, of which \$7,138,635.99 was paid in during the six-year period ending April 1, 1928.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Probably the most outstanding growth has occurred among the building and loan associations of the State. When the building and loan associations were turned over to the Insurance Department in 1904 they had only \$80,000 in assets. In December, 1920, 165 associations reported assets totaling \$29,000,000. At the close of 1927, 235 associations reported assets of \$90,118,860.93. In 1927, these associations, operating in 73 counties, built 8,925 homes costing more than \$25,000,000. The force of these institutions in the upbuilding of our cities, both in taxable property and citizenship, cannot be estimated. Their supervision calls for trained experts, and they are supervised without expense to the State.

INSURANCE SUPERVISION

This department was created originally for the enforcement of the insurance laws. It is probable that this is still the most important phase of its work; for while insurance was looked upon only a few years ago by many as a gamble, and regarded by the general public with suspicion, today it exceeds every other financial institution of the county in importance. So great is its effect upon commerce and industry that our entire credit system would collapse over night if the protection of insurance were instantly removed.

Since the formation of the department in 1899 it has been the duty of the commissioner to investigate the financial responsibility of each company seeking admission to the State, of which there are now more than six hundred; to scrutinize each of the many thousand forms of contracts issued by them to see that the value of protection was not weakened or destroyed by some qualifying clause; to see that the contracts are given a reasonable interpretation in the settlement of claims and not misrepresented to the public; to watch the progress of companies and see that sufficient reserves are carried to guarantee the protection promised; to protect

the public and companies themselves against the impractical and unsafe policies of promoters operating under the guise of insurance who continually seek his approval or attempt to operate in open defiance of the Law.

North Carolina has reaped a great benefit in the growth of its insurance business, particularly in the organization and growth of its domestic companies, for while in 1899 there were only seven North Carolina companies having assets aggregating \$746,791, there are today eighty such companies with home offices in this State and assets of more than \$58,938,588, furnishing employment to thousands of our citizens and filling a real need in the social and economic life of the State.

FIRE MARSHAL LAW

One of the most far-reaching statutes we are called upon to enforce is the State Building Code, which is accepted as a model by practically every other state and upon which often depend the lives of thousands of our citizens and our children at school. No school building may be erected in the State, the plans of which have not been submitted to the Department, examined and approved by an expert in fire protection. The result of this is that we have in North Carolina more modern fire-proof school buildings than any other state in the Union, while the pupils are taught fire prevention from textbooks especially prepared for this purpose by the department.

Fire departments throughout the State have been given special attention, organized and drilled by experts, with the result that North Carolina has more motor-driven fire-fighting equipment than any other state of like size, and full paid firemen replace the loyal but inadequate volunteers with their hand reels and horse-drawn vehicles.

A systematic inspection of all cities and towns in the State as to defects in buildings and electrical equipment is carried out through experts in buildings and electrical construction under the direction of the Commissioner. Every fire reported to be of incendiary origin is thoroughly investigated by experienced detectives, and prosecutions conducted where the evidence warrants. This has led to the conviction and imprisonment of hundreds of

arson criminals during the history of the department, notwithstanding arson is of all crimes probably the hardest to prove.

A campaign of education in the prevention of fires and accidents is carried on continually throughout the State by competent instructors provided by the department and paid from the taxes collected from insurance companies, which also contribute over \$35,000 annually toward the maintenance of our various fire departments.

A business little understood and discredited by many, the sale and erection of lightning rods, has grown to be a considerable industry in the rural sections of the State, and since, as in most lines, there are imposters and inferior products, a special law provides that each brand sold shall be submitted to and approved by the department before being offered for sale, and that each erector shall secure a license from the department upon showing his fitness.

INSURANCE RATES

North Carolina occupies an enviable position compared with adjoining states with reference to fire insurance rates, which distinction has been earned by the campaign on fire prevention carried on by the State Insurance Department, and while the department possesses no power to make fire insurance rates every company operating in the State is required to file a copy of the rates charged by it on all property, and where such rates appear discriminatory they are investigated and equalized with the rates charged on other property of the same class. It is to the credit of the companies to say that this has called for very few adjustments, and that because of the work which we have done along the line of fire prevention North Carolina enjoys lower fire insurance rates than any other southern state.

There are employed by the department at present twenty-five persons, six of whom are traveling practically all of the time. The time of the others is well taken up in performing the multiple duties imposed by law, and it must be apparent that the efficient performance of their work requires constant study and advancement in order to keep abreast of the corporations whose progressiveness and desire for business demand constant scrutiny and supervision.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Chs. 34, 38, 40, P. L. 1921; Chs. 101, 158, 182, 258, P. L. 1925; Ch. 122, 198, P. L. 1927.

R. A. DOUGHTON, *Commissioner*, Raleigh.

Title—Commissioner of Revenue.

Appointment—Elected by the people.

Term—Four years.

Salary—\$5,500 and traveling expenses.

Chairman—State Board of Assessment.

Function

To administer and enforce the taxes imposed by the Revenue Act, being given the power to divide the State into districts, to examine any records or persons bearing upon matters required to be included in the return, and to appoint and remove necessary deputies and clerks; to prepare and publish annually statistics with respect to the operation of the revenue act; to keep such records of collection of taxes as may be prescribed by the State Auditor; to make monthly reports to the State Treasurer or State Auditor, or both, of all collections of taxes; and to construe all sections of the revenue act, such decisions being *prima facie* correct.

The Commissioner of Revenue is also the Vehicle Commissioner of North Carolina, charged with the duty of enforcing the act requiring the registration of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.

To license motor vehicles and to appoint inspectors to enforce automobile license law; to collect automobile license tax and gasoline road tax. To collect all fees, taxes, licenses, etc., required of bus lines and jitneys. To collect all taxes, licenses and fees from all classes of insurance companies.

The taxes collected by the Department of Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, are shown below.

Collections Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1928

GENERAL FUND

Schedule A—Inheritance Taxes.....	\$ 710,636.56
Schedule B—License Taxes (Inc. B & L and Marriage Licenses)	1,497,370.76
Schedule C—Franchise Taxes.....	3,574,282.49
Railroads	472,823.33
Utilities	238,282.39
Sleeping Car	4,377.70
Express	34,569.31
Telegraph	20,490.78
Telephone	229,608.74
Domestic Corporations	601,266.68
Foreign Corporations	251,490.49
Insurance Premium Taxes.....	1,280,865.44
Insurance License	222,007.00
Bus Taxes	217,977.64
Penalty Bad Checks.....	522.99
Schedule D—Income Taxes.....	8,196,049.83
Domestic Corporations	2,851,779.96
Foreign Corporations	2,989,761.52
Individuals	2,354,250.46
Penalty Bad Checks.....	257.89
Total under Revenue Act.....	\$13,978,339.64

HIGHWAY FUND

Licenses Motor Vehicles.....	\$ 9,353,616.04
Gasoline Tax	9,376,987.98
Titles	169,522.00
	\$18,900,126.02

Attention is called to the fact that two periods for the registration of motor vehicles are involved in the fiscal year 1928, which includes approximately one and one-half years' license fees caused

by change in registration period. The short registration period, July 1 to December 31, 1927, produced \$3,246,852.57 license fees in fiscal year 1928 and calendar year 1927.

The collections for the Highway Fund in the calendar year 1927 were:

Licenses Motor Vehicles.....	\$ 5,277,509.23
Gasoline Tax	8,786,682.39
Titles	160,430.00
	<hr/>
	\$14,224,621.62

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT

Ch. 102, P. L. 1925; Ch. 71, 1927.

Composition (3)—Commissioner of Revenue, Chairman; Chairman of Corporation Commission, Attorney-General, members *ex officio*.

This Board is constituted by law of three officers, viz., the Commissioner of Revenue, Attorney-General and the Chairman of the Corporation Commission. The Commissioner of Revenue is Chairman of the Board and is empowered to exercise the functions of the Board when the same is not in session. This Board has general supervision of the taxing system of the State and is the final authority, where those who claim injustice has been done, to remedy such injustice in the way of valuations and otherwise. It has among other powers and duties the following:

1. To advise all assessing officers and institute proceedings to enforce penalties against officers, corporations, etc., for failing to discharge their duty.

2. To prepare a pamphlet of instructions to tax assessors and to advise them as to the law and their duties in respect to assessing property.

3. To investigate the taxing system in the various counties, and if it finds the same grossly irregular, unlawfully or unequally assessed, to correct such irregularity and to equalize the valuation of the property in any county either upon the complaint of the taxpayer or upon its own initiation.

4. To require Registers of Deeds, Auditors, Clerks, Mayors, etc., to make such annual reports as will enable the State Board to ascertain the assessed valuations of all property listed for taxation throughout the State to the end that it may have complete statistical information as to the practical operation of the taxing laws.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF ASSESSMENT, RALEIGH

Tax Rates of Counties and Schools, and Valuations of Property in North Carolina as Reported by the Auditors and Register of Deeds of the Several Counties to the State Board of Assessment. These Figures are Approximately Correct, and Cover the Year of 1927.

Counties	Total All Property 1927	County-wide Rates for:			
		Six Months School Term	Supple- menting and Extending the Six Months Term	Purposes Other Than Schools	All Purposes
Alamance-----	\$ 33,035,787	74	-----	96	170
Alexander-----	8,773,401	69.5	-----	55.5	125
Alleghany-----	4,893,059	41.5	-----	68.5	110
Anson-----	21,560,440	73	-----	77.5	150.5
Ashe-----	11,951,353	48	-----	139	187
Avery-----	6,002,525	95	-----	120	215
Beaufort-----	29,661,372	64	-----	86	150
Bertie-----	15,043,368	69	-----	86	155
Bladen-----	13,980,646	85	-----	61	146
Brunswick-----	10,059,954	1.00	-----	150	250
Buncombe-----	172,987,845	55	-----	55	110
Burke-----	24,355,009	52	-----	48	100
Cabarrus-----	45,697,747	49	-----	46	95
Caldwell-----	22,114,110	68	-----	49	117
Camden-----	3,389,841	132	-----	49	181
Carteret-----	15,092,468	95	-----	135	230
Caswell-----	8,530,530	75	-----	118	193
Catawba-----	40,568,690	62.5	-----	62.5	125
Chatham-----	18,537,924	50	-----	87	137
Cherokee-----	8,978,208	60	-----	95	155
Chowan-----	10,106,264	50	-----	102	152
Clay-----	2,372,297	85	-----	225	310
Cleveland-----	38,069,314	57	-----	31	88
Columbus-----	21,469,616	87	-----	63	150
Craven-----	28,137,865	112.5	-----	87.5	200
Cumberland-----	29,992,133	97	-----	83	180
Currituck-----	5,088,475	104	30	57	191
Dare-----	2,748,177	51	-----	84	135

Counties	Total All Property 1927	County-wide Rates for:			
		Six Months School Term	Supple- menting and Extending the Six Months Term	Purposes Other Than Schools	All Purposes
Davidson.....	38,450,414	65	-----	55	120
Davie.....	12,689,986	60	-----	71	131
Duplin.....	23,011,273	105	-----	110	215
Durham.....	95,151,761	59.2	-----	44.8	104
Edgecombe.....	34,241,701	70	-----	30	100
Forsyth.....	\$ 198,555,211	30	-----	30	60
Franklin.....	14,799,052	86	-----	35	121
Gaston.....	95,994,257	54.75	-----	45.25	100
Gates.....	7,434,174	70	40	28	138
Graham.....	5,383,736	90	-----	90	180
Granville.....	21,107,406	95	-----	71	166
Greene.....	12,734,130	75	-----	100	175
Guilford.....	192,823,410	40	24	34	98
Halifax.....	38,476,368	65	-----	85	150
Harnett.....	24,692,119	98	-----	50	148
Haywood.....	23,270,022	65	-----	65	130
Henderson.....	29,605,409	53	20	87	160
Hertford.....	11,391,545	53	-----	122	175
Hoke.....	9,971,698	55	-----	65	120
Hyde.....	5,185,847	104.25	-----	133.50	237.75
Iredell.....	46,208,284	60	-----	75	135
Jackson.....	10,644,946	74	-----	101	175
Johnston.....	\$43,078,191	109	-----	78	187
Jones.....	6,610,800	75	-----	60	135
Lee.....	14,562,323	56	-----	54	110
Lenoir.....	27,189,707	75	-----	99	174
Lincoln.....	16,392,037	87	-----	72	159
Macon.....	7,315,848	70	-----	88	158
Madison.....	10,606,877	90	-----	115	205
Martin.....	15,939,883	85	-----	48	133
McDowell.....	20,374,496	65	-----	78	143
Mecklenburg.....	173,054,390	41	-----	54	95
Mitchell.....	9,417,899	73	-----	79	152
Montgomery.....	15,462,438	73	-----	113	186
Moore.....	26,775,909	63	-----	55	118
Nash.....	33,893,373	60	-----	75	135
New Hanover.....	60,288,890	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	130
Northampton.....	14,356,483	100	30	68 $\frac{2}{3}$	198 $\frac{2}{3}$
Onslow.....	10,811,410	83	-----	72	155
Orange.....	17,645,204	78	-----	72	150
Pamlico.....	5,804,297	83	32	160	275
Pasquotank.....	19,144,587	68	-----	70	138
Pender.....	10,104,118	120	-----	79	199
Perquimans.....	8,146,208	67.75	8.25	124	200
Person.....	12,854,446	55	-----	70	125
Pitt.....	48,800,242	63	-----	72	135
Polk.....	8,110,065	100	-----	95	195
Randolph.....	27,446,362	49	-----	51	100
Richmond.....	32,241,645	55	-----	75	130
Robeson.....	38,363,493	67	-----	68	135
Rockingham.....	43,796,970	72.29	-----	95.71	168

Counties	Total All Property 1927	County-wide Rates for:			
		Six Months School Terms	Supple- menting and Extending the Six Months Term	Purposes Other Than School	All Purposes
Rowan.....	70,586,577	52.75	-----	41.25	94
Rutherford.....	36,302,627	67	-----	79	146
Sampson.....	22,511,314	80	-----	80	160
Scotland.....	16,250,641	47.5	-----	86	133.5
Stanly.....	31,180,997	66	-----	74	140
Stokes.....	\$ 13,029,210	78.5	-----	100.5	179
Surry.....	29,877,583	57	-----	58	115
Swain.....	12,619,645	65	-----	56	121
Transylvania.....	11,685,923	91	23	126	240
Tyrrell.....	3,928,307	75	-----	93	168
Union.....	22,721,934	75	-----	105	180
Vance.....	20,292,993	87	30	63	180
Wake.....	96,921,396	66	-----	21	87
Warren.....	13,422,519	60	-----	34	94
Washington.....	8,032,085	66	-----	93	159
Watauga.....	9,130,960	50	-----	83	133
Wayne.....	49,012,146	65	-----	45	110
Wilkes.....	16,622,286	62	-----	78	140
Wilson.....	48,646,915	81	25	39	145
Yadkin.....	9,288,424	59	-----	66	125
Yancey.....	7,779,497	93	-----	125	218
Total.....	\$2,934,013,736				

5. To make investigation of the revenue laws and systems of other states and to report to the Legislature at each regular session thereof the whole amount of taxes collected in the State for all State and county purposes, being classified.

6. To prepare for legislative committees prior to the meeting of each General Assembly such revision of the Revenue and Machinery Acts of the State as experience and investigation indicate should be enacted into law.

7. To value the capital stock of all corporations under the rules and regulations mentioned in the Machinery Act of the State and make a report to the Governor. In fact, the State Board of Assessment is head of the taxing system of the State and is the court of last resort in case of complaints and appeals. Its duties are very extensive and its work from a practical standpoint continues almost throughout the year. The officers who constitute this Board receive no salary as members of such Board.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Ch. 2, P. L. 1923; Chs. 277 and 312, P. L. 1925

FRANK PAGE, *State Highway Commissioner*, Raleigh.

Composition (10)—Chairman, State Highway Commissioner; nine commissioners.

Appointment—By Governor, with consent of Senate.

Term—Chairman, six years; other members, six years, overlapping.

Qualification—Chairman, practical business man from State at large; members, one from each highway district, three of minority party.

Compensation—Chairman, \$15,000 and expenses; other members \$10 per diem and expenses.

Function

To supervise and control the location, construction and maintenance of the State Highway system; to meet the requirement of Federal aid acts; and to administer and enforce other provisions of the State Highway Act.

To keep records of proceedings and adopt rules governing transactions and enforcement of law; to appoint a State highway engineer (four-year term) and other employees, fix their salaries and prescribe their duties; to meet quarterly, or oftener on call of Commissioner or of five members, the Highway Commissioner to devote entire time to the work of the Commission and to be vested with power of Commission when same is not in session.

To designate and map the roads comprising the State Highway System and to publish same; to alter or relocate same subsequent to public hearing or on its own volition; to let all contracts for construction.

To take over and control existing county or township roads constituting part of system; to provide for necessary road materials; to enforce by mandamus its legal rights.

To regulate use of State highways and to police traffic thereon, to establish a traffic census to secure information concerning use, cost, value, importance and necessity of roads forming a part of the State Highway System as a basis for construction of same.

To assume full and exclusive responsibility for the maintenance of all roads other than streets in towns and cities forming part of system, except roads maintained by counties under contract with Commission.

To exercise full power to comply with Federal aid acts relating to construction, maintenance and improvement of rural post roads.

To regulate street openings and excavations on State-owned roads; to condemn land for rights-of-way and for purposes of obtaining road materials, such as lime, sand, gravel, timber, etc., and to employ counsel for advice and legal action; to select and provide road materials; to adopt standard design and uniformly mark all roads comprised in the system.

To keep full account of each road project showing expenditures and liabilities and records of contracts and force account work.

To apportion construction and maintenance funds obtained from receipts of bond issues (\$115,000,000), automobile license tax, gasoline, road tax and other sources, to each district as prescribed by law.

REPORTS. To make full detailed report to each General Assembly, showing construction and maintenance work and cost of same, receipts of license fees and disbursements.

NOTE. Specific duties of State Highway Commissioner and State Highway Engineer as such are not set forth in the law. Reference is invariably to the Highway Commission.

* ORGANIZATION

FRANK PAGE, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh
F. C. KUGLER, <i>First District</i>	Washington
C. R. WHEATLY, <i>Second District</i>	Beaufort
W. A. MCGIRT, <i>Third District</i>	Wilmington
JOHN SPRUNT HILL, <i>Fourth District</i>	Durham
J. ELWOOD COX, <i>Fifth District</i>	High Point

W. C. WILKINSON, <i>Sixth District</i>	Charlotte
ALEX S. HANES, <i>Seventh District</i>	Winston-Salem
A. M. KISTLER, <i>Eighth District</i>	Morganton
J. G. STIKELEATHER, <i>Ninth District</i>	Asheville
L. R. AMES, <i>State Highway Engineer</i>	Raleigh

ADMINISTRATIVE

The State Highway Commission, as provided in the Highway Act of 1921 and amendments of 1923, 1925 and 1927, is composed of the Chairman, Hon. Frank Page, who is a full-time official, and the nine District Commissioners from the construction districts throughout the State. As set forth in the Highway Law, the Commission has control of the expenditure of the \$115,000,000 bond issue, Federal Aid funds, and revenue from the gasoline tax and auto license fees. It is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the State Highway System and connecting the county-seats and principal towns.

Assistant to Chairman

H. K. Witherspoon, Assistant to Chairman, handles correspondence and detailed work of the Chairman which does not require his personal attention.

Legal Department

Charles Ross, of Lillington, is Attorney for the Highway Commission, which office is provided for in Section 21 of the State Highway Act. The Attorney handles all matters of a legal nature.

Purchasing Department

W. Z. Betts is in charge of the purchasing department and handles the purchasing of all equipment and supplies for the Commission. The majority of the purchasing is done on a competitive basis, thus effecting the saving of a large sum annually. This department also handles the cement purchases of the Commission.

Accounting Department

S. N. Smith, an experienced auditor, is in charge of this department and handles all receipts and disbursements of funds coming under the supervision of the Highway Commission.

Equipment Department

F. B. Hall, Superintendent of Motor Equipment, is in charge of the equipment department, which takes care of the upkeep of the automotive equipment required in the work of the Commission.

The depot, which covers approximately twelve acres, is located about four miles west of Raleigh.

ENGINEERING

L. R. Ames, State Highway Engineer, has direct charge of all engineering work of the Commission, and has under his supervision the departments outlined below.

Maintenance and Road Oil Departments

John D. Waldrop, Assistant State Highway Engineer, is in charge of the Maintenance and Road Oil Departments.

Road Department

George F. Syme, Senior Highway Engineer, has charge of the drafting and preparation of plans and estimates for all road work carried on by the Commission. This department handles the preparation of proposals, contracts, and checks up final estimates before final payment is made. All blueprint work of the Commission is taken care of in this department.

Bridge Department

W. L. Craven, Senior Bridge Engineer, has charge of the work of designing and preparing plans for all bridges and culverts in the State Highway System. Several large structures have been designed during the past two years.

Locating and Claim Department

R. G. Browning, Principal Locating and Claim Engineer, has charge of all location surveys on the State Highway System. Thousands of dollars have been saved the State by careful study and revision of proposed locations.

Construction Department

W. E. Hawkins, State Construction Engineer, has under his direction the progress and final inspections of construction work and testing of materials.

District Engineers

The State is divided into nine construction districts, each in charge of a District Engineer. Each district is in effect a separate unit, but is at the same time under the direction of the State Highway Engineer.

Historical Note

The State Highway Commission of North Carolina was first appointed by Governor Locke Craig in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 113 of the Public Laws of 1915, in anticipation of the passage of the Federal Road Act in 1916; but since the appropriation provided was only \$10,000 with which to carry out the provisions of the Act, the Commission could only act in an advisory capacity to the various county and township boards throughout the State. The General Assembly of 1917 made no change either in the Commission or in the law creating it except to set aside the funds collected from automobile license fees, as provided in Chapter 107 of the Public Laws of 1913, as a maintenance fund to provide for the upkeep of the State System of roads.

At this time little could be done towards building new roads, but a great deal was accomplished by educating the people of the State to the need for good roads and the many benefits to be derived therefrom.

Real highway construction may be said to have begun with the passage of the 1919 Highway Law (Chapter 189, Public Laws,

1919) in which fees for automobile licenses were increased sufficiently to provide funds to meet more adequately Federal aid funds allotted by the Government.

By the terms of this law one-fourth of the cost of constructing a road on the State System was furnished by the county in which the road was located, one-fourth from the State Highway Fund, and one-half from Federal aid funds. A new Commission was appointed, consisting of Frank Page of Aberdeen, Chairman; and W. S. Fallis, State Highway Engineer under the former commission, remained in this capacity. During the two years that this Commission functioned under the law of 1919 approximately 200 miles of improved highways were completed at a cost of \$2,464,000; and 650 miles, estimated to cost \$9,730,000, were placed under construction. Except for paying a portion of the cost of the work and supervising it nothing was done by the Commission in the way of maintenance, as this phase of the work was left in the hands of county officials.

Realizing the need for a more extensive road-building program and seeing the necessity for a more adequate system of maintenance, certain foresighted citizens of the State began a campaign in 1920, which resulted in the passage by the General Assembly of 1921 of the Doughton-Connor-Bowie Act. The purposes of the law are well expressed in section 2, which reads as follows: "The general purposes of this act are for the State to lay out, take over, establish and construct and assume control of approximately 5,500 miles of hard-surfaced and other dependable highways running to all county seats, and to all principal towns, State parks and principal State institutions, and linking up with State highways of adjoining states and with national highways into national forest reserves by the most practicable routes, with special view to development of agriculture, commercial and natural resources of the State, and for the further purpose of permitting the State to assume control of the State highways, repair, construct and reconstruct and maintain said highways at the expense of the entire State, and to relieve the counties and cities and towns of the State of this burden." Briefly, the act provides for a State Highway Commission consisting of a chairman from the State at large, and for one commissioner from each of the nine construction districts into which the State is divided; all engineering work is in charge

of a State Highway engineer chosen by the Commission; funds are provided by the issuance of serial bonds aggregating \$115,000,000; from automobile license fees, and from a tax of four cents per gallon on motor vehicle fuel.

For information apply to H. K. Witherspoon, assistant to chairman, State Highway Commission, Raleigh.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

CHARLES O'H. LAUGHINGHOUSE, *Secretary and State Health*

Officer, Raleigh.

Composition—Nine members.

Personnel—A. J. Crowell, M. D., F. A. C. S., *President*, Charlotte; Thomas E. Anderson, M. D., Statesville; Cyrus Thompson, M. D., Jacksonville; E. J. Tucker, D. D. S., Roxboro; D. A. Stanton, M. D., F. A. C. S., High Point; James P. Stowe, Ph. G., Charlotte; John B. Wright, M. D., F. A. C. S., Raleigh; L. E. McDaniel, M. D., Jackson; Charles C. Orr, M. D., Asheville.

Appointment—Five appointed by Governor; four elected by Medical Society of the state of North Carolina.

Term—Six years.

Compensation—Members of Board, \$4 per diem and expenses; Secretary, \$8,000 annually.

Function

To enforce the public health laws of the State; to formulate policies and secure remedial or necessary legislation; to educate the public in matters of health.

To take cognizance of the health interests of the people; to make sanitary investigations; to investigate causes of diseases dangerous to the public health, especially epidemics; also the sources of mortality, and the effect of location, employment, and environment upon the public health; to gather and distribute such information; to act as the medical advisers of the State and advise the government in regard to the location, sanitary construction, and man-

agement of all state institutions and to inspect same not less than once a year; to maintain a State Laboratory of Hygiene; to make examinations for the presence and diagnosis of communicable diseases; to prepare and distribute antitoxins, vaccines, and sera; to make monthly examinations of potable waters; to investigate water-sheds, systems of water supply, sewerage, and to approve all plans for same; to supervise registration of births and deaths, the Secretary being State Registrar; to control privy construction and maintenance; to conduct prenatal work and child hygiene; to publish bulletins, rules, regulations.

To elect a President from its membership and an executive committee consisting of the President and two other members; to meet annually, and to hold a conjoint meeting with the Medical Society of the state of North Carolina; to hold special sessions and meetings of the executive committee upon call of the President through the Secretary.

The Board elects from the registered physicians of the State a Secretary-Treasurer for a term of six years. He is the executive officer of the Board, and is designated by law as State Health Officer.

Bureaus for the discharge of special duties are maintained as follows: Administration, Vital Statistics, Epidemiology, State Laboratory of Hygiene, Sanitary Engineering and Inspection, Maternity and Infancy, County Health Work, Health Education, Medical Inspection of Schools, Life Extension, Oral Hygiene.

Historical Note

The North Carolina State Board of Health is the twelfth oldest institution of its kind in the United States. It was created in 1877 by an Act of the General Assembly constituting the entire Medical Society of the State as a board of health. Practically every General Assembly since that time has increased in some vital particular the work and support of the Board. Credit for initiating the work goes by universal assent to Dr. Thomas Fanning Wood of Wilmington, who became the first secretary in 1879 when the General Assembly reconstituted the Board as partially appointed by the Governor, partially elected by the Medical Society. Though the work of the Board has been expanded and modified, no radical changes have since been made in its status.

The first state appropriation in 1877 was \$100 annually. The state appropriation for the past fiscal year was \$430,000, and to this the Board was able to add from other agencies about \$650,000. North Carolina now ranks sixth among the states in the amount of money expended in the protection and promotion of the health of its people. This State has the enviable distinction of having established the first county health department in the United States for service to its rural population, and now has 39 such departments with efficient personnel and adequate budgets for real service. It stands second in the number of such agencies, Ohio having the honor of first place.

The Board at present is composed of seven physicians, one dentist, and one pharmacist. The various functions of the Board are administered under the direction and supervision of the State Health Officer by trained men at the heads of the several divisions of specialized work.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ch. 85, C. S.; Ch. 101, C. S.; Ch. 122, P. L. 1925; Chs. 51, 57, 60, 83 and 250, P. L. 1927.

WADE H. PHILLIPS, *Director*, Raleigh.

Composition—Board of Conservation and Development (12 members); Director.

Personnel—Board: Governor O. Max Gardner, *Chairman*; S. Wade Marr, Raleigh; James G. K. McClure, Jr., Asheville; Ben B. Gossett, Charlotte; Fred I. Sutton, Kinston; Ed. D. Cranford, Asheboro; E. S. Askew, Merry Hill; Sanford Martin, Winston-Salem; R. Bruce Etheridge, Manteo; Frank H. Stedman, Fayetteville; George L. Hampton, Canton; J. Q. Gilkey, Marion; and F. S. Worthy, Washington.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate; Director appointed by Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Terms—Six years overlapping—first board being appointed for two, four and six years.

Compensation—Four dollars per diem and actual expenses while in attendance on Board meetings. Required to meet at least twice annually—January and July.

Division Chiefs—J. K. Dixon, *Inland Fisheries*; J. S. Holmes, *State Forester*; Chas. H. England, *State Game Warden*; H. J. Bryson, *State Geologist*; Capt. J. A. Nelson, *State Fisheries Commissioner*; Thorndike Saville, *Chief Hydraulic Engineer*; Park Mathewson, *Statistician*; and Paul Kelly, *Editor of Publications*.

Objects of the Department

1. To take over the powers and duties exercised by the State Geological and Economic Survey, the Fisheries Commission Board; and the administration of the State Game Law.

2. By investigation, recommendation and publication to aid
 - (a) In the promotion of the conservation and development of the natural resources of the State;
 - (b) In promoting a more profitable use of lands, forests, and waters;
 - (c) In promoting the development of commerce and industry;
 - (d) In coördinating existing scientific investigations and other related agencies in formulating and promoting sound policies of conservation and development; and
 - (e) To collect and classify the facts derived from such investigations and from other agencies of the State as a source of information easily accessible to the citizens of the State and to the public generally, setting forth the natural, economic, industrial, and commercial advantages of the State.

FORESTRY DIVISION—The natural resources of North Carolina are so widespread and important that every possible effort must be made to conserve them for the benefit of the present and future generations.

The forests of the State, besides providing timber and other products for domestic and industrial use, protect and regulate our streams, help prevent the erosion of our soils, furnish feeding and breeding places for our game and other wild life, and beautify the great out-of-doors for the recreation and inspiration of our people.

Of the State's total area of 31,000,000 acres, two-thirds or about 21,000,000 acres are in timber of some kind or are best adapted to

the growth of timber. From the North Carolina forests there is created by industries dependent upon them an estimated annual wealth of \$180,000,000. On the 21,000,000 acres, the total estimated stand some twenty years ago was forty billion board feet of saw timber. A recent estimate made with some care shows a stand of not to exceed fifteen billion board feet, a reduction of more than sixty per cent. In 1915, North Carolina was the fourth state in the production of lumber, while in 1923 it was the eleventh and in 1925, the thirteenth. It is still first in the number of sawmills which are helping to cut its timber twice as fast as it is being produced.

The Forestry Division, popularly known as the State Forest Service, is now organized to carry on four principal lines of effort, (1) forest protection, (2) forest planting, (3) state parks and forests, and (4) forestry information.

The forest protective organization covers some forty counties which coöperate by paying one-half the local costs up to an agreed-upon maximum aggregating some \$24,000. The State apportionment for this work is \$29,000, and private contributions, \$3,500. This is met by the federal government with funds contributed under the Clarke-McNary law on a percentage basis which all counted makes a total available for this work of \$98,000.

There are, in addition to the administrative force, some 3,400 district and deputy forest wardens throughout the coöperating counties, selected for their knowledge, ability, and good standing, and paid only on part time. The latest fire-fighting feature employed by the Division is the organization of crews of voluntary "minute men" pledged to fight any fire that comes within their observation or is reported within their territory. This force has grown to 1,677 men, making a total field organization of 5,077 men, none of whom are paid except when called upon for active duty.

To protect the entire area of 21,000,000 acres of forest land from the annual fire damage of \$1,200,000 during the last ten-year period will necessitate much stronger financial support and still further extensions in the warden service. The area under protection of the wardens is being steadily expanded, but much remains to be done before a complete system is worked out. In 1925, 5,356,916 acres were under the observation of state wardens; by

1927, this area had been extended to 7,926,966 acres; and in 1928 it had grown to 8,120,900 acres.

Among the most tangible results from the work of the wardens is the reduction of area covered and damage done by the average fire. In 1925, the average fire covered 185 acres and caused damages of \$726; in 1926, 152 acres and \$426; in 1927, 151 acres and \$222; and for the first six months of 1928, 72.6 acres and \$126.

A definite program has been launched for the reforestation of the estimated 4,000,000 idle acres of forest lands by the establishment of a forest nursery. At the end of the first year of operation of the nursery, 30,000 seedlings were distributed at cost to farmers; 185,000 were distributed the second year; and approximately 350,000 will be available this year (1928).

The protection and administration of Mount Mitchell State Park, containing 1,224 acres; Fort Macon State Park of 400 acres; and Rendezvous State Park of 140 acres, as well as the development of a management policy for the State Lakes and other recreational forest and water areas is placed in the Forestry Division. Through this division, the department is advocating and working toward the development of a comprehensive system of State Parks to embrace outstanding scenic and recreational areas. A large amount of educational work, showing the need of preserving such assets for the enjoyment and benefit of all of the people has been done by the department.

Economic studies relating to forest resources of the State are carried on and information distributed to inquirers both within and outside of North Carolina.

GAME DIVISION—The two chief functions of the Game Division are to protect the present supply of bird and animal life and to rehabilitate the wild life of the State by contributing to its increase.

One of the most important duties of the Department is to promote among the citizens of the State a better appreciation of the value of game birds and animals and of song and insectivorous birds; also in promoting a feeling of responsibility on the part of the public toward the wild creatures of the field and the air.

The Board has authority to change open seasons within the first and last dates set by the law and to change bag limits within those provided by the law.

The Board may acquire by gift, purchase, or capture, wild birds or animals for propagation purposes, or for restocking the forests and covers of the State. It may establish and maintain refuges and sanctuaries on lands owned by the State or leased by the Board and propagate wild birds or animals thereon, and distribute such birds and animals in the covers of the State, or to private landowners in such sections of the State as show the need of restocking.

Under the law, 139,170 licenses were issued during the first year of its operation. These represented a total collection of approximately \$208,000. Out of this fund, a warden force for the enforcement of the law was maintained and a positive program for the rehabilitation of game was launched and prosecuted to as great a degree as was practicable for the first year.

One of the first acts for the rehabilitation of game was the importation of 2,000 pairs of Mexican quail, part of which was distributed in every county in the State.

A State Game Farm, representing the expenditure of approximately \$25,000 the first year was established and placed in operation. It is anticipated that the output the first year will amount to around 1,000 pairs of the birds and that this number will be increased annually to as high as 10,000 pairs. Wild turkeys are also being bred at the farm for distribution in depleted homes of the bird. Various experiments and research work on the breeding and life habits of other species of game are being carried on at the game farm.

In order to gain a more comprehensive knowledge of the prevalence, condition and distribution of game in the State, a census of the bag for the first season was taken by the Game Division. Return cards were directed to all licensed hunters, who reported on the amount, species and county from which game was taken.

The census showed a total of 4,529,590 pieces of game were killed by hunters. The following number of the varieties named was shown to have been bagged during the season: 1,555,270 rabbits; 1,263,360 squirrels; 4,510 deer; 28,260 raccoons; 324,210 opossums; 16,810 minks and skunks; 720 wildcats; 34,140 muskrats; 981,980 quail; 6,110 wild turkeys; 500 grouse; 2,820 pheasants; 17,540 snipe; 1,220 rails and coots; 12,740 woodcocks; 170,070 doves; 5,280 geese, and 103,690 ducks.

Game refuges of 170,400 acres have been set aside in North Carolina. Part of this area is on National Forest lands on which the State is cooperating with the federal government in the protection of game resources. Following are the refuges and the number of acres in each: Mt. Mitchell, 22,660; Wayah Bald, 10,180; Sauratown, 30,000; Gibson Woods, 2,860; Pisgah (national) 100,000; Guilford, 3,500, and Penn, 1,200.

DIVISION OF INLAND FISHERIES—North Carolina's first Anglers' License Law was passed by the 1927 General Assembly and its administration was placed under the Department of Conservation and Development.

A State-wide warden system has been established as a result of collections under this law. However, the receipts were limited, since licenses are required only from sport fishermen or those using rod and reel, jointed rod, or who fish by casting. First year's collections amounted to approximately \$17,000.

Under authority vested in the former Fisheries Commission Board and passed on to the Board of Conservation and Development under the consolidation law, regulations have been set up providing size and bag limits, and open and closed seasons for taking game fish, thus allowing an undisturbed season for breeding. Waters of the State have also been divided into "Commercial" and "Inland" fishing grounds and rules established for the manner of taking game fish in order that the supply may be increased.

Five hatcheries built under the direction of the Fisheries Commission Board were taken over by the consolidated Department of Conservation and Development. The capacity and output of all of these were increased during the last year and further plans made for adding to their output.

An arrangement for the cooperative operation of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries hatchery at Edenton was continued and the Inland Fisheries Division joined with the Federal department in reopening the discontinued striped bass (rock) hatchery at Weldon.

Administration of the Burke-McDowell fisheries law has been turned over to the Division of Inland Fisheries by the Board formed for that purpose and has been operated for the benefit of game fishing in those counties. A small hatchery near the

shores of Lake James was taken over and has been improved and enlarged. This hatchery and those at Weldon and Edenton bring the total operated by the Division or in which it coöperates to eight.

The output of game fish from the hatcheries has increased considerably during the year. From a total of about 2,000,000 in 1927, it has grown to more than 9,000,000 in 1928.

A movement for the construction of nursery or rearing ponds for the baby fry from the hatcheries has been led by the Division, and more than a score have been in operation during the year. These nurseries receive the baby fish and rear them to a fingerling size of several inches before distribution to insure a greatly reduced mortality rate and more effective restocking.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES DIVISION—Duties of the Fisheries Commission Board were taken over, under legislative authority, in 1927 by the Board of Conservation and Development with the Fisheries Commissioner in charge of the work of the Division. Administrative duties of the Division are as follows:

To enforce all acts relating to the fish and fisheries of North Carolina. By and with the advice and consent of the Board, to make such regulations as shall maintain open for the passage of fishes all inlets not less than one-third of the width of all sounds and streams, or such greater proportions of their width as may be necessary. To collect and compile statistics showing the annual product of the fisheries of the State, the capital invested, and the apparatus employed, and any fisherman refusing to give these statistics shall be refused a license for the next year. To prepare and file maps based on the charts of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, of the largest scale published, showing as closely as may be the location of all fixed apparatus employed during each fishing season.

To have surveyed and marked in a prominent manner those areas of waters of the State in which the use of any or all fishing appliances is prohibited by law or regulation and those areas of water in the State in which oyster tonging or dredging is prohibited by law. To prosecute all violation of the fish laws, and wherever necessary to employ counsel for this purpose. To remove, pending trial, nets or other appliances being fished or

used in violation of the fisheries laws of the State. To carry on investigations relating to the migrations and habits of the fish in the waters of the State. The Board of Conservation and Development is empowered to make such rules and regulations as it thinks proper to procure statistics as to the annual products of the fisheries of the State.

In aiding to develop the commercial fishing industry, 1,611,956 bushels of oyster shells have been planted within the last few years, and fully matured bivalves are being harvested from a majority of these beds.

For several years, the Division has operated, in coöperation with the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, a diamond-back terrapin hatchery at Beaufort. In 1927 more than 2,000 young terrapins were liberated in North Carolina waters in order to aid in the rehabilitation of a greatly depleted supply of this valuable fishery product. The number of terrapins released has increased annually, and a hatch of 10,000 is expected in 1928; and by 1930 an annual output of 30,000 is anticipated. After a five-year closed season prescribed by the Board, the diamond-back terrapin industry will be revived in 1929. The closed season and breeding in captivity are largely responsible for saving the supply of terrapins from complete extermination.

One of the chief duties of the Division is the protection of the shellfish industry by aiding health officials to maintain a supervision over sanitary conditions. Close inspections assure to the markets a perfectly safe article of food and have been largely instrumental in restoring markets that were paralyzed a few years ago by unjustified propaganda originating in other parts of the country.

Approximately \$4,000,000 are invested in equipment and improvements used in the commercial fisheries industry. The annual production of food and shellfish amounts to between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 annually.

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION—Created in 1921, its function has been to promote the conservation and more profitable use of the State's water resources: first, by obtaining basic data through research, directed surveys, and stream gaging, to which is added

the collection of such data from all available sources; and, second, by presenting this data in a form easily used by engineers and the general public.

Acting in its capacity as an investigator and a seeker for basic information necessary for orderly and economical development of our resources, it has vigorously sought to obtain stream flow records for the use of municipalities in investigating water supplies, and power companies their developments; has aided in the collection of rainfall records for the same purpose; and it has, through coöperative work with counties, caused surveys to be made of rivers to determine their power possibilities and the most feasible methods for their development. Also, it has caused the chemical analysis of waters from many streams in order to supply such information to industrial concerns seeking locations for manufacturing plants. Miscellaneous investigations have been made on the request of the Governor in some instances; of state departments and institutions in others.

While being concerned primarily with the State's water resources as such, it is also concerned with those resources during their development and afterwards. Hence it has been authorized and directed to coöperate with the Federal Power Commission and to act in behalf of the State in carrying out any regulations that may be passed relating to water powers in the State other than those relating to making and regulating rates. In this connection, a very close watch is kept on power developments; contact is maintained with the Federal Power Commission; and the interests of the State are looked after.

To meet the future hydro-electric needs of our people there is indicated a State agency for supplying accurate and comprehensive facts upon which State authority may proceed impartially to supervise and regulate future developments, not only in the fixing of rates, but to the end of assuring that water powers generally shall secure such a uniform treatment as will make the most out of every stream, considered in its character of a public asset to be utilized and managed in the common benefit; that developments are not made in a manner so incomplete as to fail in proper realization of their possibilities, and that they are not unduly delayed by private owners of stream rights.

In coöperation with the State Board of Health, the State Committee on Stream Sanitation and Conservation has been organized. This committee consists of the executive heads and chief engineers of the two Departments. Through this committee all matters of stream pollution control and investigations are handled. The primary object behind the creation of the committee is to maintain the purity of the streams of the State for the protection of public health, industry, fish life, and general recreation of the people. It is hoped that the committee's work will be both preventive and corrective by working in coöperation with industries, municipalities and other factors that are concerned.

A start has been made by the Division on studies of physical changes along the coast. The work is fundamental in that an extended study will be needed to show the erosion and accretion of the shore lines. Information obtained by these observations is to be used in contributing to the solution of problems affecting improvements along the beaches, navigation, and commercial fisheries.

DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES—The Department from time to time during its history has undertaken investigations of the geological formations of the State, occurrence of various minerals, their commercial value and methods of mining, and has published a number of bulletins and economic papers concerning them, many of these in coöperation with Federal agencies. From an economic as well as scientific point of view, there is a great amount of study still needed to be done, which would, in all probability, yield good returns on the investment.

In 1920, the value of mineral products exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the State, amounting to \$8,150,753. In 1923, a new high record for mineral production value, amounting to \$11,043,517 was set. In 1924, there was a decrease when the output amounted to only \$10,163,435. However, the 1926 production went up to a new high mark with a total valuation of mineral products amounting to \$11,274,224.

The increases in recent years have come largely from a greater utilization of stone and clay products, including kaolins and shale. Possibilities in the commercial uses of clays and shale for fire proofing, face brick, and various types and qualities of tiles are

highly attractive. The Department is constantly investigating and reporting upon mineral resources with the view of providing data for industrial development.

Samples of any mineral found in the State may be sent to the Division of Mineral Resources, Department of Conservation and Development, for identification, and will be classified free of charge. Hundreds of these specimens are identified annually by the State Geologist, who has thus assisted in the development of deposits.

Investigations and reports of the State Geologist have been instrumental in promoting the exploitation of many large deposits of minerals. He assists further in development of these natural resources by placing the consumer in touch with the producer and aiding the producer to find markets for his output.

DIVISION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY—This is the latest of the Department's Divisions. Its functions, as connoted by its title, consist chiefly of collecting and tabulating information for aiding the development of commerce and industry in the State.

A close contact is kept with Chambers of Commerce and trade organizations in the State in order that they shall receive the full benefits of any work of the Division and for mutual helpfulness. This also is true of the relationship with other departments and branches of the state government.

One of the largest undertakings has been the taking of the biennial census of manufactures in North Carolina for the U. S. Bureau of the Census. This enumeration is designed to show the extent of development of resources by manufacturing, statistics for the benefit of industry and the State at large, and for advertising its progress. North Carolina is the second State in the nation to undertake this work, Massachusetts being the first. Although at this time definite totals are not available, returns show that there has been a substantial increase over the approximately billion dollar mark in 1925.

A coöperative office of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been established with this Division for the purpose of encouraging the development of industry, commerce, and business of the State. The Division is made a broadcasting agency for valuable information to those who require it in their opera-

tions. The results of surveys of foreign and domestic commerce, special studies of business conditions, and industrial suggestions are made directly available to individuals and corporations of the State. It is a free trade service.

Under the direction of the Division, the State's first survey of natural resources and industry is being made. This survey is intended as an inventory of raw materials and of the extent to which industrial opportunities have been developed and to suggest possibilities that are not yet capitalized.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS—Under this Division is placed the duty of state advertising, which has been carried on with the limited scope within its means—an amount less than that spent by the Chamber of Commerce of many small towns and only a very meager sum as compared with that being spent by some of the booster organizations of the larger cities of the State.

The larger portion of state advertising done by the Department so far has been through the medium of news articles issued by this Division to the daily press and to various trade, professional, sport, financial, and general publications.

Another feature of advertising has been carried on by the means of photographs printed by scores of publications. The Division has made a collection of pictures representative of various phases of industry, of the scenic attractions, and of other outstanding features of North Carolina to show the attractions of the State, and has met scores of requests for their presentation in publications within the State and in many with national circulation.

The Department's bi-weekly publication, "Conservation and Industry," has been issued by the Division. This pamphlet reflects the activities of the various Divisions and disseminates information regarding features of conservation and development of the State's resources.

Another function of the Division has been to keep the people of the State informed of the work of the Department through the daily and weekly press which run a continuous flow of news articles. The press has also given freely of its space to carry the message of conservation and development to the people of the State. The Division has coöperated with other Divisions of the Department in putting across educational projects along their various lines.

The latest feature employed by the Department for state advertising and broadcasting educational information is the radio. Addresses and special programs have been broadcasted from stations in North Carolina and other states. This medium of advertising will be used still more extensively as the Department's program is extended.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Art. XI, Sec. 7, Constitution; Ch. 88, C. S.; Arts. 1, 2, 5, Ch. 103, C. S.; Ch. 128, P. L. 1921; Ch. 90, P. L. 1925; Ch. 65, P. L. 1927.

MRS. KATE BURR JOHNSON, *Commissioner of Public Welfare*,

Raleigh.

Composition—Seven members. Elected by General Assembly on recommendation of Governor.

Term—Six years overlapping.

Qualification—One to be a woman.

Compensation—Expenses only.

Function

To investigate and supervise the whole system of charitable and penal institutions of the State, and to recommend such changes and additional provisions as it may deem needful for their economical and efficient administration.

To study problems of non-employment, poverty, vagrancy, housing conditions, crime, public amusement, care and treatment of prisoners, divorce and wife desertion, the social evil and kindred subjects and their causes, treatment and prevention; to issue, publish and distribute bulletins on social conditions and proper treatment and remedies for social evils.

To study and promote the welfare of the dependent and delinquent child and to provide either directly or through a division of the Board for the placing and supervision of dependent, delinquent and defective children.

To inspect and report on private orphanages, institutions, maternity homes and persons or organizations receiving and placing children and to require such institutions to submit reports, and information as directed; to issue and revoke for cause, licenses to persons or agencies carrying on such work. (According to Ch. 90, P. L. 1925, the Board is not required to license child-caring institutions owned by a religious denomination or a fraternal order and having a plant valued at not less than \$60,000.)

To inspect county jails, prisons, county homes and other institutions of a penal or charitable nature, and to require reports from sheriffs and other officers; to approve plans and specifications of new jails and almshouses.

To approve by certificate the election of County Superintendent of Public Welfare elected for two years by County Board of Education and Board of County Commissioners in joint session.

To appoint county boards of charities and public welfare.

To approve applications for establishment of private, town and county hospitals for the insane, feeble-minded, and inebriate and to issue licenses for same which shall at all times be subject to visitation.

To recommend to the Legislature social legislation and the creation of necessary institutions.

Historical Note

In 1917 the General Assembly repealed the law providing for the Board of Public Charities, made mandatory by the State Constitution of 1868, and created the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare with enlarged duties and powers. This session of the Legislature also provided for county superintendents and boards of public welfare, leaving such organization optional with the counties. The General Assembly of 1919 improved the county plan of organization, making the employment of a superintendent of public welfare mandatory in counties having a population of more than 32,000; and also created the State system of juvenile courts.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD

The work of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has to do with the unfortunate elements of the State's population—

the insane, the feeble-minded, the poor, the crippled, the orphan, the criminal, the neglected, the dependent, and the delinquent. Its object is to secure for these handicapped people the protection and care that are their due in a Christian democracy; to seek out the causes of social maladjustments; and to plan as wisely as may be for their prevention.

This work is organized under seven divisions: The division of county organization, the division of child welfare, the division of institutions, the division of mental health and hygiene, the division of education and publicity, the division of school attendance, and the division of work among negroes.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

The duties of the bureau of county organization include: (1) coöperation with county boards of commissioners and education and public welfare; (2) promotion of appointment of efficient superintendents of public welfare; (3) appointment of county boards of public welfare; (4) standardization of county public welfare work, including juvenile court and probation work.

The State, as a field for public welfare work, is divided into county units, each of which is closely in touch with the State Board program. Fifty-five counties in North Carolina are now (September, 1928) organized for this work. In only 29 of these is the employment of a superintendent of public welfare required by law.

The County Superintendent of Public Welfare is the agent of the State Board in his county, and is chief school attendance officer, and chief probation officer. With the county juvenile court, he has oversight of all dependent, neglected and delinquent children under 16 years of age in the county. He enforces the child labor laws and supervises, under the county commissioners, the care of the poor and the administration of the poor funds. In addition, he has oversight of persons discharged from hospitals for the insane and from other State institutions and of all persons on probations or parole. He is expected to promote wholesome recreation in the county and to enforce such laws as regulate commercial amusement; to assist the State Board in finding employment for the unemployed; and to investigate the causes of distress.

Election of County Superintendents of Public Welfare must be approved by the State Board, which wishes to approve only persons qualified by training or experience or having personal aptitude for the work. In conjunction with the School of Public Welfare at the University of North Carolina, the Board conducts institutes of public welfare at Chapel Hill each summer, at which county superintendents may study subjects related to their work and discuss their problems. It also conducts an annual institute for training Negro social workers at one of the state colleges for Negroes.

MOTHERS' AID AND CASE WORK

The division of child welfare has two branches of activities, Mothers' Aid and Case Work. The Mothers' Aid work is financed by a fund of \$50,000 a year given by the General Assembly, to be matched dollar for dollar by the counties taking advantage of it. The fund is to help worthy mothers, deprived of their husbands' support, to rear their children in their own homes. There are 395 mothers on the Aid list at present. In these homes there are 1,580 children. Since the beginning of the fund in 1923, 675 mothers have been given assistance. Seventy-four counties participate in the fund.

The large majority of the women receiving this help are widows; a few are deserted; a few have husbands in prison or in hospitals for the insane; the husbands of a few are physically incapacitated. These women are encouraged to secure work in their homes to augment their incomes so that their names may eventually be removed from the Mothers' Aid list and the money given to more needy cases. They are encouraged to send their children to school, to have them examined by the health authorities, and in every way to rear them as respectable and useful citizens. These women are not considered as objects of charity, but as employees of the State whose job is to rear good citizens.

Case work in the division of child welfare includes mental problems, problems of delinquent women and girls, transients and imposters, investigations for other states, epileptic and insane cases, children needing temporary or permanent care, cripples, and other problems. Each month a large number of interstate cases are handled.

CLINICS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Only two clinics have been held under the auspices of the Child Welfare division coöperating with the Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia since September, 1926. However, beginning in September, 1928, the Orthopedic Hospital has established a permanent monthly clinic at Goldsboro, at which crippled children from the eastern section of the State will be treated. The division of child welfare will coöperate in the work as it did in the old transient or migratory clinics. Children of western North Carolina will be treated at the hospital at Gastonia.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPERVISION

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is required by law to supervise all charitable and penal institutions. This includes State and county penal institutions, county homes, institutions for defectives, orphanages, reformatories, maternity homes, and institutions for the delinquent.

Through a special arrangement between the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the State Board of Health, a special inspector has spent all of his time since July 1, 1925, in inspecting penal institutions.

Monthly reports are asked by the division from county jails and county prison camps in order to collect statistics on crime. Plans for new jails and county homes are approved by the division.

A report of every inmate of child-caring institutions in the State has been filed in the office of this division. In this work, the Board's object has been to try to secure for the child committed to an institution the best possible care. A few child-caring institutions have been discontinued because of their failure to meet essential requirements.

MENTAL HYGIENE

The professor of abnormal psychology at the University of North Carolina, who is a part-time member of the staff of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, is available for mental examinations of problem cases that come to the attention of the

Board. Studies are made by the Division of Mental Health and Hygiene of the relation of mental deficiency or aberration to crime, dependency and immorality.

Inspection of all State and private institutions for the insane, the defective or the mentally sick is made by this division.

Clinics for the purpose of examining sub-normal school children have been held in several towns, and in some cases, special classes for mentally retarded children have been begun.

Similar clinics have also been held from time to time at State and private institutions.

As far as possible, information on mental diseases and mental defects is given out in order to bring the attention of the public to the necessity of coping with the problems of insanity and feeble-mindedness, both by remedial and preventive methods.

EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Through the Division of Education and Publicity an effort is made to acquaint the people of North Carolina with what the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is doing and what it hopes to do. *Public Welfare Progress*, a four-page monthly sheet, is issued to a mailing list of 6,000; special bulletins are printed from time to time; news and feature stories are sent to the State press; special articles are supplied for periodicals; and all requests for material and information on the work of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare are filled.

Addresses by members of the Board, by the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and her staff, complete the plan by which the State learns of the work of the Board.

DIVISION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, feeling that school attendance has been one of the weakest parts of the program for social progress in North Carolina, secured funds from a private source to create the Division of School Attendance in April, 1928.

The purpose of the division is to coöperate with the county superintendents of public welfare, whose duty it is to enforce the compulsory school attendance law, and with the superintendents

of schools, principals, teachers, and interested people of the community, in the efforts to increase school attendance.

WORK AMONG NEGROES

The two objectives of the division of work among Negroes are the intelligent study of Negro life, with its social problems, and the development of programs in the communities through the stimulating of organized coöperative effort on the part of Negroes. The division was started in January, 1925. Twenty social workers have been placed in county and city departments of public welfare, and twenty-four Negro communities (city or county) have been organized for welfare work.

Through the division, \$30,200 has been raised in the various counties to carry on welfare work among the Negroes.

The division will start, in September, a statewide study of Negro child life. For this project the Rosenwald fund contribution of \$5,000 has been matched by contributions totaling \$5,000 from private sources in the State.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER BOARD

The State institutions that come under the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare are:

Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh.

State Prison at Raleigh.

Hospital for the Insane at Morganton.

Hospital for the Negro Insane at Goldsboro.

Stonewall Jackson Training School for Delinquent White Boys at Concord.

North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital for Crippled Children at Gastonia.

Caswell Training School for Mental Defectives at Kinston.

Samarcand Manor for Delinquent White Girls at Samarcand, (Moore County).

Morrison Industrial School for Delinquent Negro Boys in Richmond County.

Eastern Carolina Industrial Training School for Delinquent White Boys at Rocky Mount.

Farm Colony for Women at Kinston.

This list does not include the county institutions and the private institutions that the State Board supervises.

GRANTS

In July, 1924, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and the School of Public Welfare, University of North Carolina, coöperating, were each given a grant of \$10,000 per year for a period of three years from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund for a demonstration of public welfare work in four counties of the State. Wake, Orange, Chatham and Cherokee counties were chosen for the demonstration.

B. N. Duke, of New York City and Durham, gave \$15,000 to the State Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia for the purpose of erecting a ward for treating Negro crippled children. This has been completed and is doing effective work.

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund in 1928 contributed \$16,600 to the division of work among Negroes.

The sum of \$11,475 was given by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund in April, 1928, for the establishment of a division of school attendance.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

W. A. BLAIR, <i>Chairman</i>	Winston-Salem
A. W. MCALISTER, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Greensboro
DR. HENRY F. LONG	Statesville
MRS. JOSEPH A. BROWN.....	Chadbourn
MRS. HERBERT F. SEAWELL.....	Carthage
A. H. JAMES.....	Laurinburg
MRS. WALTER C. CROWELL.....	Monroe

EXECUTIVE STAFF

MRS. KATE BURR JOHNSON.....	<i>Commissioner</i>
ROY EUGENE BROWN.....	<i>Institutional Supervision</i>

LILY E. MITCHELL.....	<i>Mothers' Aid and Case Work</i>
MRS. MARY CAMP SPRINKLE.....	<i>County Organization</i>
HARRY W. CRANE.....	<i>Mental Health and Hygiene</i>
LISBETH H. PARROTT.....	<i>Education and Publicity</i>
LAWRENCE A. OXLEY.....	<i>Negro Work</i>
L. G. WHITLEY.....	<i>Inspector of Penal Institutions</i>
ELIZABETH SMITH.....	<i>School Attendance</i>

CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

Art. 1, Ch. 90, C. S. 1919.

E. F. CARTER, *Executive Secretary*, Raleigh.

Members ex officio—Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary State Board of Health, and Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Duties of the Commission

To administer the laws relating to child labor, seats for women employees, and separate toilets for sexes and colors. Authorized to make and formulate such rules and regulations for the enforcing and carrying out of the provisions of these laws as in its judgment it shall deem necessary. Empowered to make exceptions and prescribe regulations governing the employment of children under fourteen years of age in the terms enumerated but not prohibited in this act; to make exceptions and prescribe regulations for children under sixteen years of age when (1) such child has symptoms of disease contributory to retardation or disability, or (2) when determined by physical examination that employment of such child is injurious to its health, or (3) employed when surrounding conditions are injurious to its morals, or (4) employed when dangerous employment hazards are present. Authorized to prescribe legal forms for the employment of all children under sixteen years of age. To appoint, employ and specially designate agents to enforce the laws, to make inspections, issue certificates and carry out the provisions of the laws and rules of the Commission. It is unlawful

to prevent any person authorized by the Commission from entering any of the places enumerated in this act for the purpose of making inspections.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

The executive officer is in charge of the administrative and regulatory work of the Commission and is also secretary. He is appointed by the Commission to serve at its pleasure and receives a salary of \$3,000. In addition to the primary object of enforcing the laws, it is his duty to inform the Commission of the conditions existing in the State by means of inspections, study, research and surveys, to initiate a program and recommend policies for the approval of the Commission in governing the administration of these acts and the inauguration of plans for the solution of problems that may arise in their enforcement, to select and organize the personnel of the department, to publish reports and bulletins, showing the Commission's activities, and to prepare the budget.

The organization is formed to accomplish the specific ends designed by the laws in providing a statistical bureau for the accumulation of facts relating to objects of work and the disseminating of same. There is a department of engineering for the study and solution of problems arising from the enforcement of the provisions of the toilet law for sexes and color and the act requiring suitable seats and resting places for female employees. The chief inspector is charged with inspectional work and follow up of violations, certificating agents to supervise and assist in the certification of children and to follow up physical defective cases.

Historical Sketch

The Child Welfare Commission was created by an act of the General Assembly of 1919, and became effective July 1 of the same year. The beginning of the administration found the Commission facing the necessity of formulating rules and policies for the legal prosecution of the work. The funds provided were totally inadequate to meet the responsibilities imposed by the act. A period of five years (*) has demonstrated that the unique and original ideas

*The editor regrets that he has been unable to secure from the Commission any data relating to its work since 1924. The present sketch is a partial reprint from the *North Carolina Manual*, 1925.

embodied in this act for the supervision and control of children employed in the State are correct in theory, sound in principle and effective in methods and results. The Commission has passed the experimental stage and is now efficiently handling its own child labor problems with satisfaction and promptness.

The Commission has administered the child labor laws and other laws which come under its administrative power with the view of taking care of the children of North Carolina through the mediums of education, health and welfare. The Commission's efforts were forwarded by the hearty coöperation of the manufacturers and public in general. The county superintendents of welfare and of schools and the county health officers have coöperated in every instance in forwarding the program of the Commission.

Requirements of Child Labor Law

PROHIBITIVE EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN

No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, or manufacturing establishment.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN REGULATED

No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, public works, or any form of street trades, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the Commission.

Exceptions. This section shall not be construed to include bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural Department of this State, or vocational training classes authorized by the State Board of Education, and such canning clubs and vocational classes are hereby expressly exempted from the provisions of this article.

PROHIBITED EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN

No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed, or permitted to work, at night in any of the places or occupations

referred to in the first preceding section, between the hours of nine p. m. and six a. m., and no person under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any quarry or mine, nor shall any child under the age of sixteen years be employed, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the Commission herein created, when (1) such child has symptoms of disease contributory to retardation or disability; or (2) when determined by physical examination that employment of such child is injurious to its health; or (3) employed when surrounding conditions are injurious to its morals; or (4) employed when dangerous employment hazards are present.

The Commission has passed 14 rules and made legal interpretations of the 21 vocations enumerated in the law.

THE MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW AND RULES OF THE COMMISSION FOR AGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

1. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in a mill, factory, cannery, workshop, or manufacturing establishment.

2. No child under fourteen years of age shall be engaged in any of the occupations enumerated in the law, during school hours except in connection with continuation schools, vocational classes and bona fide canning clubs.

3. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed before 6 a. m. or after 9 p. m.

4. No minor shall be worked in a factory or manufacturing establishment for a longer period than sixty hours in one week.

5. No boy under fourteen years of age shall be employed more than eight hours per day.

6. No girl under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any form of street trades.

7. No girl under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any of the places enumerated in the law.

8. Girls and boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age are required to secure an age certificate for legal employment in the places enumerated in the law.

9. Boys between twelve and fourteen years of age are required to secure an employment certificate to be employed in the enumer-

ated occupations not prohibited, during the hours the public school is not in session and on Saturdays.

10. A temporary certificate waiving physical examination and school record is required of children under sixteen years of age to secure temporary employment not to exceed thirty days.

11. A badge is required for children under sixteen years of age to engage in any form of street trades.

12. The employer is required to make out an application for the employment of a child, stating the kind of business and nature of work.

13. The parents must sign their approval of the employment in making a statement of the age and birthdate of the child.

14. A bona fide contemporary record of age is required of all children entering employment under sixteen years of age.

15. A physical examination is required of all children entering employment under sixteen years of age.

16. A school record is required showing the grade completed, vocational training, and teacher's observation of the mental, physical and moral condition of all children entering employment.

17. A personal knowledge is required of the physical condition of each place employing children under sixteen years of age.

18. Reasonable physical standards have been prepared for determining the entry of children into employment.

19. The prohibition of children from entering places, where dangerous machinery hazards are present, has resulted in the preparation of a tentative draft of safety standards.

20. Investigation is required of the moral surroundings that may effect children in employment.

THE BUDGET BUREAU

Ch. 89, P. L. 1925.

Composition—Governor, Director of the Budget *ex officio*; Advisory Budget Commission composed of the chairman of the Appropriation and Finance committees of the House and the Senate and

two other persons appointed by the Governor for a term not specified.

Personnel—Appointed members: R. S. McCoin, Henderson; A. M. Dixon, Gastonia.

Term—Not specified.

Compensation—\$10 per diem and expenses.

Function

The purpose of Chapter 89, Public Laws of 1925, in creating the Budget Bureau, was to vest in the Governor of the State a more direct and effective supervision over all agencies and institutions, and for the efficient and economical administration of all such agencies and institutions, and for the initiation and preparation for each session of the General Assembly, of a balanced budget of the State's revenues and expenditures. To this end, the Governor is *ex officio* Director of the Budget, and is the head of the Budget Bureau, which is created and established in connection with his office.

The Director of the Budget has power to have examined the books and accounts of any of the departments and institutions, and to compel the production of all books, papers or other documents; to supervise generally the accounting and auditing systems now in force, and to inaugurate such changes as may be necessary to exhibit correct information; to examine any State institution or agency, to inspect its property and to inquire into its methods of operation and management.

He is also empowered to make such surveys, studies and examinations of departments, institutions and agencies of the State, as well as its problems, so as to determine whether there may be any overlapping in the performance of the duties of the several departments, institutions and agencies.

He is authorized to secure such help, expert accountants, draftsmen, and clerical help, as may be necessary to carry out the duties under the act. Under this authority the Budget Bureau is organized into a Staff Control to supervise and direct the various activities of the State Government and the expenditures made out of the appropriations.

He is charged with the duty of examining or causing to be examined, annually at the close of the fiscal year, the accounts of the State Treasurer and of the State Auditor.

He is charged with the duty of recommending to the General Assembly at each biennial session, such changes in the organization, management and general conduct of the various departments, institutions and other agencies of the State as in his judgment will promote the more efficient and economical operation and management thereof.

The Advisory Budget Commission, created by the same act, is made up of the Chairmen of the Appropriation and Finance Committees of the Senate and of the House, and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor. It meets in January and July of each year and at such other times as the public interest may require, at the call of the Director.

The enactments establishing the Executive Budget System and creating the Budget Bureau, provide that no money shall be appropriated except in the manner as set forth, and that no money shall be disbursed from the State Treasury except as therein provided, the general purpose of the enactments being to systematize and to pursue in an orderly manner the fiscal operations of the State; to present a comprehensive program of the resources and proposed expenditures to the General Assembly, as a basis for the appropriations to be made; to enforce thereafter the legislative will in carrying out the program so adopted; and finally, to account to the General Assembly for the performance under the authorizations made.

Forty-seven states of the Union have adopted some form of a budget. Thirty-one have adopted the Executive Budget, with or without staff control—four of the thirty-one under constitutional amendment, the others under statutory enactment. Ten states have an Administrative Board Budget, two of which are under constitutional amendment, and eight under statutory enactment; five states have an Administrative Legislative Board Budget, all of which are under statutory enactment; and one state has a Legislative Budget under statutory enactment. The North Carolina Budget is on the Executive Budget plan, and is the most complete and comprehensive of any so far adopted by any of the states; its

provisions and methods of carrying into execution have been sought as patterns for legislation and proposed legislation by many other states of the Union.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Ch. 102, C. S.

A. R. NEWSOME, *Secretary*, Raleigh.

The North Carolina Historical Commission was created by an act of the Legislature of 1903. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of six years. They receive no salary or per diem, but are allowed their actual expenses when attending to their official duties.

The offices of the Commission are in the State Administration Building, a fireproof structure erected under an act of the General Assembly in 1911.

The duties of the Commission are as follows:

1. To have collected historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times.

2. To have such material properly edited, published by the State Printer as other State printing, and distributed under the direction of the Commission.

3. To care for the proper marking and preservation of battle-fields, houses, and other places celebrated in the history of the State.

4. To diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina.

5. To encourage the study of the history of North Carolina in the schools of the State, and to stimulate and encourage historical investigation and research among the people of the State.

6. To make a biennial report of its receipts and disbursements, its work and needs, to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly.

The powers of the Commission are as follows:

1. To adopt a seal for use in official business.
2. To adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with the provisions of the law.
3. To fix a reasonable price for its publications and to devote the revenue arising from such sales to extending the work of the Commission.
4. To employ a secretary.
5. To control the expenditures of such funds as may be appropriated for its maintenance.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Following is a general summary of the work of the Historical Commission:

1. The Commission has saved from destruction, classified and filed many thousands of letters and other documents of the Executive and Legislative Departments from colonial times to the present.
2. It has collected from the counties of the State and preserved from destruction approximately 700 volumes and a half million documents and arranged them for use.
3. It has made an extensive collection, numbering more than 100,000 pieces of material bearing on North Carolina's part in the World War.
4. It has secured for the State the following collections:
 - Ashe, Samuel A'Court.
 - Badger, George Edmund, statesman, 1822-1858.
 - Bennehan, Richard, merchant, 1771-1790.
 - Bolles, Charles P., engineer, 1846-1855.
 - Bond, Tillie, MSS., 1690-1828.
 - Bragg, Braxton, 1864-1870.
 - Branch, John, statesman, 1819-1833.
 - Branch, L. O'B., soldier, 1861-1862.
 - Brevard family, 1757-1869.

- Brooks, A. L., 1750-1875.
Bryan, John H., statesman, 1773-1906.
Burgwyn, W. H. S., soldier, banker, 1861-1912.
Burton, Robert, attorney, 1772-1785.
Cantwell, John L., soldier, 1855-1896.
Caswell, Richard, soldier, statesman, 1777-1789.
Caswell, William, soldier, 1781-1784.
Clark plantation, 1825-1861.
Clark, David, soldier, 1861-1863.
Clark, Walter, 1783-1913.
Cogdell, Richard, soldier, 1761-1784.
Collier, George W., soldier, 1861-1865.
Convention, 1788; 1789.
Council journals, 1745-1775.
County records dating from 1724.
Dartmouth papers, 1720-1783.
Davie, William R., soldier, statesman, 1778-1817.
Dickson papers, 1784-1790.
Dobbin, James C., statesman, 1816-1857.
Duffy, William, attorney, 1785-1809.
English Records—American Loyalists.
Fanning-McCulloh papers, 1762-1806.
Gaston, William, statesman, 1803-1842.
Gilmer, John A., statesman, 1860-1861.
Governor's papers, 1735-1925.
Grimes, Bryan, soldier, planter, 1844-1912.
Hale, E. J., editor, 1850-1867.
Hamlin, Wood John, 1762-1835.
Hawks, F. L., historian, 1850.
Henderson, Thomas, statesman, 1810-1811.
Hogg, Thomas D., papers.
Hoke, Robert F., papers.
Howe, Robert, soldier, 1777-1780.

Iredell, James, judge, 1770-1790.
 Johnston, Samuel, statesman, 1763-1803.
 King, R. H., minister, 1767-1825.
 Lacy, Drury, letters.
 Legislative papers, 1729-1900.
 Lombardy Grove accounts, 1806.
 McDowell, Charles, soldier, 1782.
 Maclaine, Archibald, statesman, 1783-1790.
 Macon, Nathaniel, statesman, 1804-1837.
 Merrimon, A. S., judge, 1853-1854.
 Miller, R. J., minister, 1799-1831.
 Miscellaneous, 4 vols., 1755-1912.
 Murphey, Archibald DeBow, statesman, 1797-1830.
 Muster rolls, 1861-1865.
 Nash, Frederic, judge, 1764-1863.
 Oath books of governors, commons, conventions, 1816-1875.
 Olds, Fred A.
 Pettigrew papers. Plantation records, 1772-1900.
 Pollock, Thomas, statesman, 1708-1761.
 Reid, D. S., statesman, 1803-1880.
 Revolutionary Army accounts, 1776-1777.
 Revolutionary committees of safety, 1774-1776.
 Saunders, W. L., statesman, historian, 1866-1888.
 Shaw papers, economic, 1735-1883.
 Shipping records, 1725-1751.
 Spanish records, 1566—.
 Spencer, Cornelia Phillips, author, 1859-1903.
 Spottswood, Alexander, colonial governor, 1710-1712.
 Steele, John, statesman, 1777-1831.
 Sumner, Jethro, soldier, 1760-1783.
 Swepson, Geo. W., papers, 1866-1870.
 Vance, Zebulon B., governor and U. S. Senator, 1827-1895.
 Waddell family papers, 1771-1886.

Whitford, John D., papers.

Wiley, Calvin H., educator, 1835-1902.

Williams, John, statesman, 1772-1784.

Williamson, Hugh, historian, 1780-1790.

Winslow family papers.

Newspapers, North Carolina, 1751-1800.

Stevens facsimiles. MSS. in European archives. 1773-1783.

5. It has issued the following publications: *Public Education in North Carolina, 1790-1840: A Documentary History*, 2 vols.; *North Carolina Schools and Academies, 1790-1840: A Documentary History*; *The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth*, 2 vols.; *The Papers of Archibald D. Murphey*, 2 vols.; *The Papers of Thomas Ruffin*, vols. I, II, III and IV; *Literary and Historical Activities in North Carolina, 1900-1905*; *Von Graffenreid's Account of the Founding of New Bern*; *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, Vols. I, II and III; *The Papers of John Steele*, 2 vols.; *Calendars of Manuscript Collections*, Vol. I; *Some Eighteenth Century Tracts Concerning North Carolina*; *North Carolina Manual*, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1927; thirty-four bulletins; and since 1924, *The North Carolina Historical Review*, a quarterly magazine devoted to North Carolina history. In addition, the Historical Commission has been instrumental in securing the publication of *The Public Letters and Papers of Thomas Walter Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, 1917-1921*; *Public Papers and Letters of Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina, 1921-1925*, and *A History of North Carolina in the War Between the States*, Vols. I and II, *Bethel to Sharpsburg*, 2 vols., by Daniel Harvey Hill.

6. It recovered for the State, through the gift of the Italian Government, Canova's famous statue of Washington.

7. It has erected in the rotunda of the Capitol a marble bust of William A. Graham; and obtained, without cost to the State, similar busts of Matt W. Ransom, Samuel Johnston, John M. Morehead, Calvin H. Wiley, and W. S. Ashe. It has also coöperated with local organizations in erecting markers to many men and events in the history of the State,

8. The Commission maintains in its Hall of History one of the most extensive historical museums in America. It contains about 16,000 objects, illustrative of every period of the history of North Carolina from the earliest colonial times to the present.

9. It has assisted a large number of students in their investigations of North Carolina history, given information about the history of the State whenever it was possible, and has encouraged in many ways the study of our history in the schools of the State.

10. It has secured the appointment of County Historians in more than two-thirds of the counties of the State.

THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

In addition to its other duties the Historical Commission maintains the Legislative Reference Library. The Legislative Reference Library is not a new institution. For 25 years such departments in other states have been rendering valuable service. They have been provided for in thirty states, and in more than fifty cities in the United States. Recently there has been established a Legislative Reference Bureau in the Congressional Library which is rendering similar aid to the National Government.

For ten years progressive citizens urged the establishment of such a department in North Carolina. In response to that demand the Legislature of 1915, by a unanimous vote in the Senate and House of Representatives, passed a bill entitled "An act to establish a Legislative Reference Library," under the supervision of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Among the duties of the Librarian set forth in this act are the following: "To collect, tabulate, annotate and digest information for the use of the members and committees of the General Assembly, and the officials of the State, and of the various counties and cities included therein, upon all questions of State, county and municipal legislation."

As indicated by the caption as well as the subject-matter of the act, this Department is created primarily for the benefit of the members and committees of the General Assembly.

These representatives of the people serve practically without compensation and in most cases make considerable personal sacri-

fice in order to be of service to the State. During the short sessions of the General Assembly they do not have time to study and thus secure for themselves information about the hundreds of measures they are called upon to consider. Heretofore there has been no agency to collect and classify the sort of information needed by the busy legislator.

To fill this want is the particular field of service of the Legislative Reference Library. For that purpose more than ten thousand books, laws, pamphlets, and clippings have been gathered and classified so that they are instantly available for use by interested persons. Additional material is received daily, and an attempt is made to procure as full information as is obtainable about all legislation in other states and countries.

Information relating to the following subjects, which are taken from a list of more than fifteen hundred headings, will serve to illustrate the scope of service which is rendered: Agriculture, Appropriations, Automobiles, Banks, Bill Drafting, Budgets, Campaign Expenses, Capital Punishment, Charities, Child Labor, Civil Service, Constitutions, Contracts, Convicts, Coöperative Buying and Marketing, Corporations, Courts, Credit, Crime and Criminals, Democratic Party, Drainage, Education, Elections, Employment, Factories, Farm Problems, Finance, Fires, Fish and Game, Food, Forests, Freight Rates, Health, Immigration, Initiative and Referendum, Insane, Insurance, Judges, Juries, Labor, Lawyers, Liens, Legislation, Loans, Manufacturers, Marriage and Divorce, Medicine, Militia, Municipalities, Negroes, Newspapers, Pardons, Parole, Passenger Rates, Pensions, Pharmacy, Platforms, Primaries, Prisons, Procedure, Prohibition, Public-Service Corporations, Railroads, Republican Party, Roads, Rural Credits, Schools, State Government, Statutes, Strikes, Taxation, Trusts, Universities and Colleges, Vital Statistics, Vocational Education, Wages, Woman Suffrage, Women, Workmen's Compensation.

The province of the Legislative Reference Library is not to promote legislation, but to furnish data and information so that the best and most widely approved laws may be enacted.

With the coöperation and assistance of the persons for whose benefit the Legislative Reference Library was created, it hopes to achieve the same measure of success that similar agencies have had in other states,

174 STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS

The first Legislative Reference Librarian was W. S. Wilson, 1915-1918. Henry M. London has held this position since 1919.

MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

W. J. PEELE.....	1903-1919
J. D. HUFMAN.....	1903-1905
F. A. SONDELEY.....	1903-1905
RICHARD DILLARD.....	1903-1905
R. D. W. CONNOR.....	1903-1907
CHARLES L. RAPER.....	1905-1907
THOMAS W. BLOUNT.....	1905-1911
J. BRYAN GRIMES.....	1905-1923
M. C. S. NOBLE.....	1907-
D. H. HILL.....	1907-1922
THOMAS M. PITTMAN.....	1911-
FRANK WOOD	1919-1926
HERIOT CLARKSON.....	1922-
W. N. EVERETT.....	1923-1928
BEN DIXON MACNEILL.....	1926-
MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY.....	1928-

SECRETARIES

R. D. W. CONNOR.....	1903-1921
D. H. HILL.....	1921-1924
R. B. HOUSE.....	1924-1926
A. R. NEWSOME.....	1926-

LIBRARY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Art. 4, Ch. 109, C. S.

MRS. LILLIAN B. GRIGGS, *Secretary and Director*, Raleigh.

Composition (5)—Superintendent of Public Instruction *ex officio*; State Librarian *ex officio*; two members appointed by North Carolina Library Association; one member by Governor,

Personnel—Carrie L. Broughton, Chairman, Raleigh; Mrs. Nancy P. Leake, Vice Chairman, Rockingham; A. T. Allen, Raleigh; Alfred M. Scales, Greensboro; E. W. Knight, Chapel Hill.

Term—Three years, overlapping terms.

Compensation—Traveling expenses only.

Function

To give advice and assistance to all libraries of the State and to all communities proposing to establish libraries, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries in the selection of books, cataloging, maintenance, etc.; to aid in organizing new libraries; to establish and maintain traveling libraries as may be practicable; to receive reports annually from every public library in the State in such form as may be prescribed by the commission; to employ a secretary trained in library methods, and fix compensation.

REPORTS. To report biennially to Governor.

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES:

1. Establishment of Public Libraries.
2. Reorganization of old libraries.
3. Compilation of library statistics, based on annual reports received.
4. Publication of bulletin (20-page quarterly magazine).
5. Maintenance of system of traveling libraries for communities and schools.
6. Package libraries.
7. General Loan Collection—Miscellaneous, all subjects to individuals.

The Library Commission of North Carolina was created by the General Assembly of 1909, and active work was begun September 15th of the same year. The Commission consists of five members, two of whom are appointed by the North Carolina Library Association and one by the Governor; the State Librarian and the Superintendent of Public Instruction complete the membership.

The purpose of the Commission, as expressed in the law, is to "give assistance, advice, and counsel to all libraries in the State, to

all communities which may propose to establish libraries, and to all persons interested, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, as to the selection of books, cataloging, maintenance and other details of library management as may be practicable."

The following are the important lines of activity.

1. *Establishment of Public Libraries.* The Commission endeavors to secure the establishment of public libraries in localities able to support them, and gives advice and assistance in arousing public interest. After preliminary correspondence, communities proposing to establish libraries are visited by the Secretary or field organizer, and the practical details of organization explained. In many instances she classifies the books, starts the accession record and shelf-list, installs a proper charging system, and teaches the librarian how to keep the necessary records. The service is rendered without cost to the library.

County Libraries—The Commission sponsors the County Library idea—the idea of extending the privileges of the library to the rural residents of the county. One good library in each county, preferably at the county seat, serving equally the urban and rural residents, is a goal particularly desired for the library service of the State. The following fourteen counties have provided to some extent library privileges for their rural residents:

Buncombe	Mecklenburg
Burke	New Hanover
Chowan	Rowan
Davidson	Stanly
Durham	Vance
Forsyth	Wake
Guilford	Warren

2. *Reorganization of Old Libraries.* The Secretary or field organizer visits libraries already established to confer with the Librarian and Library Board regarding methods of work and plans for further development. While much information and advice may be given by letters and circulars, personal visits are much more effective, as they invariably give new impulse to the local work and enable the Secretary to become familiar with library conditions in all parts of the State.

3. *Library Statistics.* Every public library in the State, including free public libraries, subscription libraries, school, college and university libraries, Young Men's Christian Association, legal association, medical association, Supreme Court and State libraries, is required by law to make an annual report to the Commission. From the data thus secured the Commission compiles an annual report of library conditions in North Carolina.

Library Statistics—There are 278,260 volumes in the tax-supported public libraries of the State and \$179,671 is appropriated for their maintenance. With the population of the State at two and one-half million and the recognized standard at one dollar per capita for library service, it will readily be seen that the State is not in the front rank of those having adequate library facilities.

4. *The North Carolina Library Bulletin.* This is a magazine of 20 pages, published quarterly. It is sent free to every library in the State, and, upon application, to library trustees and to others interested in library extension. The first issue appeared in December, 1909. Each number contains important library articles, book lists, editorial notes, and general library news. It is intended to serve as a means of communication with each and every library, to bring the libraries into closer relation with one another, and, in general, to increase the interest in libraries throughout the State, and to improve the quality of their service to the public.

5. *Traveling Libraries.* For the benefit of communities without library facilities the Library Commission maintains a system of free traveling libraries. A library contains from thirty-five to forty volumes. The rules governing the loan of libraries are as few and simple as possible. Borrowers agree to pay the freight both from and to Raleigh, to take good care of the books and to return them promptly, to make good any loss or damage beyond reasonable wear and tear, and to lend the books without charge to all responsible persons in the community.

Traveling libraries containing only children's books have been prepared especially for the use of schools.

Special collections are loaned to teachers of agriculture and home economics for the school year.

The Commission loaned 491,315 volumes, 1926-28.

6. *Package Libraries.* Package libraries are of two kinds: The Debate libraries, and the Study Club libraries. The Debate libraries are carefully prepared collections on the political, social, and economic questions which are being debated by schools and societies throughout the State. They are not lent to individuals, but to schools and debating societies, and on condition that all taking part in the debate have the use of the material. Study club libraries are prepared for clubs pursuing a definite course of study.

7. *The General Loan Collection.* This is a miscellaneous collection of books and pamphlets on all subjects and it enables the commission to send books to individuals and to supplement the various fixed collections so that they will meet the needs of the borrower. The books from this section are lent for three weeks, and the borrower pays the postage both from and to Raleigh.

8. *Distribution of Library Literature.* In addition to the *North Carolina Library Bulletin*, the following publications have been issued and distributed by the Commission:

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Biennial reports, 1909-26 (4th o. p.).

North Carolina Library Bulletin, December, 1909, to date (Vol. 1, No. 5, o. p.).

Select bibliography of North Carolina, by Stephen B. Weeks.

Free traveling libraries (Leaflet No. 4, rev.).

Traveling libraries: Rules for circulation (Leaflet No. 7).

Material for study clubs (Leaflet No. 13).

Free debate library (Leaflet No. 14).

Forty books for a rural school.

Clubwomen and libraries.

Graded list of children's books (Leaflet No. 15).

Free book service (Leaflet No. 16).

Books for Homemakers and Mothers (Leaflet No. 17).

Physical equipment for school libraries.

What books not to buy.

Other library literature, including tracts of the American Library Association, book lists, building plans, etc., is sent out as required.

9. *School Libraries.* The development of school libraries is a special feature of the work. A close connection has been established with the schools by giving advice on the care and use of school libraries, assistance in starting the necessary records, and help in the selection and purchase of books.

STATE LIBRARY

Art. 1, Ch. 109, C. S.; Ch. 202, P. L. 1921

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, *State Librarian*, Raleigh.

Trustees—Governor, *ex officio*; Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*; Secretary of State, *ex officio*.

Function

To maintain the State and document libraries, the document library to be kept open during the sessions of the general assembly; to keep two copies each of the laws and journals of the general assembly; to report biennially to the general assembly.

The object of the library administration is to make the library more and more useful to its patrons and particularly to State officials and departments of the State government. We are pleased to note that this is being accomplished through the greater use that is continually being made of the information which is to be found on the shelves of the library.

The labor of getting from and returning to the shelves books called for is but a small part of the work. The real labor comes in selecting, securing, preparing, cataloging and maintaining these volumes.

Over five thousand State papers have been classified according to town, dates, and missing numbers. This work is constantly being kept up to date. There is also a printed bibliography of all newspapers in the library. The newspapers are one of the most valuable features of the library.

The library is of great service in reference work, club work and in giving information over the phone and through the mails,

The library is used extensively for genealogical work. The interest in personal and family history has grown so rapidly that the library is endeavoring to specialize in this department. It now has one of the best genealogical collections in the South and to it resort daily people from all over the country diligently searching for family records and military data. A printed bibliography of all genealogical material in the library arranged according to country, state, family and military histories, rosters, wills, land grants, etc., has just been published.

Special emphasis has been laid upon books relating to the War between the States. The collection is large and has been selected with much care. It is especially strong on regimental histories, newspaper files, magazines, maps and photographic scenes.

All books written by North Carolinians and about North Carolina are preserved.

Number of volumes in general library.....	42,500
Number of volumes in government documents.....	7,794
Number of volumes in bound newspapers.....	5,237
Number of volumes in government magazines.....	5,140
Total.....	60,671

LAW LIBRARY

Art. 2, Ch. 109, C. S.

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD, *Librarian*.

Trustees—Justices of the Supreme Court, *ex officio*.

Function

To maintain the Law Library and prescribe rules for its government. All moneys appropriated for its increase are paid out under their direction and supervision. May appoint a librarian who shall perform his duties under rules and regulations of trustees.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court, under direction of the trustees, is directed to spend annually the amounts paid in by applicants for

license to practice law, examined by the Court, in the purchase of such books as may be necessary to keep the library well appointed and no other appropriation for that purpose is allowed. He is also allowed \$200 annually for binding old books and for other contingent purposes.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1883.

PRINTING COMMISSION

Art. 1, Ch. 120, C. S.; Chs. 134, 247, P. L. 1925.

Composition (7)—Governor, Council of State, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, Attorney-General, *ex officio* members.

Function

To contract for all printing and binding done for the State defined as "public printing," which is construed to mean all printing done directly for the State and paid for out of the General Fund, and included in all annual or biennial reports required under the law, all blanks and blank books and office stationery required and no more.

The Commissioner of Labor and Printing is directed to superintend letting of contracts, and the person with whom such contract is made is designated as the public printer who shall give bond for \$5,000. The Commission regulates the size of books and publications, general style of publication, style of type and paper to be used; determines what details of Department activities shall be included in Department reports, and also determines the number of laws and resolutions to be printed. The Commissioner of Labor and Printing purchases for the use of the State the paper and stationery used for public printing.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1919.

SALARY AND WAGE COMMISSION

Ch. 125, P. L. 1925.

EDWIN B. BRIDGES, *Executive Secretary*, Raleigh.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—Julian Price, *Chairman*, Greensboro; Ernest V. Webb, Kinston; R. N. Page, Aberdeen; P. H. Hanes, Jr., Winston-Salem; Frank Tate, Morganton.

Appointment—By the Governor. Executive Secretary and clerical force to be appointed by the Commission and paid at its discretion.

Term—At the will of the Governor.

Compensation—\$5 per day and expenses.

Function

To adopt necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the law. To report to the Governor as to salaries, working hours and conditions of employment within the state service and upon his approval the report becomes the standard for salaries and wages of state employees; to reassemble at the discretion of the Governor to reconsider and readjust the salary classification and schedule, subject to the approval of the Governor.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of North Carolina of 1925.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Ch. 244, P. L. 1925; Chs. 25, 39, P. L. 1927.

Composition—Forty-six members: Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and the Attorney-General, *ex officio*; one practicing attorney from each judicial district.

Personnel—The attorneys: J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Elizabeth City; R. C. Dunn, Enfield; G. K. Freeman, Goldsboro; J. B. James,

Greenville; G. V. Cowper, Kinston; J. C. Biggs, Raleigh; J. O. Carr, Wilmington; J. B. Clark, Fayetteville; B. S. Womble, Winston-Salem; H. F. Seawell, Carthage; C. W. Tillett, Jr., Charlotte; C. R. Hoey, Shelby; J. J. Hayes, North Wilkesboro; J. S. Ferguson, Waynesville; D. E. Hudgins, Marion; J. G. Merrimon, Asheville; A. L. Brooks, Greensboro; Oliver G. Rand, Wilson; Samuel M. Gattis, Sr., Hillsboro; Jno. L. Rendleman, Sr., Salisbury.

Appointment—By Governor.

Compensation—Expenses not exceeding \$250 per year allowed the Conference for clerical help; actual traveling expenses and subsistence while in attendance upon meetings.

Function

To report annually to the Governor the work of the various parts of the judicial system, with recommendations of reforms in the system and in the practice and procedure of the courts; to submit suggestions relating to rules of practice and procedure for the consideration of the judges of the various courts.

The Chief Justice and the Clerk of the Supreme Court are, respectively, president and secretary of the Conference. One meeting yearly at a time and place to be fixed by the President is required, at which a quorum is to consist of two justices of the Supreme Court, six judges of the Superior Court, and six attorneys. The Conference may hold public meetings and has power to administer oaths and to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1925.

COMMISSIONER OF PARDONS

Ch. 29, P. L. 1925.

EDWIN B. BRIDGES, *Commissioner of Pardons*, Raleigh.

Appointment—By the Governor.

Term—At the will of the Governor.

Salary—Maximum of \$4,000; maximum of \$500 per year for traveling expenses.

Function

To assist the Governor in connection with all applications for executive clemency; to perform any other duties assigned by the Governor; to perform his duties under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Governor; to be assisted by a stenographer at a maximum salary of \$150 per month.

Historical Note

Created by an act of the General Assembly of 1925.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION

Ch. 203, P. L. 1925; Ch. 184, P. L. 1927.

Composition—Twelve members.

Personnel—J. Y. Joyner, *Executive Secretary*, Raleigh; Mrs. E. L. McKee, Sylva; J. K. Norfleet, Winston-Salem; Mrs. J. A. Brown, Chadbourn; C. E. Teague, Sanford; Mrs. J. G. Fearing, Elizabeth City; T. W. Andrews, High Point; S. C. Lattimore, Shelby; E. W. Pharr, Charlotte; Stanley Winborne, Murfreesboro; Nathan O'Berry, Goldsboro.

Appointment—By Governor.

Compensation—Expenses, not exceeding \$6 per day.

Function

To make a complete survey of the systems of common school and higher education in the State; to investigate the State equalizing fund and its administration in the counties; to investigate the method of determining the cost of the various phases of the operation of the State educational system; to collect and disseminate educational data on the costs and results of the State's educational activities; to perform any other duty which seems proper in reference to the relation of the public to the present educational system.

The General Assembly of 1927 provided for the termination of the Educational Commission on June 30, 1927, at which time it should make a final report to the Governor and turn over all records and data to the Tax Commission, created by the General Assembly of 1927.

The commission elects its own officers—a chairman and a secretary.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1925.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Ch. 256, P. L. 1927.

LEROY MARTIN, *Executive Secretary*, Raleigh.

Composition—(11) Eleven members, one of whom shall be the presiding officer of the Senate and one from each Congressional district.

Appointment—By Governor, with consent of Senate.

Personnel—P. H. Johnson, Pantego; B. B. Williams, Warrenton; A. McL. Graham, Clinton; F. P. Spruill, Rocky Mount; Jno. H. Folger, Mount Airy; O. L. Clark, Clarkton; L. M. Blue, Gibson; B. B. Dougherty, Boone; A. E. Woltz, Gastonia; Elizabeth Kelley, Franklinton.

Term—Four years.

Compensation—\$10 per day and expenses while on duty.

Function

To appoint an executive secretary and necessary assistants; to collect and organize data dealing with the value of property in the counties; to determine the true value of all property subject to taxation in each county, which value shall be the basis upon which taxes for the six months' school term shall be levied and collected and the basis upon which the equalizing fund shall be apportioned; to certify the total value of taxable property in each

county to the Commissioner of Revenue, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Auditor, and to the boards of county commissioners and education not later than June 1 of each year; to make rules for its meetings; to conduct hearings, with power of compelling the attendance of persons and the production of papers.

To determine the cost of maintaining the six months' school term in each county, to which shall be due from the equalizing fund the amount by which the necessary cost of the six month's term as calculated exceeds the amount produced by the levy of forty cents on the valuation of said county as determined by the State Board of Equalization; to distribute the equalizing fund to the counties.

The equalization fund for each year of the biennium, 1927-29, is \$3,250,000.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATE
EQUALIZING FUND FOR 1928

County	Determined Valuation	Budget Cost Based on Teachers' Salaries Plus 15%	Yield of a 40c Levy	Equalizing Fund
Alamance-----	\$ 38,035,787	\$ 203,668.50	\$ 152,143.15	\$ 51,525.35
Alexander-----	9,973,401	79,418.86	39,893.60	39,525.26
Alleghany-----	5,193,131	37,409.52	20,772.52	16,637.00
Anson-----	24,502,339	141,904.72	98,009.35	43,895.37
Ashe-----	13,551,352	113,159.24	54,205.40	58,953.84
Avery-----	6,871,243	64,177.89	27,484.97	36,692.92
Beaufort-----	32,222,248	165,969.41	128,888.99	37,080.42
Bertie-----	17,360,000	120,132.68	69,440.00	50,692.68
Bladen-----	13,369,088	97,419.35	53,476.35	43,943.00
Brunswick-----	9,934,804	69,567.62	39,739.21	29,828.41
Buncombe-----	172,987,845	467,410.84	691,951.38	-----
Burke-----	23,011,286	115,898.90	92,045.14	23,853.76
Cabarrus-----	45,697,747	170,888.24	182,790.98	-----
Caldwell-----	23,700,000	135,429.30	94,800.00	40,629.30
Camden-----	4,286,836	29,239.44	17,147.34	12,092.10
Carteret-----	14,225,366	95,514.22	56,901.46	38,612.76
Caswell-----	8,993,968	63,610.27	35,975.87	27,634.40
Catawba-----	48,029,978	236,376.30	192,119.92	44,256.38
Chatham-----	20,791,661	115,979.20	83,166.64	32,812.56
Cherokee-----	9,038,250	80,071.97	36,153.00	43,918.97
Chowan-----	10,106,264	51,629.55	40,425.05	11,204.50
Clay-----	2,022,297	24,695.42	8,089.18	16,606.24
Cleveland-----	46,069,314	232,012.72	184,277.25	47,735.47
Columbus-----	23,300,687	173,171.16	93,202.74	79,968.42
Craven-----	29,600,570	131,891.23	118,402.28	13,488.95
Cumberland-----	33,313,793	184,057.17	133,255.17	50,802.00

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATE EQUALIZING FUND
FOR 1928—Continued

County	Determined Valuation	Budget Cost Based on Teachers' Salaries Plus 15%	Yield of a 40c Levy	Equalizing Fund
Currituck.....	\$ 5,380,421	\$ 39,412.62	\$ 21,521.68	\$ 17,890.94
Dare.....	2,750,927	33,622.46	11,003.70	22,618.76
Davidson.....	42,453,509	234,846.68	169,814.03	65,032.65
Davie.....	13,868,231	77,088.87	55,472.92	21,615.95
Duplin.....	29,481,292	180,536.32	117,925.17	62,611.15
Durham.....	95,151,761	270,768.36	380,607.04	-----
Edgecombe.....	39,972,298	179,017.53	159,889.19	19,128.34
Forsyth.....	198,555,211	419,205.72	794,220.84	-----
Franklin.....	16,481,323	127,892.58	65,925.29	61,967.29
Gaston.....	102,411,793	349,076.53	409,647.17	-----
Gates.....	7,734,174	57,060.93	30,936.69	26,124.24
Graham.....	6,135,000	25,378.55	24,540.00	838.55
Granville.....	25,034,418	123,971.76	100,137.67	23,834.09
Greene.....	13,000,000	75,872.01	52,000.00	23,872.01
Guilford.....	192,823,410	556,036.36	771,293.64	-----
Halifax.....	42,971,386	188,135.57	171,885.54	16,250.03
Harnett.....	31,230,315	192,836.12	124,921.26	67,914.86
Haywood.....	25,270,022	138,836.61	101,080.08	37,756.53
Henderson.....	27,516,419	132,150.81	110,065.67	22,085.14
Hertford.....	13,412,539	85,079.21	53,650.15	31,429.06
Hoke.....	10,414,627	52,336.87	41,658.50	10,678.37
Hyde.....	5,039,983	48,053.51	20,159.93	27,893.58
Iredell.....	47,550,165	224,583.73	190,200.66	34,383.07
Jackson.....	13,225,170	84,775.82	52,900.68	31,875.14
Johnston.....	60,711,080	316,970.08	242,844.32	74,125.76
Jones.....	7,264,930	49,812.16	29,059.72	20,752.44
Lee.....	15,150,304	83,942.19	60,601.21	23,340.98
Lenoir.....	34,295,133	149,323.67	137,180.53	12,143.14
Lincoln.....	17,592,037	111,029.86	70,368.14	40,661.72
Macon.....	7,225,848	73,398.68	28,908.39	44,495.29
Madison.....	13,476,837	105,425.51	53,907.34	51,518.17
Martin.....	19,180,879	108,715.66	76,523.51	32,192.15
McDowell.....	22,998,006	103,752.10	91,992.02	11,760.08
Mecklenburg.....	192,219,679	496,517.53	768,878.71	-----
Mitchell.....	10,906,190	59,268.22	43,624.76	15,643.46
Montgomery.....	14,500,903	94,928.64	58,003.61	36,925.03
Moore.....	26,775,909	133,772.60	107,103.63	26,668.97
Nash.....	38,866,779	223,024.33	155,467.11	67,557.22
New Hanover.....	64,588,848	165,524.94	258,355.39	-----
Northampton.....	17,178,858	115,141.43	68,715.43	46,426.00
Onslow.....	12,235,382	84,055.27	48,941.53	35,113.74
Orange.....	19,216,612	100,285.52	76,866.44	23,419.08
Pamlico.....	5,277,031	54,408.71	21,108.12	33,300.59
Pasquotank.....	21,603,790	90,384.68	86,415.16	3,969.52
Pender.....	11,351,573	83,127.54	45,406.29	37,721.25
Perquimans.....	8,958,107	58,345.11	35,832.42	22,512.69
Person.....	14,425,904	90,568.18	57,703.61	32,864.57
Pitt.....	53,480,190	225,707.91	213,920.76	11,787.15
Polk.....	8,860,065	66,335.45	35,440.26	30,895.19
Randolph.....	31,446,362	170,183.28	125,785.44	44,397.84
Richmond.....	34,779,515	162,247.30	139,118.06	23,129.24
Robeson.....	52,427,169	281,716.52	209,708.67	72,007.85
Rockingham.....	50,296,970	242,822.30	201,187.88	41,634.42
Rowan.....	70,970,369	285,672.42	283,881.47	1,790.95
Rutherford.....	41,803,627	213,856.62	167,214.50	46,642.12

188 STATE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATE EQUALIZING FUND
FOR 1928—*Continued*

County	Determined Valuation	Budget Cost Based on Teachers' Salaries Plus 15%	Yield of a 40c Levy	Equalizing Fund
Sampson-----	\$ 28,402,018	\$ 195,939.74	\$ 113,608.07	\$ 82,331.67
Scotland-----	17,624,018	81,087.44	70,496.07	10,591.37
Stanly-----	32,700,162	159,958.40	130,800.64	29,157.76
Stokes-----	14,499,261	110,816.42	57,997.04	52,819.38
Surry-----	33,449,001	190,891.66	133,796.00	57,095.66
Swain-----	12,619,645	63,913.46	50,478.58	13,434.88
Transylvania----	10,415,213	58,804.63	41,660.85	17,143.78
Tyrrell-----	3,942,310	31,794.37	15,769.24	16,025.13
Union-----	33,705,011	223,761.95	134,820.04	88,941.91
Vance-----	24,326,869	105,082.54	97,307.47	7,775.07
Wake-----	106,562,576	411,244.29	426,250.30	-----
Warren-----	14,062,965	100,110.54	56,251.86	43,858.68
Washington-----	8,889,257	54,824.92	35,557.02	19,267.90
Watauga-----	10,035,546	78,899.43	40,142.18	38,757.25
Wayne-----	54,338,208	230,570.07	217,352.83	13,217.24
Wilkes-----	24,384,632	186,243.42	97,538.52	88,704.90
Wilson-----	52,060,813	190,886.74	208,243.25	-----
Yadkin-----	10,340,938	90,423.47	41,363.75	49,059.72
Yancey-----	10,433,546	79,965.76	41,734.18	38,231.58
Total-----	\$ 3,196,860,524	\$ 14,542,762.91	\$ 12,787,442.09	\$ 3,150,000.00

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Art. 31, Ch. 95, C. S.; Ch. 172, P. L. 1921.

Composition (4)—Superintendent of Public Instruction *ex officio* chairman and executive officer; three members to represent Agriculture, Home Economics, Trades and Industries, respectively.

Personnel—Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst—Agriculture; W. F. Carr, Durham—Trades and Industries; Miss Mary Arrington, Rocky Mount—Home Economics.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Four years.

Compensation—Not specified.

Function

To administer the Federal and State laws in relation to vocational education and funds appropriated therefor; to formulate

plans for promotion of vocational education in the public school system and to provide for preparation of teachers in such subjects; to make studies and investigations relating to such subjects and to publish results of same; to promote and aid in establishing by local communities of schools, departments or classes giving instruction in such subjects; to prescribe qualifications of teachers, etc., and to provide for certification of such teachers; to coöperate in the maintenance of classes supported or controlled by the public for the preparation of teachers, etc., or to maintain own classes; to coöperate with county boards; to enforce provisions of the law through the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and to report annually to the Governor the conditions of vocational education in the State, schools benefited and detailed statement of funds received from both State and Federal governments—State appropriation to match Federal appropriation.

To provide for maintenance and vocational rehabilitation and the return to civil employment of persons injured in industry or otherwise, who go into training under provisions of the Federal Industrial Rehabilitation Act, by coöperating with Federal agencies; to administer Federal and State appropriations; to pay not more than \$10 for twenty weeks to a single person; to keep record of expenditures and report annually to Governor. \$15,000 appropriated by State.)

The State Treasurer is directed to act as custodian of the funds of the Board and to receive and disburse same.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1919.

STATE COMMITTEE ON HIGH SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS

Art. 42, Ch. 95, C. S.; Art. 31, Ch. 136, P. L. 1923.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—Ray Armstrong, *Chairman*, Goldsboro; Kate Finley, Rockingham; John W. Moore, Winston-Salem; Clyde A. Erwin, Rutherfordton; Leon R. Meadows, Greenville.

Appointment—By the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Term—Five years.

Qualifications—None specified.

Compensation—Necessary expenses.

Function

To examine contents, quality and price of each book submitted by the publisher to determine whether or not same is suitable for use in the public high schools; to submit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction every five years a report of its findings with recommendations as to books to be placed on the State approved list, which list constitutes the State adopted list for a period of five years when approved by the State Board of Education. The county is the unit of adoption of High School Textbooks, such adoptions being made from State approved list to be used for a period of five years except for science and history which may be adopted for two years.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1919, and changed by Chapter 136, Public Laws of 1923.

TEXTBOOK COMMISSION

Ch. 145, P. L. 1921

Composition—Seven members.

Personnel—A. E. Akers, *Chairman*, Roanoke Rapids; R. G. Fitzgerald, Greenville; C. C. Haworth, Burlington; B. L. Smith, Spindale; Anne Holdford, Raleigh; Ruth Gunter, Sanford; Ethel McNairy, Statesville.

Appointment—By Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Term—Five years.

Qualification—Active teacher, supervisor, principal or superintendent.

Compensation—\$200 and expenses for each member, and \$225 and expenses for chairman for first year; \$5 per diem and expenses thereafter.

Function

To prepare subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, an outline course of study indicating subjects to be taught in the elementary schools of the State, outlining basal and supplementary books on each subject used in each grade; to prepare multiple lists of basal books selected in conformity with the outline course of study, from which lists the State Board of Education selects and adopts the basal books for each subject; and upon adoption the State Board may contract with publisher to furnish books for a period of five years or less; to furnish new lists to Board when requested or to recommend substitutions, with approval of State Superintendent, where adopted books prove unsatisfactory.

To elect chairman and secretary and adopt rules and regulations governing its work, subject to approval of State Superintendent, same to be published in the daily papers and copy sent to all publishers submitting bids and samples of books for adoption; to meet on call of State Board of Education or independently.

Subjects to be selected are divided into two classes:

1. Major subjects—readers, arithmetics, language and grammar, history and geography.
2. Minor subjects—all other books on all other subjects. Supplementary books in the outline course of study are for guidance of county and city boards of education which are authorized to adopt necessary supplementary books, but such shall not replace adopted basal books.

OBJECT. To prepare, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, an outline course of study covering subjects to be taught in the elementary public schools; and to submit to the State Board of Education multiple lists of approved books selected in conformity with the outline course of study for its guidance in adopting the books to be used.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1921.

TRANSPORTATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

Ch. 266, P. L. 1925.

Composition—Twelve members.

Personnel—A. C. Meyers, *Chairman*, Gastonia; J. A. Taylor, Wilmington; E. K. Bishop, New Bern; Jas. A. Gray, Winston-Salem; John W. House, Wilson; George Marsh, Raleigh; T. J. Purdie, Fayetteville; M. O. Blount, Bethel; T. Austin Finch, Thomasville; Chas. G. Yates, Greensboro; and Samuel P. Burton, Asheville.

Term—Not specified.

Qualification—Experience in business and shipping.

Compensation—\$4 per day and mileage.

Function

To adopt rules for its administration; to make a complete and thorough survey of freight rates to, from and within North Carolina to ascertain if there is discrimination against receivers and shippers of freight; to determine the probable causes thereof and to recommend a remedy; to ascertain if the State can aid in the development of water transportation to and from North Carolina ports in coöperation with the Federal Government or otherwise. To this end it may take testimony, hold meetings within or without the State, and incur necessary expenses not exceeding \$25,000 in the succeeding biennium.

To report to the Governor from time to time and to make recommendations as to legislative action or the institution of proceedings by the Corporation Commission before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Shipping Board or in the courts in respect to freight rates.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1925.

STATE SINKING FUND COMMISSION

Chapter 62, P. L. 1925.

Composition—Governor, *Chairman*; Auditor, *Secretary*; State Treasurer, *Treasurer*—*ex officio* members.

Term—Four years.

Function

It is the duty of the commission to see that the provisions of all sinking fund laws are complied with and to provide for the custody, investment and application of all sinking funds. The commission and its members may call upon the Attorney-General for legal advice as to their duties, powers and responsibilities hereunder.

The commission shall adopt rules for its organization and government and the conduct of its affairs. The clerks in the office of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer may be called upon to assist the commission.

The State Treasurer is *ex officio* treasurer of the commission and the custodian of the sinking fund and the investments thereof. He and the sureties upon his official bond as State Treasurer are liable for any breach of faithful performance of his duties as treasurer of the commission as well as his duties as State Treasurer, and his official bond must comply with this requirement.

The moneys in the sinking fund cannot be loaned to any department of the State but must be invested in:

- (a) Bonds of the United States;
- (b) Bonds or notes of the state of North Carolina;
- (c) Bonds of any other state whose faith and credit are pledged to the payment of the principal and interest thereof;
- (d) Bonds of any county in North Carolina having a population of fifteen thousand or more, any city in North Carolina having a population of four thousand or more and any school district in North Carolina having a population of two thousand five hundred or more, provided such bonds are general obligations of the subdivision or municipality issuing the same and provided that there is no limitation of the rate of taxation for the payment of principal and inter-

est of the bonds; such population of cities and towns is to be determined by the last preceding Federal census, that of the school districts by the commission.

Securities cannot be purchased at more than market price thereof and must not be sold for less than the market price. No securities may be purchased by the commission except bonds of the United States or bonds or notes of the state of North Carolina unless the vendor shall deliver with the securities the opinion of an attorney believed by the commission to be competent and to be recognized by investment companies as an authority upon the law of public securities, to the effect that the securities purchased are valid obligations and are securities which the commission is authorized to purchase, it being the intention of this requirement to assure the commission not only that such securities are valid and eligible for purchase under the law but that the same may not be unsalable by the commission because of doubts as to the validity thereof. The commission is empowered to appoint one or more of its members for the purpose of making purchases and sales of securities.

Historical Note

Created by the General Assembly of 1925. The Act of 1925 provides penalties and repeal or amends certain sections of chapter 188, Public Laws 1923, which created the Sinking Fund.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Art. 3 et seq., Ch. 97, C. S.; Ch. 111, P. L. 1923.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—Chas. A. Hines, *Chairman*, Greensboro; T. B. Ward, Wilson; W. E. Breese, Brevard; J. T. Prevett, North Wilkesboro; Adrian Mitchell, Winton.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Two years.

Qualification—Not more than three of same party.

Compensation—\$5 per diem and expenses.

Function

To enforce State and county election laws; to prepare and distribute to county boards, ballots, poll books, forms of returns; to order elections in accordance with law; to make recounts and to promulgate general regulations and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by law; to appoint for each county, a county board of elections, consisting of three members, whose terms of office shall be two years, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, such appointments being made on the recommendation of the State Chairman of each political party, but power of removal on cause rests with the State Board and such vacancies shall be filled by said board; to appoint county primary election boards; to tabulate returns, declare nominees; and such other functions as may be prescribed by law.

The Board elects its own chairman and secretary.

Historical Note

Created by act of General Assembly of 1901.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Art. 13, Ch. 97, C. S.; Ch. 111, P. L. 1923.

Composition—Five members: Governor, four members State Board of Elections, *ex officio* members.

Term—Two years.

Qualification—Members of State Board of Elections to be named and selected by said Board.

Function

To ascertain and declare from abstracts of votes cast and prepared by boards of county canvassers and submitted to the Secretary of State by clerks of the Superior Courts, the results of the elections of Governor and all State officers, justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Superior Court, solicitors, congressmen and United States senators; to cause results to be certified to the Sec-

retary of State; to estimate the votes cast for officers of the Executive Department from the abstracts forwarded to the Secretary of State, and publish a statement of the result of such calculation, but this statement shall be for information of the public only, and shall not have the effect to determine what candidates have been elected to office. Their election shall be ascertained and declared according to Sec. 3, Article III of the Constitution.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1901.

STATE BOARD OF PENSIONS

Art. 3, Ch. 92, C. S.; Ch. 69, P. L. 1920—Extra Session; Ch. 189, P. L. 1921; Ch. 106, P. L. 1924—Extra Session; Ch. 107, P. L. 1925; Ch. 96, P. L. 1927.

Composition (3)—Governor, Attorney-General, Auditor, *ex officio* members.

Function

To examine each applicant for a pension; and to prescribe rules and regulations governing the operation of the pension law.

The Auditor is directed to appoint three reputable ex-Confederate soldiers or sons of ex-Confederate soldiers in each county who, with the Clerk of the Superior Court, shall constitute the County Board of Pensions for their county whose duty is to examine and classify applicants for relief and to certify such applicants as are passed to the Governor, and to perform such other functions as are prescribed by law. The Auditor is further directed to provide form of application, to issue warrants to clerks of the Superior Courts semi-annually, to apportion, distribute and divide the money appropriated by the State for pensions, and to issue warrants to the several pensioners pro rata in their respective grades so that the entire annual appropriation shall be paid each year to the pensioners.

In addition to the appropriation made by the General Assembly (\$1,400,000 for 1927-28 and \$1,100,000 in 1928-29), there is levied a county tax of 2 cents on each \$100 of assessed value of property

and 6 cents on each taxable poll. These taxes are collected by a sheriff or other tax collector, and the net proceeds are applied each year to increase pro rata the pensions of persons on the county pension roll. Such funds are disbursed pro rata by the County Commissioners.

Classes and amounts of pensions for Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans are as follows:

Class A soldiers.....	\$365 per year
Class A widows.....	300 per year
Class B widows.....	100 per year
Totally disabled.....	420 per year
Negro servants.....	200 per year

COMMISSIONER OF THE VETERANS LOAN FUND

Ch. 155, P. L. 1925; Ch. 97, P. L. 1927.

JOHN HALL MANNING, *Commissioner*, Raleigh.

Appointment—By Board of Advisers.

Compensation—\$3,500.

Board of Advisers—Five members: Secretary of State, Chairman, *ex officio*; Commissioner of Agriculture; Attorney-General; Commissioner of Labor and Printing; State Treasurer, Treasurer, *ex officio*.

Function

Chapter 155, Public Laws of 1925, known as The World War Veterans Loan Act, authorizes the submission to the voters in 1926 of the question of contracting a bonded indebtedness of the State to the amount of two million dollars for the purpose of making loans to any resident of North Carolina who served honorably in the World War. The vote in November, 1926, was favorable.

The administration of the act is under the control of a Board of Advisers who appoint a Commissioner of the Veterans Loan Fund.

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Board of Advisers, may appoint assistants and appraisers. He shall cause each application for a loan to be considered and the property offered as security to be appraised. No loan shall be made unless approved by the commissioner and two members of the Board of Advisers.

Not more than one loan, which shall not exceed \$3,000 nor extend for more than 20 years, shall be made to any one person. No loan shall exceed seventy-five per cent of the appraised value of the real property offered as security, and no loan for 20 years shall be made unless application is filed before January 1, 1931. The applicant shall pay in advance the expense of the appraisal and shall pay all costs incurred in the investigation of his property.

All loans are repayable in not more than 20 equal annual or 40 equal semi-annual payments and bear interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually. All payments on loans shall be made to the State Treasurer who shall deposit and hold them as a separate fund to be applied to the payment of the bonds when they become due.

The cost of administering the act, including salaries, shall be paid from the difference between the interest received from the loans made hereunder (6 per cent) and the interest on the bonds of the State to be issued (not exceeding 5 per cent), provided that until such time as the income herein provided for shall become sufficient to pay the cost of administration of this act, the expense thereof shall be paid out of the general fund.

BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Ch. 117, C. S.; Ch. 315, P. L. 1925; Ch. 153, P. L. 1927.

Composition (4)—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, *ex officio* members.

Function

To take charge of and keep in repair public buildings of State in city of Raleigh; to procure necessary furniture and equipment for General Assembly and public offices; to certify through the Secre-

tary of State, all accounts for labor and fuel; to assign rooms and offices where not specified by law; to authorize repair of walks, grounds and trees in and about the Capitol square; to appoint a keeper of the Capitol, a Custodian of the Administration building, and a custodian and a janitor for the State Department Building.

KEEPER OF THE CAPITOL. To have charge of janitorial work and care of trees and grounds of Capitol and Executive Mansion; to appoint and supervise all employees and laborers; to supervise all of the public lots in the city of Raleigh belonging to the State; to contract under supervision of Board for repairs to walks, convict labor to be used where practicable, and accounts for labor and material to be audited. He must execute a bond of at least \$250 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

CUSTODIAN OF STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS. Appointed by Board with duties similar to those of the Keeper of the Capitol.

CUSTODIAN OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. Appointed by the Board, with duties similar to those of the Keeper of the Capitol.

Historical Note

Created by act of General Assembly of 1871.

W. D. TERRY.....*Superintendent*

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF CONTROL

Art. 13, Ch. 56, C. S.

Composition (3)—Attorney-General, Chairman; Secretary of State, Secretary; Chairman Corporation Commission, *ex officio* members.

Function

To hear petitions for incorporation of municipalities; to determine if requirements of law have been fulfilled by the petitioners and that the facts stated are true; to enter orders creating territory into a town, and to provide for holding the first election of mayor and commissioners, the number to be determined by the Board.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1917.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE

Ch. 79, P. L. 1921; Ch. 158, P. L. 1927.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—H. C. McQueen, C. W. Worth, D. H. Scott, and J. A. Taylor, Wilmington; and Richard Doshier, Southport.

Appointment—By Governor; vacancies filled by board.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—Four to be residents of New Hanover County; none to be licensed pilots.

Function

To make and enforce rules regulating pilotage service and other matters relating to the navigation of the Cape Fear River from seven miles above Negro-Head Point downwards and out of the bar and inlets.

To appoint annually a harbor master for the port of Wilmington; to appoint a clerk who shall record all the rules, orders and proceedings of the Board; to examine or cause to be examined applicants as pilots for Cape Fear River and bar, and to license those approved; to renew licenses annually upon payment of fee of \$5, and to revoke licenses for cause; to make and enforce rules relating to pilots' apprentices; to organize pilots licensed by Board into mutual association, each member to pay two per cent of each pilotage fee for expenses of Board, surplus to be placed in fund for benefit of widows and orphans of deceased pilots; to issue permits to run regularly as pilots of steamers plying between Wilmington and other U. S. ports; to retire pilots and to provide compensation under suitable rules; to exercise jurisdiction over disputes as to pilotage and between pilots.

PILOTAGE. Fees fixed by law—two classes: (1) Sea to Southport or vice versa; (2) Southport to Wilmington or vice versa.

Fees are based on ship's draught, 6 feet to 30 feet and vary in class 1 from \$11.00 to \$165.00, and in class 2 from \$6.00 to \$99.00. The first pilot speaking a vessel is entitled to pilotage fees.

LICENSES. Two classes: (1) To Apprentices, of not more than three years service—license covers vessel not exceeding 15 feet draught. Age limitations, 21-25 years; (2) Unlimited license—to those who have served at least one year under a license of the first class.

HARBOR MASTER. To keep channel-way clear; to berth vessels at appropriate docks; to collect fees (\$3 to \$10) from incoming vessels; to arrest violators.

OBJECT. To promote the efficiency of pilotage service and to protect and promote the commerce of the port of Wilmington and the state of North Carolina.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1921.

CROP PEST COMMISSION

Art. 16, Ch. 84, C. S.

Composition (11)—Board of Agriculture *ex officio*.

Function

To prepare and publish from time to time list of dangerous crop pests, methods of extermination, repression and prevention of spread; to adopt regulations for prevention of introduction of dangerous crop pests from without the State and for governing common carriers in transporting plants liable to harbor such pests to and from the State, such regulations having the force of law; to investigate and inspect premises suspected of being infected, and where found may remove pest or have same removed by owner, costs in either case to be borne by owner.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1909.

NORTH CAROLINA PARK COMMISSION

Resolutions 16 and 29, Extra Session, 1924; Ch. 48, P. L. 1927.

Composition—Eleven members.

Personnel—Mark Squires, *Chairman*, Lenoir; Eugene C. Brooks, *Secretary*, Raleigh; J. A. Hardison, Wadesboro; D. M. Buck, Bald Mountain; Frank Linney, Boone; John G. Dawson, Kinston; J. Elmer Long, Durham; Plato Ebbs, Asheville; Harry Nettles, Biltmore; R. T. Fountain, Rocky Mount; E. S. Parker, Jr., Greensboro.

Function

To take over from Great Smoky Mountains, Incorporated, such property and monies as it may have for promotion of National Parks and to collect unpaid balances of subscriptions made to said corporation, from which funds shall be paid the actual traveling expenses of the Commission; to acquire title in the name of the state of North Carolina to any lands contemplated by act of Congress approved May 22, 1926, to provide for the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee; to control the funds in the hands of the State Treasurer known as the North Carolina Park Fund, composed of the proceeds of an issue of state bonds not exceeding \$2,000,000 authorized for the purpose of acquiring land for the park; to exercise the power of eminent domain in acquiring for the State for park purposes such portions of the tract of land of approximately 704,000 acres, designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as are situated in North Carolina; to convey to the United States of America for National Park purposes all title in such lands acquired by the state of North Carolina; to appoint attorneys to prosecute or defend actions in which the State may be a party under the provisions of the act; to institute condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the land in North Carolina designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The bonds are not to be issued until the Secretary of the Interior has designated the areas to be acquired for the park, adequate provision has been made by Tennessee for the purchase of its designated area, and adequate provision has been made to purchase the designated area within North Carolina.

THE TAX COMMISSION

Ch. 157, P. L. 1927.

FRED W. MORRISON, *Secretary*, Raleigh.

Composition—Five members.

Appointment—By the Governor, who designates the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

Term—Until in opinion of Governor it has fulfilled the purpose of its creation.

Compensation—\$6 per day per member and 6 cents per mile while in the performance of duty.

Personnel—A. J. Maxwell, *Chairman*, Raleigh; L. A. Bethune, *Vice-Chairman*, Clinton; J. K. Norfleet, Winston-Salem; Thos. D. Warren, New Bern; Robert Lassiter, Charlotte.

Function

To meet at the call of the Governor for the purpose of organizing and adopting rules; to employ a Secretary and such assistants, experts, and counsel as it may deem advisable; to make a thorough study of the subject of taxation as it relates to the State of North Carolina and its sub-divisions; to make a study of taxation in other states and places; to make a comparative study of the subject of taxation and assemble, classify, and digest all available data on taxation, to the end that it may be submitted to the Governor and General Assembly and may be available to all interested citizens; to take testimony and to compel the appearance of witnesses and the production of books and papers; to make reports and recommendations to the Governor, who shall transmit them to the General Assembly. The ultimate purpose of the Commission is to secure information as to the merits and demerits of the existing system of taxation in North Carolina so that changes may be made to promote the best interests of the State and its citizens.

STATE FAIR

Ch. 209, P. L. 1927.

W. S. MOYE, *Secretary-Manager*, Raleigh.

Board of Directors—Thos. S. White, *President*, Hertford; W. H. Joyner, Garysburg; Jule K. Warren, Trenton; Dr. J. R. Rogers, Raleigh; Jefferson Penn, Reidsville; Dr. J. Vance McGougan, Fayetteville; Arthur Ross, Asheboro; Mrs. W. A. Foil, Concord; Roy E. Hutchinson, Charlotte, R. F. D.; D. R. Noland, Waynesville; Mrs. P. E. Brown, Wilkesboro; W. E. White, Mebane; W. G. Bramham, Durham.

Appointment—By the Governor, with the confirmation of the Senate.

Term—Six years overlapping.

The North Carolina Agricultural Society, chartered by the General Assembly of 1852 and regulated further by the General Assembly of 1925, operated the State Fair annually in Raleigh through 1925. On account of the inadequacy of the old buildings and grounds, it was deemed advisable in 1926 to sell the old Fair grounds, located in Raleigh, and secure a larger site for more adequate buildings.

For the purpose of holding an annual State Fair to represent the agricultural, industrial, manufacturing, and other interests of North Carolina, the General Assembly of 1927 set apart 200 acres of land owned by the State within five miles of the Capitol—the particular acreage to be selected by the Governor and Council of State.

The management of the Fair was committed to a board of directors to consist of one member from each congressional district and three from the State at large, to be designated by the Governor, together with the following *ex officio* members: Governor, chairman *ex officio*; Commissioner of Agriculture, President of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Director of the Department of Conservation and Development, and the Mayor of Raleigh.

The setting apart of the 200 acres was conditioned upon the donation by the city or citizens of Raleigh and the North Carolina

Agricultural Society of \$200,000 for the erection of buildings and the conduct of the Fair.

In 1927, the city of Raleigh authorized a bond issue of \$75,000 which, with the proceeds of \$125,000 secured by the Agricultural Society from the sale of the old Fair grounds, insured the resumption of the State Fair in 1928, after the suspension of two years.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION

Ch. 91, P. L. 1927.

CHAS. M. JOHNSON, *Executive Secretary*, Raleigh.

Composition (5)—Five members.

Appointment—By the Governor, who designates the Chairman.

Term—Not exceeding four years.

Qualifications—Qualified by knowledge and experience to advise and assist county officials in proper administration of county government; at least three to be selected from existing boards of county commissioners.

Compensation—Actual expenses.

Personnel—Dr. E. C. Brooks, *Chairman*, Raleigh; D. W. Newsom, Durham; E. M. Lyda, Asheville; Dr. A. C. McIntosh, Chapel Hill; A. E. Cline, Kings Mountain.

Function

To study the whole subject of county administration; to advise with county commissioners as to best methods of county administration; to prepare and recommend simple and efficient methods of accounting and the proper forms and books; to suggest needed changes; to make recommendations to the Governor; to employ and fix the salaries of an executive secretary and assistants; and to receive donations from individuals and from public and civic organizations.

The Executive Secretary shall maintain an office in Raleigh, visit the counties, advise and suggest improved methods of accounting and administration, prepare a manual of forms and

recommendations for the guidance of the county officers; and perform any other duties required by the Commission.

The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated to meet the expenses of the Commission and the executive secretary.

COMMISSION ON THE REPRODUCTION OF THE CANOVA STATUE OF WASHINGTON

Ch. 253, P. L. 1923; Ch. 303, P. L. 1925; Ch. 20, P. L. 1927.

The General Assembly of North Carolina by resolution in 1815 instructed the Governor of the State "to purchase on behalf of this State a full length statue of General Washington." Governor William Miller, under that authority, secured the services of Canova, the Roman sculptor. The statue was received in Raleigh December 24, 1821, and set up in the rotunda of the State House. In 1831 the State House was burned and the statue destroyed. The General Assembly at its next annual session held in 1831 appointed a committee, of which William Gaston was chairman, to provide for the restoration of the statue and appropriated five thousand dollars for the purpose. The services of Ball Hughes, an English sculptor, were secured; but the ruins of the statue were so complete that he was unable to reproduce it, and the matter of reproduction was, therefore, allowed to drop.

In 1908, the Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission learned through a former Ambassador to Austria that the original model made by Canova still existed in the Canova Museum at Possagno, Italy. Thereafter Italy, at its own expense, had a plaster replica of the statue made and presented it to the North Carolina Historical Commission. This replica was received in 1910, and is now preserved in the North Carolina Hall of History.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, at its 1923 session, provided for a Commission on the Reproduction of the Canova Statue of Washington, of which R. D. W. Connor, Walter Woodson, and R. O. Everett were appointed members. The Commission was charged with the duty of collecting data and making recommendations relative to the reproduction of the statue. R. O.

Everett made a trip to Possagno, Italy, to view the original model made by Canova, and thereafter a report of the Commission was presented to the General Assembly and ordered printed, in which report recommendations were made that the statue be reproduced. The General Assembly of North Carolina at its session in 1925 provided for the continuation of the Commission and its enlargement by the addition of W. N. Everett and Governor A. W. McLean. The Commission was authorized and directed to have reproduced in Carara marble, from the "model now owned by North Carolina," the Canova Statue of Washington, and to have it set up in a suitable place in one of the buildings or on the public grounds of the state of North Carolina. The cost of the reproduction was to be provided for by private subscription.

The services of Gutzon Borglum have been secured to reproduce the statue, but the actual work is being delayed until the committee shall raise a sufficient amount by private subscription.

The General Assembly of 1927 added Miss Martha Andrews to the Commission and directed it to report its progress to the General Assembly of 1929.

BENNETT PLACE MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Ch. 77, P. L. 1923; Ch. 7, P. L. 1925; Ch. 4, P. L. 1927.

The General Assembly of 1923 appointed a commission consisting of Bennehan Cameron (deceased), J. S. Carr (deceased), R. D. W. Connor, F. C. Brown, W. T. Bost, R. O. Everett, and D. H. Hill (deceased) to arrange for the acceptance in the name of the State from the heirs of Samuel T. Morgan of a memorial to mark the spot where the Confederate War practically ended with the surrender of the army of General Joseph E. Johnston to that of General W. T. Sherman at the Bennett House near Durham, April 18, 1865. The memorial is a graceful double shaft situated in a park of nearly thirty-one acres of land, all of which is deeded in perpetuity to the State for use as a public park which the board of county commissioners of Durham county is authorized to maintain. The General Assembly of 1925 appointed Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke as successor to J. S. Carr, Mrs. Edward J. Parish as successor to D. H. Hill; and increased the Commission by appointing

Miss Lida Carr Vaughan and Samuel Tate Morgan, Jr. The Secretary of State is the custodian of the monument and grounds.

The General Assembly of 1927 appointed R. O. Everett as chairman of the Commission for life and John Sprunt Hill to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bennehan Cameron, and provided that the commissioners serve for life or until otherwise provided for by the General Assembly.

THE NORTH CAROLINA GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Ch. 54, P. L. 1927.

Composition (15)—Fifteen members, the Governor to be *ex officio* chairman.

Appointment—By the Governor; five to be selected from the U. D. C. and five from the U. C. V. of North Carolina.

Term—Until the purpose of its creation is fulfilled.

Compensation—None.

Personnel—Mrs. Marshall Williams, Faison; Mrs. J. Dolph Long, Graham; Mrs. Felix Harvey, Sr., Kinston; Mrs. L. B. Newell, Charlotte; Mrs. Glen Long, Newton; Col. A. H. Boyden, Salisbury; Capt. D. Stewart, Laurinburg; Capt. S. S. Nash, Tarboro; H. C. McQueen, Wilmington; Col. Virgil S. Lusk, Asheville; Gen. Albert Cox, Raleigh; W. A. Erwin, Durham; G. P. Burgwyn, Woodland; A. L. Brooks, Greensboro; Major W. C. Heath, Monroe.

Function

To meet in Raleigh at the call of the Governor not later than July 15, 1927, for the purpose of electing the necessary officers; to fix the time and place of subsequent meetings; to enter into necessary contracts; to erect a suitable monument to the soldiers of North Carolina upon the battlefield of Gettysburg and to cause to be inscribed thereon the true story of the deeds of North Carolina troops upon that battlefield; to accept donations from any source and to use them together with the state appropriation not in excess of \$50,000 in the erection of the memorial.

Historical Note

The Commission at a meeting in Raleigh on January 30, 1928, awarded the contract to Gutzon Borglum, upon recommendation of an advisory commission composed of W. W. Fuller of New York, Major Bruce Cotten of Baltimore, and Daniel M. Barringer of Philadelphia.

ANDREW JOHNSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Ch. 262, P. L. 1927.

Composition (35)—Thirty-five members.

Appointment—Named in the act.

Personnel—Gov. A. W. McLean, Mrs. Cameron Morrison, Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, Mrs. H. M. London, Mrs. T. P. Jerman, J. M. Broughton, Robert N. Page, T. M. Pittman, E. Y. Webb, T. S. Rollins, Mrs. E. L. McKee, Francis D. Winston, Mrs. Nancy Leak, I. M. Meekins, A. J. Patterson, Ben Dixon MacNeill, S. L. Davis, E. D. Broadhurst, Archibald Henderson, Josephus Daniels, Oscar Haywood, M. Leslie Davis, Walter Murphy, Thomas Bost, J. McN. Johnson, D. A. McDonald, Robert W. Winston, Oscar Coffin, John J. Parker, J. G. deR. Hamilton, W. L. Poteat, R. L. Flowers, Alexander Martin, Fred A. Olds, William Johnston Andrews.

Term—Not specified.

Compensation—None.

Function

To elect officers and make necessary regulations; to raise funds with which to enclose the house in which Andrew Johnson was born in a building of durable material either where it now stands or after removal to Nash Square or some other place to be determined on by the Commission; to employ architects and artists for the construction of the building and the beautification of the grounds. The building shall be so constructed that it can be used as a museum and library of the Civil War and reconstruction periods.

When the site is selected and an acre of state-owned land secured, it shall be offered to the United States government, provided

that government appropriate not less than \$50,000 for the purpose of constructing a memorial building. If accepted, the Secretary of State shall convey the land to the Federal Government.

The Commission is required to make a report to the General Assembly of 1929.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Resolution No. 30, 1927.

Composition—Ten members and the Governor, *ex officio*.

Personnel—Francis D. Winston, *Chairman*, Windsor; Josh L. Horn, Jr., Rocky Mount; Clyde R. Hoey, Shelby; Col. Wade H. Harris, Charlotte; John D. Bellamy, Wilmington; J. F. Hurley, Salisbury; Mrs. Sidney Cooper, Henderson; Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray; Mrs. David H. Blair, Washington; Mrs. E. D. Broadhurst, Greensboro.

Appointment—By the Governor.

Term—Until 1 year after the celebration.

Function

To elect from its number a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary; to act for the State in coöperation with the National, State, and Civic Commissions engaged in arranging for a bicentennial celebration in 1932 of the birthday of George Washington; to participate in carrying out the program arranged; and to file a final report with the Governor for transmission to the next succeeding General Assembly after the celebration.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Art. 1, Ch. 110, C. S.; Ch. 47, P. L. 1921; Ch. 44, P. L. 1921—Extra Session.

Composition—Seven members.

Personnel—Dr. J. W. MacConnell, *Secretary*, Davidson; Dr. Foy Roberson, Durham; Dr. Paul H. Ringer, Asheville; Dr. W. Houston

Moore, Wilmington; Dr. T. W. M. Long, Roanoke Rapids; Dr. W. W. Dawson, Grifton; Dr. J. K. Pepper, Charlotte.

Appointment—By North Carolina Medical Society.

Term—Six years.

Qualification—Members of Medical Society.

Compensation—\$10 per diem and expenses.

Function

To meet once each year in Raleigh and at such other times and places as may be advisable, five members constituting a quorum; to determine the qualifications of applicant by examination, and to issue a license or diploma upon satisfactory proof as agreed by at least four members of Board; to grant, as conditions warrant, limited or permanent licenses without examination under provisions of the law; to rescind license upon cause; to keep records of applicants and proceedings; to prescribe such rules and regulations as are not inconsistent or in conflict with laws.

Each applicant is required to pay \$15 upon application. A fee of \$50 is charged if license is issued without examination. This applies to physicians coming into the State. The Board elects its own officers.

REPORTS. No reports are required, but annual reports are made to the Medical Society which publishes them in its annual volume of proceedings.

Historical Note

Created by act of General Assembly of 1858-1859.

BOARD OF CHIROPODY EXAMINERS

Art. 11, Ch. 110, C. S.

Composition—Three members.

Personnel—Dr. L. C. Weathers, Raleigh; Dr. M. P. Buetner, Wilmington; Dr. O. B. MacRae, Greensboro.

Appointment—By North Carolina Pedic Association.

Term—Three years overlapping.

Qualification—One year's practice in North Carolina.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and expenses.

Function

To adopt suitable rules and regulations; to examine qualified applicants to practice chiropody upon payment of fee of \$25.00 and to issue certificates upon completion of satisfactory examination; to revoke or suspend certificates for cause; to keep record of its transactions and register of applicants and licenses; to hold at least one examination annually.

The Board elects its own officers, and two members constitute a quorum.

REPORTS: No reports are required.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1919.

THE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Art. 7, Ch. 110, C. S.; Ch. 87, P. L. 1925.

Composition—Two physicians, three registered nurses.

Personnel—E. A. Kelley, *President*, Fayetteville; Mrs. Z. V. Conyers, *Secretary*, Greensboro; Lula West, Mt. Airy; R. W. Petree, Lenoir; Frank A. Sharpe, Greensboro.

Appointment—One physician by North Carolina Medical Society, one by the North Carolina State Hospital Association, and three nurses by the North Carolina State Nurses' Association. The President and Secretary-Treasurer are elected by the Board from its nurse members.

Term—Three years overlapping.

Compensation—\$5 per diem and expenses; the Secretary-Treasurer, \$5 per diem and \$300 per year.

Function

To adopt necessary rules and by-laws; to adopt and have custody of a seal; to examine qualified applicants for licenses to register as trained nurses and to practice their profession upon payment of a fee of \$10, and to issue licenses upon satisfactory completion of examination; to issue licenses without examination under certain conditions; to revoke licenses for cause; to appoint three members of the Board who together with three members from the North Carolina State Hospital Association, constitute a joint committee on standardization which advises with the Board, in regard to regulations covering applicants for license, admission to examinations, and the standardization of schools of nursing in North Carolina; to fix in coöperation with the standardization board, the duties and compensation of an educational director of schools of nursing, who is appointed annually by the North Carolina State Nurses' Association and who reports annually to the Board of Nurse Examiners and to the North Carolina State Hospital Association; to meet at least annually and oftener as required by law, three members, two of whom must be nurses, constituting a quorum.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Art. 3, Ch. 110, C. S.; Ch. 57, P. L. 1921; Ch. 82, P. L. 1923;
Ch. 28, P. L. 1927.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—Dr. E. V. Zoeller, *President*, Tarboro; F. W. Hancock, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Oxford; C. P. Greyer, Morganton; Dr. I. W. Rose, Rocky Mount; J. G. Ballew, Lenoir.

Appointment—Elected by North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association and commissioned by Governor.

Term—Five years overlapping.

Qualification—Licensed pharmacists of North Carolina.

Compensation—Secretary's salary fixed by Board; other members, \$10 per diem and expenses.

Function

To adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with laws for proper discharge of duties as prescribed; to examine at least once annually qualified applicants for licenses to practice pharmacy upon payment of fee of \$10, and to issue licenses after applicant has passed satisfactory examination; to issue license without examination under certain conditions; to refuse or revoke a license for cause; to require and provide for the annual registration of every drug store and pharmacy doing business in the State and to renew licenses annually upon payment of a fee of \$1; to keep record of its proceedings, register of all applications, licenses and renewals; and to supervise and enforce law in relation to proprietary medicines, a majority of the Board required for transaction of all business. The Board elects its own officers.

REPORTS. The Board is required to make annually to the Governor written reports of its proceedings and of its receipts and disbursements and of all persons licensed to practice as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists in this State.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1905.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Art. 10, Ch. 110, C. S.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—Dr. J. I. Neal, Sanford; Dr. Wm. Moore, Raleigh; Dr. L. F. Koonce, Raleigh; Dr. W. A. Hornaday, Greensboro.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Five years overlapping.

Qualification—Member of North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and expenses.

Function

To adopt suitable rules and regulations; to examine qualified applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine or surgery upon payment of fee of \$10 and to issue licenses upon satisfactory completion of examination; to issue temporary licenses under certain conditions and to rescind licenses for cause; to keep records of its proceedings and register of all applicants of licenses; to meet at least once a year, concurrence of majority of Board being necessary before licenses may be issued. The Board elects its own officers.

REPORTS. No reports are required.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1903.

N. C. STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Art. 2, Ch. 110, C. S.

Composition—Six members.

Personnel—Dr. J. S. Betts, *President*, Greensboro; Dr. H. L. Keith, *Secretary*, Wilmington; Dr. E. B. Howle, Raleigh; Dr. J. A. McClung, Winston-Salem; Dr. C. C. Bennett, Asheville; Dr. W. T. Martin, Benson.

Appointment—Elected by North Carolina Dental Society and commissioned by Governor.

Term—Three years overlapping.

Qualification—Members of Society.

Compensation—Fixed by Board, not to exceed \$10 per diem and expenses.

Function

To prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the law; to receive and record applications and fees for licenses; to hold both written and clinical examinations upon the payment of fee of \$20; to issue permanent licenses upon proof of proficiency;

to renew licenses annually upon fee of \$1.00; to revoke license upon cause; to keep necessary records and reports; to turn over to State Treasurer for use of the general school fund any sum in excess of \$500 remaining after meeting the per diem and other expenses. Four members of Board constitute a quorum, and agreement of quorum is necessary before applicant will be passed.

The Board elects its own officers.

REPORTS. The Board is required to submit to the Governor on or before February 25th of each year a report of its proceedings and all moneys received and disbursed by it.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1915.

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Ch. 116, C. S.; Ch. 261, P. L. 1925.

Composition—Four members.

Personnel—J. B. McCabe, Wilmington; Walter Charnley, Charlotte; Wright Dixon, Raleigh; Frank L. Jackson, Davidson.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Three years.

Qualification—Resident public accountant.

Compensation—\$10 per diem and traveling expenses.

Function

To formulate rules for the government of the board and for the examination of applicants for certificates; to hold examinations at least once a year; to issue certificates of qualification to such qualified applicants as may have passed an examination in "theory of accounts," "practical accounting," "auditing," "commercial law," and other related subjects; to grant certificates to those who hold certificates issued by other states; to charge a fee of \$25 for each examination and certificate; to hold reëxaminations within 18

months from date of application, upon receipt of fee of \$15 per applicant; to revoke certificates for cause; to require renewal of all certificates annually on July 1 and to collect a fee not exceeding \$5 for each renewal; to submit to the Commissioner of Revenue the names of all persons who have qualified; to keep a complete record of all its proceedings; to elect from its members a president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer; to employ necessary legal and clerical assistance.

REPORTS. The Board is required to submit annually a full report to the Governor and also an account of all fees collected and expenses incurred to the State Treasurer.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1913, which was superceded by act of General Assembly of 1925.

STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION

Ch. 86, C. S.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—Harry Barton, Greensboro; W. G. Rogers, Charlotte; J. B. Lynch, Wilmington; W. C. Northrup, Winston-Salem; W. H. Lord, Asheville.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Five years overlapping.

Qualification—Ten years practice, residents of North Carolina.

Compensation—Fixed by Board and paid from fees.

Function

To receive and register applications for examination which shall be accompanied by \$25; to hold examinations of such applicants at least once each year and to issue upon satisfactory evidence as to qualification and proficiency, certificates to practice

architecture in North Carolina; to reëxamine applicants at regular meeting without payment of additional fee; to refuse, revoke or suspend certificates on cause; to renew annually, for fee of \$5, certificates, and to prescribe such regulations as they may deem necessary, provided they are not in conflict with laws of North Carolina.

The Board elects its own officers, and three members constitute a quorum.

REPORTS. No reports are required.

Historical Note

Created by act of General Assembly of 1915.

STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

Art. 6, Ch. 110, C. S.

Composition—Three members.

Personnel—Dr. C. C. Cox, *President*, Durham;
.....; Dr. Jno. L. Frizzelle, Durham.

Appointment—By Governor from list of five recommended by the North Carolina Board of Chiropractors annually.

Term—Three years overlapping.

Qualification—Resident practicing chiropractor.

Compensation—Expenses only, no salary.

Function

To adopt necessary rules and regulations; to examine qualified applicants for license to practice chiropractic upon payment of fee of \$25, and to issue licenses upon completion of satisfactory examination; to issue temporary or permanent licenses without examination under certain conditions; to refuse or revoke licenses for cause; to renew licenses annually upon payment of fee of \$2; to keep record of its proceedings, register of all applications, licenses and renewals; to meet annually.

The Board elects its own officers and two members constitute a quorum for the transaction of regular business, but agreement of the entire Board is necessary before a license will be issued.

REPORTS. No reports are required.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1917.

STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS

Art. 12, Ch. 110, C. S.

Composition—Three members State Board of Health; two practical embalmers.

Personnel—A. J. Crowell, M. D., Charlotte; D. A. Stanton, M. D., High Point; Thos. E. Anderson, M. D., Statesville; Wm. Vogler, Winston-Salem; J. M. Harry, Charlotte.

Appointment—Elected by State Board of Health.

Term—Five years overlapping.

Compensation—Per diem and expenses allowed, but amount is not stated.

Function

To adopt suitable rules and by-laws to regulate embalming of dead bodies; to examine qualified applicants upon payment of fee of \$5 and to issue license upon satisfactory completion of examination; to renew licenses annually upon payment of fee of \$2; to revoke licenses for cause; to keep records of its proceedings and register all applicants, licensees, and renewals; to meet at least once each year, majority of the Board constituting a quorum.

The Board elects its own officers annually.

REPORTS. No reports are required.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1901.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Art. 4, Ch. 110, C. S.; Ch. 42, P. L. 1923.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—Dr. R. N. Walker, *President*, Winston-Salem; Dr. W. W. Parker, *Secretary*, Lumberton; Dr. W. L. Best, Greenville; Dr. Sam Levy, Charlotte; Dr. A. P. Staley, High Point.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Five years overlapping.

Qualification—Five years practice in North Carolina and membership in Optometric Society of North Carolina.

Compensation—\$10 per diem and expenses.

Function

To adopt necessary rules and regulations for carrying out provisions of the law; to examine qualified applicants for licenses to practice optometry upon payment of fee of \$20 and a further fee of \$5 if applicant passes examination, and to issue licenses thereupon; and to renew same annually upon payment of fee of \$3; to revoke licenses upon cause; to keep register of licenses; to meet at least twice annually, a majority constituting a quorum, and to keep record of all proceedings. The Board elects its own officers.

REPORTS. The Board is required to make an annual report of its proceedings to the Governor on the first Monday in January of each year which report shall contain an account of monies received and disbursed by them.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1909.

STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION

Art. 5, Ch. 110, C. S.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—Dr. F. R. Heine, *Secretary*, Greensboro; Dr. Geo. A.

Griffiths, Wilmington; Dr. S. W. Hoffman, Statesville; Dr. T. T. Spence, Raleigh; Dr. F. C. Sharp, High Point.

Appointment—By Governor from list of five recommendations by North Carolina Osteopathic Society.

Term—Five years overlapping.

Qualification—Reputable practitioners.

Compensation—\$10 per diem and expenses.

Function

To adopt rules for proper discharge of its duties as prescribed; to examine qualified applicants for license to practice osteopathy, and upon payment of fee of \$25 to issue certificates after applicants have passed satisfactory examination; to issue certificates without examination under certain conditions; to refuse or revoke a certificate for cause; to keep a record of its proceedings, and a register of all applicants and licenses; to meet annually in July and at such other times as may be necessary. Three members of the Board are necessary to constitute a quorum. The Board elects its own officers.

REPORTS. No reports are required.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1907.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

Ch. 1, P. L. 1921.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—Chas. E. Waddell, Asheville; N. S. Mullican, Walnut Cove; P. H. Daggett, Chapel Hill; Gilbert C. White, Durham; C. L. Mann, Raleigh.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Four years overlapping.

Qualification—Two from engineering faculties of University of N. C. and A. and E. College; not more than three from same branch of engineering. Resident of State, practice or teaching for ten years.

Compensation—\$10 per diem and expenses.

Function

To adopt suitable by-laws and regulations necessary to carry out provisions of act; to elect annually a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary, and a quorum of three is required; to meet twice a year or oftener; to examine, upon payment of fee of \$25 by engineers, or \$10 by land surveyors, qualified applicants to practice engineering or land surveying and to issue a certificate of registration to those successfully completing prescribed examination; to renew certificate annually upon payment of \$5; to revoke a certificate for cause; to keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all applicants and registrants; to prepare, publish and distribute annually roster of registrants.

REPORTS. The Board is required to submit to the Governor annually, before March 1st, a report of its transactions and statement of receipts and expenditures.

SECRETARY. To receive and account for all monies derived through fees and pay them to the State Treasurer who shall keep such money in a separate fund, which shall be continued from year to year. All certified expenses of Board shall be paid out of this fund on warrant of Auditor issued on requisition signed by chairman and secretary of Board, provided, however, that at no time shall the total of warrants issued exceed the total amount of funds accumulated under this act. The secretary is required to give bond satisfactory to State Treasurer, premium to be paid out of fund.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1921.

STATE LICENSING BOARD FOR CONTRACTORS

Ch. 318, P. L. 1925.

Composition—Five members.

Personnel—C. D. Rigsbee, Durham; R. C. Stevens, Asheville; U. A. Underwood, Wilmington; H. P. Grier, Jr., Statesville; F. M. Laxton, Charlotte.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Five years overlapping.

Qualification—At least one member to be engaged primarily in highway construction, one in construction of public utilities, and one in construction of buildings.

Compensation—Expenses.

Function

To select a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary-treasurer and to make by-laws and regulations; to adopt a seal; to meet in April and in October and at such special times as it may decide upon, three members constituting a quorum; to receive applications for examination, when accompanied by \$20; to give examination to any acceptable applicant and to issue certificate of license for practice as a general contractor, if the result of the examination is satisfactory; to give reëxamination without extra charge; to revoke licenses for cause; to hear and act on charges made against any licensed general contractor; to turn over for equal division between the engineering departments of the State University and the State College of Agriculture and Engineering all funds above the expenses of the board for the current year; to submit to the Governor by March 1 of each year a report of its transactions for the preceding year.

The secretary-treasurer shall keep a roster of all licensed general contractors in the State, a register of all applicants for license, and a record of the proceedings and finances of the board.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1925.

PART V

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
2. NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
ENGINEERING.
3. NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
4. CULLOWHEE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
5. APPALACHIAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
6. EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS' COLLEGE.
7. NORTH CAROLINA NORMAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOR THE
COLORED RACE.
 - (A) FAYETTEVILLE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.
 - (B) ELIZABETH CITY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.
 - (C) WINSTON-SALEM TEACHERS' COLLEGE.
 - (D) NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES (Durham).
 - (E) NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF NORTH
CAROLINA (GREENSBORO).
8. CHEROKEE INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL OF ROBESON COUNTY
(Pembroke).

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA (Chapel Hill)

Secs. 6, 7, 14, Art. IX, Constitution; Art. I, Ch. 96, C. S.

H. W. CHASE, *President*

Board of Trustees (102)—One hundred elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly; Governor, President *ex officio*; Superintendent of Public Instruction *ex officio*; Treasurer, Secretary, elected by Board.

Terms—Eight years.

Compensation—Not stated.

Qualification—Sixteen must reside near University or Capital.

Function

TRUSTEES. To meet annually at such time and place as prescribed by law or by the Governor, ten trustees constituting a quorum competent to exercise full power and authority of the Board; to remove trustees for cause; to make suitable rules and regulations for the management of the University, not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution; to appoint an executive committee from their own number with such powers as they may grant; to appoint the president, professors, tutors and other officers as they deem necessary, and to remove same for cause; to exercise such financial control and powers as prescribed by law and are vested in a body politic and corporate. The trustees may appoint special meetings as necessary, subject to statutory limits thereon.

To have charge of all construction, enlargement and permanent improvements; to purchase all supplies, materials and equipment.

GOVERNOR. To preside over meetings of trustees or to appoint some member to act for him; to appoint special meetings of Board, but no special meeting shall have power to revoke or alter any order, resolution or vote of an annual meeting; to fill temporarily vacancies in office of Secretary and Treasurer.

PRESIDENT AND FACULTY. To have the power, by and with the consent of the trustees, of conferring all such degrees or marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred by colleges or universities; to make suitable laws and regulations for the govern-

ment of the University and preservation of order and good morals therein.

REPORTS. To have annual reports made to the Governor, to be transmitted by him to the General Assembly, showing the receipts of the corporation from all sources and expenditures of same.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES. To instruct the youth of the State in the arts, sciences, professions, and higher branches of learning; to inculcate the principles of good citizenship, and to advance knowledge and standards of education.

DIVISIONS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION. College of Liberal Arts, School of Applied Science, School of Education, School of Commerce, Graduate School, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Pharmacy, School of Engineering, School of Public Welfare, Summer School, Extension Division, the University Library, and the University of North Carolina Press.

The University is a member of the Association of American Universities; all of its professional schools are of "A" grade; and its degrees are evidences of high-grade qualifications.

Historical Note

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill, Orange County, near the middle of the State. Its charter was granted in 1789; the cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1793, and students were admitted in 1795. The campus of 48 acres and about 550 acres of forest contiguous to it were given by the citizens of the county.

All the buildings erected for 112 years were given by friends of the University, the first direct appropriation from the Legislature for construction being \$50,000 for a chemistry building in 1905. Of the total amount received by the institution from all sources, since its foundation, one-half has been contributed by alumni and other friends.

During the Reconstruction period after the Civil War the University was stripped of its funds, and much of its property and equipment was destroyed. From 1870 to 1875 its doors were closed.

For the first eighty years of its existence the University received no money from the State for maintenance. When it was

reopened in 1875, with practically nothing but empty halls and meagre contributions from friends, the interest from the Land-Script Fund (\$7,500) was turned over to it, but this was later withdrawn. In 1881, the Legislature made its first direct appropriation for maintenance, granting \$5,000 to cover one year.

The State, however, has steadily increased its support until the present annual appropriation for maintenance is \$880,000. Since 1920, also, the State has practically rebuilt the old plant and has added new buildings. The State has spent for permanent improvements since 1920, \$5,160,000. As a result the State of North Carolina possesses in the University a plant valued at about \$8,000,000.

Instruction was given by the University for the years 1921-1928 as follows:

	<i>Resident Students</i>	<i>Summer School</i>	<i>Extension</i>	<i>Total</i>
1921-1922	1679	1096	157	2926
1922-1923	1975	1348	401	3724
1923-1924	2307	1492	1277	5076
1924-1925	2480	1703	2092	6275
1925-1926	2505	1733	2823	7061
1926-1927	2527	1236	2697	6497
1927-1928	2794	1436	3350	7580
1928-1929	2504	2019	3514	8037

The parents of the students represent all professions, creeds, and parties in the State. The leading professions represented are farmers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, manufacturers, ministers, teachers. The leading churches are: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal.

Over one-half of the students earn or borrow, in part or in whole, the money for their education. Some 87 of them earn their board by waiting at the table. Few of the families from which these students come are able to stand the strain of the support of a son at college without stringent economy or even many sacrifices. About one-half of the graduates start out as teachers.

There is a splendid spirit of democracy about this institution which opens the doors of achievement to all alike and places at-

tainment upon merit alone. It is emphatically a place "where wealth is no prejudice and poverty is no shame."

SUMMARY

Charter granted.....	1789
Opened	1795
Acres of land owned.....	598
Value of buildings, equipment and land.....	\$7,712,413.00
Invested funds	\$2,232,575.00
Number of volumes in library, 1928.....	200,000
Number of students, 1928.....	8,037
Number of faculty, 1928.....	201
Income from State, 1928-1929.....	\$ 880,000.00
Income from students, 1927-1928.....	\$ 284,400.00
Income from invested funds, 1927-1928.....	\$ 90,000.00

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

No president.....	1795-1804
JOSEPH CALDWELL.....	1804-1835
DAVID L. SWAIN.....	1835-1868
SOLOMON POOL	1869-1870
University closed.....	1870-1876
KEMP P. BATTLE.....	1876-1891
GEORGE T. WINSTON.....	1891-1896
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.....	1896-1900
FRANCIS P. VENABLE.....	1900-1914
EDWARD K. GRAHAM.....	1914-1918
HARRY W. CHASE.....	1919-

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING (Raleigh)

Public Laws of North Carolina, Session 1923, Chapter 47.

EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS, *President*.

Board of Trustees (62)—Sixty, elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly; Governor, President *ex officio*; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*.

Term—Eight years, overlapping.

Function

TRUSTEES. There shall be an annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in the city of Raleigh. At any of the annual meetings of the Board any number of trustees, not less than twenty, shall constitute a quorum and be competent to exercise full power and authority to transact any of the business of the corporation, and the Board or the Governor shall have power to appoint special meetings of the trustees at such time and place as, in their opinion, the interest of the corporation may require.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to vacate the appointment and remove a trustee for improper conduct, stating the cause of such removal on their journal; but this shall not be done except at an annual meeting of the Board, and there shall be present at the doing thereof at least twenty members of the Board.

Whenever any vacancy shall happen in the Board of Trustees it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees to communicate to the General Assembly the existence of such vacancy, and thereupon there shall be elected by joint ballot of both Houses a suitable person to fill the same.

The trustees shall have power to make such rules and regulations for the management of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering as they may deem necessary and expedient, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the State.

The trustees shall have power to appoint from their own number an executive committee of seven members, which shall meet at the call of the Governor or president of the Board of Trustees.

The trustees shall have the power of appointing a president of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering and such professors, tutors, and other officers as to them shall appear necessary and proper, whom they may remove for misbehavior, inability, or neglect of duty.

GOVERNOR. The Governor shall preside at all the meetings of the Board at which he may be present.

PRESIDENT AND FACULTY. The Faculty of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, that is to say, the President and professors, by and with consent of the trustees, shall have the power of conferring all such degrees or marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred by colleges.

REPORTS. It shall be the duty of the trustees to cause annual reports to be made to the Governor, to be transmitted by him to the General Assembly, showing the receipts of the corporation from all sources, and the expenditures thereof, with the objects for which such expenditures were made.

Historical Note

The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering is the outgrowth of an idea fostered by two distinct movements, each somewhat different in its original aims. One movement, represented by a group of progressive young North Carolinians, banded together in Raleigh as the Watauga Club, sought to bring about the organization of an industrial school for the teaching of "woodwork, mining, metallurgy, and practical agriculture." The other movement, originating among the farmers in North Carolina, and actively sponsored by Colonel L. L. Polk, then editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, had as its object the establishment of an agricultural college supported by State appropriations and by the Land Script Fund of the Federal Government.

On March 7, 1885, a bill introduced by the Honorable Augustus Leazar of Iredell County looking to the founding of an "industrial school" was passed. The Board of Agriculture, by authority of this bill, accepted as the best offer for the location of the "school" the proposal of the city of Raleigh. As the idea of the "school" matured, it broadened; and with the prospect of an appropriation by

Congress, supplementing the first Morrill Land Grant Act, for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges, the "school" was, by act of the General Assembly of 1887, changed into The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The newly created College was allotted the Congressional Land Script Fund and "any surplus from the Department of Agriculture." Mr. R. Stanhope Pullen, a broad-minded, generous citizen of Raleigh, gave a beautiful site for the College in a tract of eighty-three acres of land adjacent to the city on the west. Appropriations by the State, which have been continued and enlarged as needs increased, were made for buildings and maintenance.

The first building was completed in 1889, and in October of that year the doors of the College were first opened for students. Seventy-two, representing thirty-seven counties, enrolled. The faculty consisted of six professors and two assistants.

Congressional appropriation for immediate college use made in the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 was increased by the Second Morrill Act of 1890 and by the Nelson Act of 1907. The College also receives from the Federal Government under Acts of 1887 and 1906 funds for the Agricultural Experiment Station, and under an Act of 1914, funds for Extension Work in Agriculture. Since July 1, 1925, the College has received an annual Federal appropriation under the Purnell Act. The War Department maintains at the College a Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Acting on the suggestion from the alumni and other friends of the College, the General Assembly in 1917 changed the name of the College from the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

During the history of the College, covering a period now approaching forty years, five presidents have directed its progress, namely:

ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY.....	1889-1899
GEORGE TAYLOE WINSTON.....	1899-1908
DANIEL HARVEY HILL.....	1908-1916
WALLACE CARL RIDDICK.....	1916-1923
EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS..... (June)	1923-

The Organization of State College

THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR PROFESSIONAL OBJECTIVES

The College is divided into six closely related schools: (1) The School of Agriculture, (2) The School of Education, (3) The School of Engineering, (4) The School of Science and Business, (5) The Textile School, and (6) The Graduate School. The courses offered in each are grouped according to definite vocational aims, and students entering will be directed first to elect a vocation.

There are thirty-six major vocations open to young men in the State, for which State College offers from four to seven years training in technical, scientific, and professional service.

PURPOSES OF THE SCHOOLS

The purpose of the School of Agriculture is threefold: (1) To secure through scientific research, experimentation, or demonstration, accurate and reliable information relating to soils, plants, and animals, and to secure from every available source reliable statistical, technical, and scientific data relating to every phase of agriculture that might be of advantage to our State; (2) to provide instruction in College for young men who desire to enter the field of general agriculture, or who wish to become professionals in agricultural education, or specialists in any field of science related to agriculture; and (3) to disseminate reliable information through publications and extension agents, and through a wise use of this information to give instruction to the agricultural workers of the State in the scientific, experimental, and practical progress in the various lines of agriculture.

The Purpose of School Education is (1) To promote the teaching of Agriculture and Homemaking in our rural schools by training teachers of agriculture and homemaking; (2) to aid in broadening the curricula of our rural high schools by training principals who understand how to relate the curricula to the life of the people; (3) to promote the teaching of industrial arts in our city and rural schools by outlining programs of work in these fields for superintendents, and by preparing teachers to give instruction in these specialized subjects, and (4) to prepare teachers in special fields

of science, physical education, commercial subjects, and vocational guidance.

The Purpose of the School of Engineering is threefold: (1) To educate men for professional service in Architectural, Chemical, Ceramic, Civil, Electrical, Highway, and Mechanical Engineering, and at the same time to equip them to participate in public affairs and to develop their capacities for intelligent leadership; (2) to aid in the development of our commerce and industry through research and experimentation, to open up our undeveloped natural resources and demonstrate their value to the people of the State; (3) to cooperate with private and municipal corporations for the purpose of improving our public utilities, and with commercial and industrial organizations through scientific research for increasing technical skill, improving the value of manufactured products, and eliminating waste.

In order to make effective these purposes, the School of Engineering is organized into six departments: Architectural, Civil (including Highway Engineering), Electrical, Mechanical, Ceramic, and Chemical Engineering, and in addition, the Engineering Experiment Station and Extension Service.

The purpose of the School of Science and Business is: (1) To provide systematic instruction for young men desiring to enter managerial positions in business or industry, the technical training being secured in the Schools of Agriculture, Engineering, and Textiles; (2) to supply those broadening courses required of students in each of the six Schools of the College, and to supplement the technical training in Agriculture and Engineering by systematic instruction in Language, Literature, History, Citizenship, Economics, and the other Social Sciences, in order to give the young men trained for technical service a higher conception of their duties and obligations as citizens and leaders in our State and Nation; (3) to secure through economic research, reliable data pertaining to social and industrial organizations and the business of agriculture, and to collect from all available sources useful information concerning farm statistics, marketing, industrial management, and social cooperation, that this information may be available for the students and be disseminated through publications and Extension Agents in order to increase wholesome in-

struction in proper human relationships, that our people may learn how to coöperate as the demands for coöperation increase.

The purpose of the Textile School is: (1) To promote the textile industries of the State by giving instruction in the theory and practice of all branches of the textile industry; (2) to coöperate with the textile mills of the State in securing, through scientific research and experimentation, reliable data pertaining to the textile industry; (3) to educate men for professional service in Textile Manufacturing, Textile Design, Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, and (4) to demonstrate the value of economic diversification and to aid in the development of the textile industry through research and experimentation.

The purpose of the Graduate School is to provide advanced study and research for college graduates desiring to specialize in the following subjects: Agricultural Economics, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Poultry Science, the Biological Sciences, Rural Sociology, Chemistry, Physics, Business Administration, Industrial Management, Agricultural Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Textile Manufacturing, Textile Engineering, Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, and Vocational Education. In addition to the above specialization, it offers courses for those desiring to become teachers in colleges.

A six weeks Summer School is conducted at the College each year. The purpose of the Summer School is to serve farmers and farm women of the State, teachers of agriculture, extension workers, teachers of industrial arts and of industrial education, principals and teachers of high schools, especially teachers of science, and persons interested in executive and administrative positions in industry—a service State College is well equipped to render.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(July 1, 1928)

Number of buildings.....	37
Number of acres of land.....	490
Value of buildings, equipment and land.....	\$4,131,015.00
Number of students.....	1621
Number of teaching faculty.....	138

Income from State.....	\$ 425,000.00
Income from students (not including board) \$	200,603.00
Income for instruction from Federal Govern- ment	\$ 46,893.00
Other income from miscellaneous sources.....	\$ 43,942.00

SHORT COURSES AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Summer School enrollment.....	1224
Short Courses and Correspondence Course:	
In Agriculture	2591
In Education.....	42
In Engineering.....	396
In Science and Business.....	325
Total.....	4578

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Number Extension Specialists.....	39
Income from State.....	\$ 175,000.00
Income from Federal Government.....	\$ 227,356.06
Number County Farm Agents (White).....	76
Number County Farm Agents (Colored).....	18
Number County Home Agents (White).....	48
Number County Home Agents (Colored).....	6

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Number Research Specialists.....	23
Income from State Department of Agricul- ture	\$ 60,000.00
Income from Federal Government.....	\$ 70,000.00

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (Greensboro)

Art. 4, Ch. 96, C. S.; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

JULIUS I. FOUST, *President*

Board of Directors (11)—Ten members; Superintendent of Public Instruction, President *ex officio*.

Personnel—A. J. Conner, Rich Square, Secretary; A. E. Waltz, Gastonia; J. D. Murphy, Asheville; J. L. Nelson, Lenoir; Mrs. J. A. Brown, Chadbourn; Miss Easdale Shaw, Rockingham; J. D. Grimes, Washington; Mrs. W. T. Bost, Raleigh; George R. Ward, Wallace; H. G. Chatham, Winston-Salem.

Appointment—State Board of Education, with consent of Senate.

Term—Six years, overlapping.

Qualification—No two from same Congressional District.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. To make rules and regulations for the government of the corporation and the admission of students, but shall not discriminate against any county in the number of students allowed it in case all applicants cannot be accommodated; each county to have representation in proportion to its white school population.

To appoint a president, professors, tutors and other officers as necessary for such terms and conditions as they may prescribe; to make such regulations for the government of the college as shall not conflict with the laws of the State; to have charge of all construction, enlargement and permanent improvements; to purchase necessary supplies, materials and equipment. Vacancies on the Board are filled by appointment by the Board of Education with the consent of the Senate.

FACULTY. To confer degrees by and with consent of the Board; to extend the influence and usefulness of the college to the persons of the State who are unable to avail themselves of its advantages as resident students, by extension courses, by lectures and by other suitable means.

REPORTS. To report biennially, before the meeting of each General Assembly to the Governor the operations of the corporation.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSE. To teach young white women all branches of knowledge essential to a liberal education; to make special provision for training in the science and art of teaching, school management and school supervision; to provide women with such training in the arts, sciences and industries as may be con-

ductive to their self-support and community usefulness; to render to the people of the State such aid and encouragement as will tend to disseminate knowledge, foster loyalty and patriotism and promote the general welfare; to provide free tuition to those who are to teach in the schools of North Carolina or enter other fields of public service.

The chief mission of the institution lies in furnishing the public school system of the State well-equipped teachers; 17,000 students have been enrolled during the last 36 years.

Historical Note

The charter of the institution was granted by the general assembly of 1891, and work began October 5, 1892. The city of Greensboro originally donated about ten acres of land and two buildings. At present the plant is worth nearly \$6,450,000. The appropriation for the year 1928-1929 is \$470,000. Loan, fellowship and scholarship funds total \$74,931.45. The faculty numbers 187. There have been enrolled during the present session (1928-1929), 1,824 students, and in 1928, during the summer session, 1,624. Including the number of students doing extension work, the total enrollment for the year will be more than 4,000.

While the chief mission of the institution has been to train teachers for the public schools of the State, the curriculum has been broadened and the scope of work enlarged until at the present time it is a regular college of liberal arts. Its purpose is to provide the state of North Carolina with leaders in every appropriate activity.

In addition to the regular courses of collegiate rank, studies in the commercial branches are being offered.

The patronage of the institution has well justified the wisdom of its founders. The 17,000 young women who have studied at the college during the 36 years of its existence have been drawn from all of the 100 counties in the State. In their political and religious faith, financial condition, professional and social life, intellectual status and previous educational opportunities, they are representatives of the people of North Carolina.

This gathering of all classes from the several sections of the State has created at the college an atmosphere of wholesome

democracy. The spirit of the State institution for women is, therefore, one in which its representatives acquire and foster that larger sympathy, that breadth of vision, and that intelligent insight into the needs of their State which no mere academic training can be expected to give.

That the college has been of service to North Carolina is suggested by what has been said of the scope and character of its patronage. Since its beginning it has been an open door of expression for the women of the State.

Through the institution, North Carolina has added to its resources more than 17,000 educated women, who have taught lessons of patriotism and right living to the children of the State. Two-thirds of all the students enrolled and nine-tenths of all who have graduated have become teachers in North Carolina. No large movement for the improvement of conditions in the State has failed to have the support of its students and faculty. To-day there is not a county in the State where representatives of the college may not be found engaged actively in the service of the public.

THE SUMMER SESSION

The special purpose of the institution in organizing the summer session was to offer instruction to those women in the State whose occupation during the other months of the year prevented attendance during the regular session. In the choice and arrangement of the summer courses, the college has had in view the needs of the following groups:

1. Teachers desirous of special work in the principles and methods of teaching, along with opportunities for practice and observation under experienced supervisors.

2. Teachers wishing collegiate courses in philosophy, science, psychology and history of education.

3. Teachers of special subjects, such as home economics, penmanship, public school music, piano and fine and industrial arts.

4. High school teachers wanting advanced or additional work in their specialties and as further aid to their study the free use of good departmental libraries and well equipped laboratories.

5. College students desirous of earning additional credits, and

those who, having begun a college course, have been prevented from completing it.

6. Teachers who hold baccalaureate degrees and wish by work in the summer sessions to secure masters' degrees.

7. Mothers, wives, and home-makers who feel the desire to obtain help in the study of food and its values, cookery, conveniences in the kitchen, nursing, sanitation and decoration in the household.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT DURING THE SESSION 1928-1929

Enrolled during regular session (estimated).....	1,850
Enrolled during summer session, 1928.....	1,634
Enrolled in extension courses.....	355
Enrolled in the training school.....	377
Total.....	4,216

SUMMARY

Established	1891
Buildings (including 7 faculty residences).....	44
Acreage	360
Value	\$6,450,000
Students, regular session.....	1,850
Students, summer school.....	1,634
Students, extension.....	355
Students, training school.....	377
Total number of students.....	4,216
Faculty (including officers, physicians, clerks)....	187
Appropriations, 1928-1929.....	\$ 470,000

CULLOWHEE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (Cullowhee)

Art. 5, Ch. 96, C. S.; Ch. 61, P. L. 1921; Ch. 270, P. L. 1925; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

H. T. HUNTER, *President*

Board of Trustees—Nine members.

Personnel—Reuben Robertson, Canton; Mrs. Giles Cover, Andrews; J. E. Coburn, Bryson City; T. H. Shipman, Brevard; Don

Elias, Asheville; C. C. Buchanan, Sylva; N. B. McDevitt, Marshall; J. L. Hyatt, Burnsville; Thomas W. Bird, Asheville.

Appointment—By Governor and Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualifications—None specified.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function of School

Section 8 of the charter for Cullowhee states the purpose of the school as follows:

"That the central purpose of the Cullowhee State Normal School shall be to prepare teachers for the public schools of North Carolina. To that end the President shall prepare courses of study, subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It shall be the duty of the State Superintendent to visit the Cullowhee State Normal School from time to time, and to advise with the President about standards, equipment and organization, to the end that a normal school of high grade shall be maintained. The standards shall not be lower, in the main, than the average standard of normal schools of like rank in the United States."

Cullowhee is thus committed in its charter to the training of teachers as its *central* purpose. At present, it is devoting its energies to the training of elementary teachers. It is possible that, a little later, it may undertake to prepare teachers for the high schools as well as for the elementary schools. But, with the present limitations as to plant, it is not thought that any considerable extension of the program could be justified.

The Board of Trustees meets annually, elects its own officers, holds the property of the school in trust for the State, selects the President and fixes his salary, and, upon recommendation of the President, elects all teachers and employees and fixes their duties, tenure of office, and salaries.

REPORTS. The Secretary of the Board (President of the School) shall submit annually a detailed report of the school for the preceding year to the Board and to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For a quarter of a century the Cullowhee Normal was a four-year high school, and in addition offered certain academic and

educational courses. Up to 1923-24, the high school students constituted a majority of the student body. The past five years have witnessed the elimination of the high school department, so that since 1927, there have been no high school students under the control of the Normal at Cullowhee. The school is, therefore, free to devote its energies and its resources to the training of teachers. The authorities at Cullowhee feel that the legislative appropriation to Cullowhee State Normal School was made solely for the purpose of guaranteeing more and better teachers for the Public Schools of North Carolina.

SUMMARY

Founded	1889
Buildings—For school purposes.....	6
Buildings—Faculty residences, etc.....	6
Acreage	385
Instructors	22
Normal Students, Regular Session 1927-28.....	350
Normal Students, Summer 1928.....	432
Value of Plant.....	\$600,000
Annual Appropriation for Maintenance.....	\$ 55,000

APPALACHIAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (Boone)

Art. 8, Ch. 96, C. S.; Ch. 61, P. L. 1921; Ch. 204, Priv. Laws, 1925;
Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

B. B. DOUGHERTY, *President*

Board of Trustees—Nine members.

Personnel—J. M. Barnhardt, Lenoir; W. C. Newland, Lenoir; Eugene Transou, Sparta; G. H. Geitner, Hickory; T. C. Bowie, Jefferson; Miss Celeste Henkle, Statesville; H. H. Sullivan, Asheville; Hugh A. Cranor, Wilkesboro.

Appointment—By Governor with confirmation of the Senate.

Term—Four years overlapping.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To give a two-year normal college course based upon high school graduation to teachers of elementary schools in North Carolina.

SUMMARY

Established	1903
Buildings	18
Acreage	435
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$1,000,000
Value of land.....	\$ 81,000
Students	2,327
Faculty	22
Appropriation, 1928-29.....	\$ 68,000

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS' COLLEGE (Greenville)

Art. 9, Ch. 96, C. S.; Ch. 68, P. L. 1920—Extra Session; Ch. 27, P. L. 1921—Extra Session; Ch. 306, P. L. 1925; Chs. 164, 233, P. L. 1927.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT, *President*

Board of Trustees (13)—Twelve members appointed by the Governor; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chairman *ex officio*.

Personnel—F. C. Harding, Greenville; L. W. Tucker, Greenville; D. S. Boykin, Wilson; Mrs. W. B. Murphy, Snow Hill; J. S. Hargett, Trenton; J. L. Griffin, Pittsboro; Henry C. Bridgers, Tarboro; Wayne Mitchell, Kinston; E. G. Flanagan, Greenville; H. D. Williams, Kenansville; O. P. Makepeace, Sanford; W. S. Moye, Rocky Mount.

Term—Four years.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To prescribe the course of study, laying emphasis on the subjects taught in public schools of the State, and on the art and

science of teaching; to waive tuition charges to those who agree to teach; to make no rules that discriminate against one county in favor of another in the admission of pupils into said school; to present diplomas of graduation and certificates of proficiency upon the recommendation of the faculty; and to confer degrees.

To have charge of all construction, enlargement and permanent repairs; to purchase necessary supplies, material and equipment.

REPORTS. The trustees report biennially to the Governor before the meeting of each General Assembly the condition and needs of the school, and essential facts concerning its operation.

Historical Note

East Carolina Teachers' College was established by act of the General Assembly of 1907. The college is located at Greenville. The site contains 91 acres of land, a large part of which is a natural forest.

Twenty-one buildings have been erected, including four dormitories for girls with a capacity of 790 students; a dormitory for women teachers and administrative officers; an administration building containing the offices, auditorium and class rooms; a dining unit consisting of two dining halls, a kitchen, lobby, store rooms for food supplies, and a refrigerating plant; an infirmary; a building containing the power plant and laundry; two eight-room elementary training schools; a residence for the president; a library, four residences for members of the faculty; a social religious building; a Y. W. C. A. "hut"; and several accessory buildings.

The buildings and equipment are modern in every sense, and are valued at \$2,900,000. The town of Greenville and the county of Pitt voted \$100,000 in bonds for this college, and the State has made an appropriation of \$1,954,325.57 for buildings and equipment. These buildings have not yet been thoroughly equipped, but enough equipment has been installed to enable the college to do efficient work. The equipment installed is of the best type procurable.

Section 5864 of the charter reads: "That the said college shall be maintained by the State for the purpose of giving the young

white men and women such education and training as shall fit and qualify them to teach in the public schools of North Carolina."

This clearly sets forth the purpose of the college. To those students who agree to teach there is no charge for tuition. Practically all of the students sign this agreement. This shows that the management is adhering to the purpose of the college as stated in its charter.

The college was first opened for students on October 5, 1909. During the past nineteen years, including the summer terms, there have been enrolled 20,816 students. There have been 1,442 graduates of the two-year normal course; and 154 of the four-year teachers' college course.

SUMMARY

Founded	1907
Number of buildings.....	21
Number of acres of land.....	91
Enrollment, 1927-28 (net).....	1379
Number of graduates, 1927-28.....	281
Total all graduates.....	1596
Appropriation, 1928-29.....	\$200,000

NORTH CAROLINA NORMAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOR THE COLORED RACE

N. C. NEWBOLD, *Director*, Raleigh

The State maintains three colleges and two standard normal schools for the training of Negro teachers. The Agricultural and Technical College, at Greensboro, trains teachers in Vocational Agriculture, Trades and Industries; Winston-Salem Teachers' College, at Winston-Salem, emphasizes the training of elementary school teachers, supervisors and principals; North Carolina College for Negroes, at Durham, is offering courses for the training of high school teachers, and liberal arts and commercial courses. The normal schools for Negroes are located at Fayetteville and Elizabeth City.

The first superintendent of these schools was Charles L. Coon, elected in 1904. In January, 1907, he was succeeded by John Duckett, who died November 16, 1908. J. A. Bivens was superintendent from January, 1909, until his death, March 2, 1913. E. E. Sams was superintendent from March, 1913, to June 1, 1919. A. T. Allen was superintendent from June 1, 1919, to June 30, 1921. The Legislature of 1921 created a Division of Negro Education in the Department of Public Instruction with the following personnel: N. S. Newbold, director; G. H. Ferguson, assistant director; H. L. Trigg, supervisor of Teacher-Training and High Schools; W. F. Credle, supervisor of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; G. E. Davis, supervisor of Rosenwald Buildings; Mrs. Annie W. Holland, supervisor of Elementary Schools; Miss Annabel Pratt, secretary; Miss Emily Guilford, clerk for Jeanes and Rosenwald Funds; S. A. Dickerson, stenographer. The director of this division is an *ex officio* member of the Boards of Trustees of these schools (except the colleges in Durham and Greenboro), and this division has general supervision of the schools.

In 1921 the Legislature made available appropriations for improvement and maintenance for Negro education to the amount of \$829,000.

In 1923 the General Assembly made available the following appropriations for the purposes indicated:

For building and improvements at the Negro	
State Normal Schools.....	\$ 469,000
For a similar purpose at the Agriculture and	
Technical College.....	455,000
For the establishment of a reformatory for de-	
linquent Negro boys.....	50,000
<hr/>	
Total for building (two-year period).....	\$ 974,000

Maintenance appropriation for the Normal	
Schools, Agricultural and Technical College,	
Division of Negro Education, Teacher Training	
in private schools, summer schools, high schools	
	316,000
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	\$1,290,000

In 1925 the General Assembly made available appropriations for the purposes indicated:

For building and improvements at the Negro State Colleges.....	\$ 100,000
For building and improvements at the Negro State Normal Schools.....	60,000
Total for building (two-year period).....	160,000
Maintenance appropriation for the Negro Colleges, Negro Normals, Morrison Training School, Division of Negro Education, Teacher Training in private schools, summer schools and rural school supervision.....	529,530
Grand total.....	\$ 689,530

In 1927 the General Assembly made available appropriations for the purposes indicated:

For the Negro State Normal Schools, North Carolina College for Negroes, Agricultural and Technical College, Morrison Training School for Negro Boys, Efland Industrial School for Negro Girls, Teacher Training in private schools, Summer Schools, Division of Negro Education, and Jeanes Supervisors.

Maintenance (two-year period).....	\$606,764
Permanent Improvements (two-year period).....	385,000
	<hr/>
	\$999,764

All of the property of these normal schools is held by the State Board of Education.

(A) FAYETTEVILLE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL

Art. 7, Ch. 96, C. S.; Ch. 61, P. L. 1921; Ch. 306, P. L. 1925;
Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

E. E. SMITH, *Principal*; J. W. SEABROOK, *Vice Principal*;
N. C. NEWBOLD, *Director*, Raleigh

Board of Trustees—Nine members.

Personnel—Dixon Phillips, Laurel Hill; H. C. McNair, Maxton; M. B. Glover, Bailey; Dr. Allen McLean, Wagram; Dr. J. C. Grady, Kenly; H. L. Cook, Fayetteville; Dr. H. W. Lilly, Fayetteville; V. C. Bullard, Fayetteville; Henderson Steele, Lillington.

Appointment—By the Governor with confirmation of the Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—Genuine interest in Negro Education.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To elect its own president, secretary and treasurer; to have general management of the school; to elect teachers and to have such other powers of management as are not vested in the State Board of Education. For additional powers of State Board, see Cherokee Normal.

SEC. 17, CH. 146, P. L. 1921. This statute creates a Director of Negro Education, appointed by State Board of Education upon the recommendation of Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall have supervision of the Negro Normal Schools.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To teach and train young men and women of the colored race, from the ages of 15 to 25 years, for teachers in the common schools of the State for the colored race, provided students, who are educated at State expense, agree to teach for not less than three years.

Most of the Negro teachers in the section where the school is located received training at this school. Industrial training, especially in domestic science, is required of all. The law provides that a preparatory department may be established.

SUMMARY

Founded	1877
Number of buildings.....	11
Number of acres of land.....	50
Value of buildings.....	\$ 288,000
Value of land.....	\$ 20,000
Value of furniture and equipment.....	\$ 32,750

Number of students below seventh grade.....	158
Number of students above seventh grade.....	356
State appropriation (maintenance), 1928-29.....\$	36,500
State appropriation (buildings and permanent improvements), 1927-29	\$ 20,000

(B) ELIZABETH CITY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL

Art. 7, Ch. 96, C. S.; Ch. 61, P. L. 1921; Ch. 306, P. L. 1925;
Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

P. W. MOORE, *Principal*, Emeritus; J. H. BIAS, *Principal*; W. M. COOPER, *Vice Principal*; N. C. NEWBOLD, *Director*, Raleigh.

Board of Trustees—Nine members.

Personnel—H. G. Kramer, Elizabeth City; C. A. Cook, Elizabeth City; Clyde McCallum, Hertford; Rev. S. A. Cotton, Washington; J. M. Glenn, Gatesville; G. R. Little, Elizabeth City; T. S. White, Hertford; H. R. Leary, Edenton; Mrs. J. G. Fearing, Elizabeth City.

Appointment—By the Governor with confirmation of the Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—Genuine interest in Negro Education.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

Separate Board of Directors. Method of appointment, function, object and purpose of school same as at Fayetteville Negro Normal School.

SUMMARY

Founded	1892
Number of buildings.....	15
Number of acres of land.....	43
Value of buildings.....\$	433,820
Value of land.....\$	25,000
Value of furniture and equipment.....\$	141,650

Number of students below seventh grade.....	81
Number of students above seventh grade.....	298
State appropriation (maintenance), 1926-27.....\$	38,000
State appropriation (building and improvements used in new buildings), 1927-29.....\$	10,000

(C) WINSTON-SALEM TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Art. 7, Ch. 96, C. S.; Ch. 61, P. L. 1921; Ch. 306, P. L. 1925

S. G. ATKINS, *President*; H. LISTON, *Vice President*
N. C. NEWBOLD, *Director*, Raleigh

Board of Trustees—Nine members.

Personnel—Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem; J. D. Humphreys, Danbury; A. D. Folger, Dobson; N. C. Newbold, Raleigh; H. E. Fries, Winston-Salem; W. A. Blair, Winston-Salem; H. G. Chatham, Winston-Salem; A. H. Eller, Winston-Salem; R. S. Montgomery, Reidsville.

Appointment—By the Governor with confirmation of the Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—Genuine interest in Negro education.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Historical Note

The institution was originally founded and incorporated in 1892 as "The Slater Industrial Academy." In 1895 it was recognized by the State, and in 1897 chartered as The Slater Industrial and State Normal School. The institution in 1905 came fully under the control of the State and was re-organized as one of the State Normal Schools for the training of Negro teachers.

At the session of the General Assembly of 1925 the institution received a new charter changing its name to "The Winston-Salem Teachers' College" and giving it enlarged powers, extending its work to four years above high school and empowering it under authority of the State Board of Education to confer appropriate degrees.

SUMMARY

Number of acres of land.....	55
Number of buildings.....	18
Value of buildings.....	\$ 465,737
Value of land.....	\$ 137,500
Other property, including furniture and fixtures	\$ 100,103
Number of students below seventh grade.....	none
Number of students above seventh grade.....	287
Number of students above high school.....	263
State appropriation (maintenance), 1928-29.....	\$ 50,000
State appropriation (buildings and improvements used in new building), 1927-29.....	\$ 55,000

(D) NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
(Durham)

JAMES S. SHEPARD, *President*

Board of Trustees—Twelve members.

Personnel—N. W. Walker, Chapel Hill; L. M. Carlton, Roxboro; E. P. Wharton, Greensboro; Dr. Claude B. Squires, Charlotte; J. C. Clifford, Dunn; A. H. Powell, Oxford; J. A. McMillan, Wake Forest; R. L. Flowers, Durham; J. B. Mason, Durham; Burke Hobgood, Durham; E. A. Muse, Hamlet; Roy Lassiter, Winston-Salem.

Appointment—By the Governor with confirmation of the Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—Genuine interest in Negro education.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

Separate Board of Directors. This school is offering courses for the training of high school teachers and liberal arts and commercial courses. The school, founded in 1910, was under private control until 1923, when it was named The Durham State Normal

School. In 1925 its name was changed to North Carolina College for Negroes.

SUMMARY

Number of buildings.....	7
Number of acres of land.....	50
Value of buildings.....	\$ 90,000
Value of land.....	\$ 150,000
Value of equipment.....	\$ 10,000
Number of students of college rank.....	235
State appropriation (maintenance) 1928-29.....	\$ 45,000
State appropriation (buildings and improvements), 1927-29.....	\$ 200,000

(E) NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF NORTH CAROLINA (Greensboro)

Art. 3, Ch. 96, C. S.; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

F. D. BLUFORD, *President*

Board of Trustees—Fifteen.

Personnel—F. W. Dunlap, Wadesboro; S. P. Collier, Winston-Salem; J. H. Coward, Ayden; E. H. Bellamy, Wilmington; L. S. Covington, Rockingham; S. W. Finch, Lexington; R. F. Beasley, Monroe; Dr. Alexander Graham, Charlotte; M. C. S. Noble, Chapel Hill; A. M. Scales, Greensboro; C. M. Vanstory, Greensboro; W. L. Poteat, Wake Forest; W. R. Vaughan, Henderson; Dr. Archibald Johnson, Thomasville; O. F. Crowson, Burlington.

Appointment—Elected by General Assembly.

Term—Six years, each group of five overlapping.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To prescribe rules for the management of the institution and preservation of good order and morals; to appoint the president, instructors and other officers and servants and fix their salaries;

to have general and entire supervision of the establishment and maintenance of the college; to regulate admission of pupils with respect to representation from the several congressional districts; to have charge of the disbursement of funds; to receive any donation of property or funds made to the college, and invest or expend same for benefit of college; to elect an executive board; to elect a chairman of the Board annually.

To have charge of all construction, permanent enlargement and repairs; to purchase necessary supplies, material and equipment.

EXECUTIVE BOARD. Consists of three trustee members elected by Board of Trustees, who shall have the immediate management of the institution when the full board is not in session.

PRESIDENT AND INSTRUCTORS. By and with consent of Board, to have power to confer certificates of proficiency or marks of merit and diplomas.

REPORTS. None specified.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To teach practical agriculture and the mechanic arts and such branches of learning as relate thereto, not excluding academical and classical instruction, to the Negro boys of this State.

The college confines its courses of study entirely to agriculture and mechanical education and related subjects. No purely academic courses are offered. The purpose of the Agricultural Department is to train practical farmers and teachers of agriculture, of the Mechanical Arts Department, to give a thorough knowledge of the trades offered.

Established	1891
Buildings	18
Acreage	270
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$ 870,000
Value of land.....	\$ 80,000
Number of students, regular session.....	441
Number of students, summer session.....	398
Faculty	33
Appropriation, 1928-29.....	\$ 65,000

CHEROKEE INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL OF ROBESON
COUNTY (Pembroke)

Art. 6, Ch. 96, C. S.; Ch. 61, P. L. 1921; Ch. 306, P. L. 1925;
Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

S. B. SMITHEY, *President*

N. C. NEWBOLD, *Director*, Raleigh

Board of Trustees—Nine members.

Personnel—N. C. Newbold, Chairman *ex officio*; Edmund Lowery, Chairman, Pembroke; James Dial, Lumberton; Ralph Lowery, Pembroke; W. D. Oxendine, Buies; G. G. Locklear, Pembroke; A. N. Locklear, Pates; L. W. Jacobs, Pembroke; D. F. Lowery, Raynham; E. B. Sampson, Pembroke.

Appointment—By the Governor with confirmation of the Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—Cherokee Indians.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To elect the president of Board and define duties; to employ and discharge teachers; to exercise the usual functions of control and management of said school, action being subject to the approval of State Board of Education. The State Board shall make all needful rules and regulations concerning expenditure of funds, selection of principal, teachers and employees and concerning selection of Board of Trustees. In the fall of 1926 a Junior Normal class was organized, taking work similar to courses offered at Cullowhee and Appalachian Training Schools.

REPORTS. Monthly to Division of Indian Education, Raleigh.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To establish and maintain a school of high grade for teachers of Cherokee Indians in Robeson County.

ADMISSION AND QUALIFICATIONS. Cherokee Indians of either sex, of Robeson County, not under 11 years of age, who can pass an approved examination in spelling, reading, writing, primary geography, and fundamental rules of arithmetic, and who agree

to teach the youth of the race of Cherokee Indians of Robeson County, may be admitted.

In 1921 the Legislature made available appropriations for improvement and maintenance for the Cherokee Indian Normal School to the amount of \$84,200; in 1923, \$73,000; and in 1925, \$100,000. The biennial appropriation for maintenance in 1927 was \$57,400.

SUMMARY

Founded	1887
Number of buildings.....	16
Number of acres of land.....	25
Value of buildings.....	\$ 109,760
Value of land.....	\$ 12,500
Value of furniture and equipment.....	\$ 39,775
Number of students below seventh grade.....	none
Number of students above seventh grade.....	200
Appropriation (maintenance) 1928-29.....	\$ 28,700

PART VI

STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. STATE HOSPITAL AT RALEIGH.
2. STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.
3. STATE HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO.
4. NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF
TUBERCULOSIS.
5. NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.
6. OXFORD ORPHANAGE.
7. NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.
8. THE SOLDIERS' HOME.
9. CONFEDERATE WOMEN'S HOME.
10. STATE PRISON.
11. STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION.
12. NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE WHITE BLIND AND FOR THE
COLORED BLIND AND DEAF.
13. NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.
14. STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL.
15. GASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL.
16. EAST CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
17. STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO BOYS.
18. STATE HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN.
19. INDUSTRIAL FARM COLONY FOR WOMEN.

STATE HOSPITAL AT RALEIGH

Ch. 103, C. S. (except Secs. 6156-7-8-9, which are repealed); Ch. 183, P. L. 1921; Ch. 193, P. L. 1921; Chs. 120, 306, P. L. 1925; Ch. 228, P. L. 1927.

ALBERT ANDERSON, M. D., *Superintendent*

Board of Directors—Nine; State Treasurer, Treasurer *ex officio*.

Personnel—Dr. L. B. Evans, Windsor; Felix Harvey, Kinston; Dr. Thurman D. Kitchin, Wake Forest; Dan Allen, Raleigh; Dr. J. C. Baum, Popular Branch; H. R. Dwire, Winston-Salem; W. G. Clark, Tarboro; Mrs. Marshall Williams, Faison; K. C. Burgwyn, Wilmington.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—No two shall be residents of same county.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To direct and manage affairs of State Hospital at Raleigh and to adopt rules and regulations governing same; to provide for the accommodation, maintenance, care, training and treatment of legally committed white insane patients from the district served, white epileptics, inebriates and drug addicts from all parts of the State; insane and inebriate Indians and epileptics from the entire State and to care for criminal insane of white race from the entire State.

To appoint from its own members a building committee of three who shall have charge of all construction work, enlargements, and all permanent improvements.

To appoint a superintendent; to fix the number of assistant physicians and the compensation of all officers and employees; to be responsible for the disbursements of appropriations for maintenance and permanent enlargement and repairs; to purchase necessary supplies, equipment and materials.

SUPERINTENDENT. Appointed by the Board for a term of six years; must be a skilled physician. Duties are to appoint the assistant physicians, matrons, steward and all other employees; to

have exclusive direction and control over all subordinate officers and employees, and to direct generally, the internal administration of the hospital.

TREASURER. To keep all accounts and pay out all moneys upon warrant of the Superintendent and countersigned by two members of the Board, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Board.

INSPECTIONS. By Board of Directors, General Assembly, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and the State Board of Health.

REPORTS. To file with Governor bi-monthly statement showing prices paid for all classes of articles purchased and from whom purchased. To report annually to the Governor on the condition of the institution and biennially to the General Assembly as to its receipts and disbursements.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To provide for the accommodation, maintenance, care and treatment of legally committed white insane patients and inebriates in the district served, inebriates and insane Indians and epileptics of the entire State, and criminal insane of white race of entire State.

Established	1856
Buildings	25
Acreage	1500
Patients (June 30, 1928).....	1674
Attendants and nurses.....	149
Appropriations, 1928.....	\$ 463,600

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients remaining June 30, 1926.....	750	754	1504
Admitted during last two years (insane)	539	451	990
Admitted during last two years (criminal insane)	54	4	58
Total number under treatment.....	1343	1210	2553

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Average daily population.....			1553.5
Total number discharged and dead (insane)	456	393	849
Total number discharged and dead (criminal insane).....	28	2	30
Remaining June 30, 1928.....	859	815	1674

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON*

(Western Hospital for the Insane)

Ch. 103, C. S. (except Secs. 6156-7-8-9, which are repealed); Chs. 183, 193, P. L. 1921; Chs. 120, 306, P. L. 1925; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

JOHN MCCAMPBELL, M. D., *Superintendent*

Board of Directors—Nine; State Treasurer, Treasurer *ex officio*.

Personnel—J. H. Beall, Lenoir; R. R. Clark, Statesville; J. R. Boyd, Waynesville; J. M. Scott, Charlotte; O. M. Mull, Shelby; C. E. Brooks, Hendersonville; J. H. Giles, Glen Alpine; Dr. G. S. Kirby, Marion; S. M. Robinson, Gastonia.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—No two shall be residents of same county.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

See State Hospital at Raleigh. Morganton differs in that it does not receive Indian patients or epileptics.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To provide for the accommodation, maintenance, care and treatment of legally committed white insane and inebriates from within the western hospital district.

Established	1875
Open for patients.....	1883

*The editor regrets that he was unable to secure from the institution the data necessary to bring the article up to date.

Buildings	23
Acreage	1,130
Patients, June 30, 1926.....	1,986
Appropriation, 1928-29.....	\$ 430,000

STATE HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO

(Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane)

Ch. 103, C. S. (except Secs. 6156-7-8-9, which are repealed); Ch. 183, P. L. 1921; Ch. 193, P. L. 1921; Chs. 120 and 306, P. L. 1925; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

W. C. LINVILLE, M. D., *Superintendent*

Board of Directors—Nine; State Treasurer, Treasurer *ex officio*.

Personnel—Nathan O'Berry, Goldsboro; Dr. J. E. Hart, Wadesboro; Dr. John D. Robinson, Wallace; Judge E. W. Timberlake, Wake Forest; W. P. Anderson, Wilson; C. P. Aycock, Pantego; L. M. Blue, Gibson; R. T. Wade, Morehead City; W. J. Boyd, Ayden.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—No two shall be residents of same county.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

See State Hospital at Raleigh. Goldsboro differs in that it receives only colored insane.

OBJECT AND PURPOSES. To provide for the accommodation, maintenance, care and treatment of legally committed colored insane patients and inebriates, resident in the State of North Carolina.

Established	1880
Buildings	30
Acreage	1148.5
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$2,093,421
Value of land.....	\$ 199,889

Patients	1,647
Attendants	80
Appropriation, 1928-29.....	\$ 270,000

NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

Ch. 964, P. L. 1907; Ch. 96, P. L. 1923; Chs. 120, 306, P. L. 1925;
Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

P. P. McCAIN, M. D., *Superintendent*, Sanatorium

Board of Directors—Nine.

Personnel—J. R. Jones, Sanford; Jonas Oettinger, Wilson; Dr. J. C. Braswell, Whitakers; W. E. Harrison, Rockingham; A. B. Croom, Winston-Salem; Dr. T. W. M. Long, Roanoke Rapids; Dr. Fred M. Hanes, Winston-Salem; Mrs. Max Payne, Greensboro; J. R. McQueen, Lakeview.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

The North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis was established by an act of the General Assembly in 1907, which appropriated for the purpose \$15,000 for construction and \$5,000 for annual maintenance.

The control of the Sanatorium was at first vested in a board of directors composed of twelve members appointed by the Governor and the Secretary of the State Board of Health, who was *ex officio* a member of the Board. The special session of the General Assembly in 1913 transferred the control of the Sanatorium from the board of directors to the State Board of Health.

At the same session the General Assembly provided for the establishment of the Bureau of Tuberculosis, the purpose of which should be to receive reports of cases of tuberculosis from physicians and the executive officers of every private or public hospital, institution for the treatment of disease or dispensary, on forms provided for the purpose; to keep a record of all persons in the

State known to be afflicted with tuberculosis; to develop and maintain a correspondence school with those of the State's tuberculous population to the end that they shall be properly advised and directed both as to the methods for obtaining cures and as to the methods of preventing the spread of the disease to other persons.

During the session of 1923 the General Assembly transferred the control of the institution from the State Board of Health to a board of nine directors, whose appointment should be made by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and whose term of office should be four years.

The institution has steadily grown and is now modern in every respect. It has a white unit which will accommodate 284 patients, a colored unit which will accommodate 64 patients, a prison unit which will accommodate 48 patients, and a children's building which will accommodate 56 patients. There is a central power house and laundry, and dining room and kitchen facilities in each unit are large enough to take care of twice the number of patients for which there is now hospital space. The need of more room for patients is great, since there are almost as many on the waiting list as there are patients in the institution.

The work previously done by the Bureau of Tuberculosis is now carried on by the Extension Department of the Sanatorium. Last year there was established a monthly tuberculosis periodical, *The Sanatorium Sun*. Teaching and diagnostic clinics are held in the State wherever they may be desired, and special clinics are held for children. For these purposes, two whole-time physicians are employed. Efforts are made constantly to interest and to assist counties in the establishment of local sanatoria.

SUMMARY

Established	1907
Buildings	39
Value	\$1,021,019
Acreage	2,000
Value	\$ 113,351
Patients	350
Appropriation, 1928-1929.....	\$ 150,000
Sanatorium	\$ 150,000
Extension Department	\$ 20,000

SUPERINTENDENTS

J. E. BROOKS, M. D.....	1907-1912
M. E. STREET, M. D.....	1912-1914
L. B. MCBRAYER, M. D.....	1914-1924
P. P. MCCAIN, M. D.....	1924-

NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL (Gastonia)

Art. 1, Ch. 119, C. S.; Chs. 188, 233, P. L. 1927.

ROBERT B. BABINGTON, *Founder*, President

Board of Trustees—Nine.

Personnel—Miss Evelyn K. Nimocks, Charlotte; W. C. Bivens, Gastonia; Geo. Blanton, Shelby; R. R. Ray, McAdenville; J. L. Robinson, Gastonia; R. B. Babington, Gastonia; M. B. Spier, Charlotte; P. C. Whitlock, Charlotte; Dr. J. P. Matheson, Charlotte.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Six years, three classes with overlapping terms.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To direct and manage the affairs of the institution; to provide for the accommodation, maintenance and treatment of crippled children committed to its care; to elect from its members a president, secretary, treasurer and an executive committee of three; to prescribe the duties of the executive committee; to appoint a superintendent, and to perform such other functions as are necessary to the proper administration of the hospital.

To have charge of all construction, enlargement and permanent improvements; to purchase necessary supplies, materials and equipment.

A complete unit was built, dedicated and opened for the treatment of colored children March 1, 1926. This unit has twenty beds for colored children and is located several hundred yards, on the estate, from the white units.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To treat, heal and teach scientifically the orphaned poor and neglected crippled and deformed children of sound mind of North Carolina.

Founded	1909
Opened	July 1, 1921
Acreage	34½
Value of land.....	\$ 35,000
Value of buildings.....	\$ 350,000
Maintenance appropriation, 1928-1929.....	\$ 112,500

OXFORD ORPHANAGE (Oxford)

Ch. 119, P. L. 1923.

REV. C. K. PROCTOR, *Superintendent*, Oxford

Board of Directors—Eight members and the Grand Master of Masons of North Carolina, who is chairman *ex officio*.

Appointment—Five members by the Grand Lodge of Masons and three by the Governor.

Personnel—Members appointed by the Governor: R. L. Flowers, Durham; S. M. Gattis, Hillsboro; J. LeGrand Everett, Rockingham. Members elected by the Grand Lodge: Thos. A. Green, New Bern; B. S. Royster, Oxford; J. Bailey Owen, Henderson; A. B. Andrews, Raleigh; George S. Norfleet, Winston-Salem.

Function

The business of the corporation, which is purely charitable and educational, is to continue the Oxford Asylum, "without the change of purpose or identity for the maintenance and support of an orphanage or a home for indigent white orphans of tender years, citizens of the State of North Carolina, to be selected and received as directors . . . shall determine, without discrimination as to sex, religious denominations or localities within the State, and the support and education of such orphans, including their religious, moral, mental and physical training and their instruction in the useful arts."

The corporation is empowered to receive, own and convey property, to place children committed to its care in good homes, and to establish rules and regulations for the conduct of the orphanage, subject to the control of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The actual management of the corporation is by the board of directors and officers elected by it.

If the State appropriation should cease at any time, all of the directors shall be selected by the Grand Lodge.

REPORTS. Annual report of operations made to Governor, State Board of Public Charities and to the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of North Carolina. Monthly report of disbursements to the State Auditor.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To provide a home and training school for the education, industrial and moral instruction of destitute and homeless white children of the State, not over twelve years of age, who are of sound mind and body.

SUMMARY

Established	1872
Buildings	28
Acreage	276
Value of buildings and lands.....	\$ 750,000
Children	406
Officers and teachers.....	75
State appropriation, 1926-27.....	\$ 30,000
Income, other sources.....	\$ 139,784.29

THE COLORED ORPHANAGE OF NORTH CAROLINA (Oxford)

Ch. 47, P. L. 1887; Chs. 162, 233, P. L. 1927.

HENRY P. CHEATHAM, *Superintendent*, Oxford

Board of Directors—Thirteen.

Personnel—M. F. Thornton, Rev. M. C. Ransom, J. W. Levy, J. C. Jeffreys, J. E. Shepard, N. A. Cheek, Alex Peace, Rev. G. C. Shaw; and five appointed by the Governor: W. T. Yancey, Ox-

ford; B. W. Parham, Oxford; John S. Watkins, Virgilina, Va.; J. W. Medford, Oxford; F. W. Hancock, Jr., Oxford.

Appointment—Eight named in the act and five white citizens of Granville County, appointed by the Governor.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To organize by the election of a president and secretary and to make all regulations for the management and control of the corporation.

The five members of the Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor for four years, shall serve as a Board of Trustees and shall control the expenditure of all appropriations made by the General Assembly to the Orphanage, select one of their number as treasurer, and not more than two of their number to act as a board of audit.

The corporation shall secure, train, and care for colored orphan children of the State.

The State appropriation for each year of the biennium, 1927-1929, was \$25,000.

Historical Note

The North Carolina Orphanage for the Colored Race was founded in 1883 as the result of the joint efforts of Rev. Augustus Shepard, then pastor of the colored Baptist Church in Henderson, and Henry P. Cheatham, then a teacher in the Henderson public schools. Their plans contemplated the establishment of an orphanage in North Carolina for the fatherless and homeless children of the colored race without regard to religious sects. Calling together certain leaders of the colored race, they laid their plans before them. The plans were adopted, a board of directors elected, and a site purchased for the orphanage about a mile and a half south of the town of Oxford. Upon this site were two old and dilapidated buildings, which were repaired and put into immediate use. During the first ten years of its existence the Orphanage was entirely dependent upon the churches, Sunday schols, and sympathetic individuals for support together with what the children could earn by

cultivating the six acres of land then belonging to the Orphanage. In 1892 the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina adopted a provision allowing the Orphanage annually ten per cent of its gross receipts, and in 1893 the General Assembly began to make a small annual appropriation which now amount to \$25,000. The orphanage receives about \$4,500 per year from the Duke Endowment Fund.

SUMMARY

Founded	1883
Number of buildings.....	15
Number of acres of land.....	245
Value of land, buildings and equipment.....	\$ 190,000
Number of children in institution.....	284
Number of officers, teachers and helpers.....	18
Annual appropriation from State.....	\$ 25,000
Other sources (1926).....	\$ 8,800
Farm, garden and dairy (estimated).....	\$ 5,500
Annual per capita cost (estimated).....	\$ 115.93

SUPERINTENDENTS

REV. JOSHUA PERRY.....	1883-1884
MISS BESSIE HACKINS.....	1884-
REV. WALTER A. PATILLO.....	1886-1887
REV. ROBERT SHEPHERD.....	1887-1907
HENRY P. CHEATHAM.....	1907-

SOLDIERS' HOME

Art. 1, Ch. 92, C. S.; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

W. T. MANGUM, *Superintendent*, Raleigh

Board of Directors—Seven.

Personnel—Miss Martha Haywood, Raleigh; W. B. Jones, Raleigh; Mrs. R. E. Little, Wadesboro; W. J. Andrews, Raleigh; C. B. Barbee, Raleigh; Baxter Durham, Raleigh; Mrs. H. M. London, Raleigh.

Appointment—Four by the Governor and three by the Soldiers' Home Association.

Term—One year.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

So far as can be ascertained from the records on file in the office of the Soldiers' Home, a home for indigent Confederate soldiers was first established in a rented house at the corner of Polk and Bloodworth streets, in the city of Raleigh, and declared to be open on October 15, 1890, with five inmates. W. C. Stronach, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, acted as superintendent and looked after the personal comforts of the men.

The General Assembly of 1891, chapter 60, Private Laws, incorporated Gen. Robert F. Hoke, Col. William L. Saunders, Col. A. B. Andrews, Capt. S. A. Ashe, Gen. Rufus Barringer, Gen. A. M. Scales, Gen. Robert B. Vance, Gen. Thomas Clingman, Gen. W. P. Roberts, Gen. Julian S. Carr, Capt. Thomas J. Jarvis, Col. W. P. Wood, Gen. Matt. W. Ransom and other members of the Confederate Veterans' Association, under the name and style of "The Soldiers' Home Association," and conferred upon this association the usual corporate powers. The act gave to the Soldiers' Home Association a tract of land near the eastern section of the city of Raleigh, known as Camp Russell, to be used for the purpose of a soldiers' home, and, if it should cease to be so used, to revert to and belong to the State. The same act appropriated \$3,000 for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home and the support of its inmates. Section 6 of the act is as follows:

"The directors shall cause to be kept a minute-book of the Home, in which full entries shall be kept concerning memorable incidents in the lives of its inmates. They shall also take steps to form a museum of Confederate relics and to perpetuate such historical records of the Confederate soldiers of North Carolina as they shall find it practicable to do."

The act was ratified February 4, 1891.

On April 27, 1891, the number of inmates of the Soldiers' Home having increased to nine, they were removed to an old building at Camp Russell which had been fitted up for the purposes of the Home. Miss Mary Williams was appointed matron, and served

in that capacity until February 15, 1893, when Capt. J. H. Fuller was made resident superintendent. On February 1, 1898, Superintendent Fuller resigned. Feebleness of age and the increase in number of inmates had made the duties too arduous for one of his strength.

Capt. R. H. Brooks was elected to succeed Captain Fuller, and served until his death on June 14, 1910. The number of inmates continued to increase during his term, and the necessity for new and larger buildings became urgent. A dormitory was built to accommodate 70 inmates, and furnished by liberal donations from the Daughters of the Confederacy and others. A large hospital was built, medical attention given, nurses employed, water, sewerage, and electric lights provided, and the grounds made attractive. Such heavy expenses exceeded the appropriation made by the State, and at the close of Captain Brook's term the books showed the Home to be in arrears to the extent of \$6,000; but all felt confident that the Legislature would provide for the deficiency.

Capt. W. S. Lineberry was elected to succeed Captain Brooks, and entered upon his duties July 20, 1910.

Col. D. H. Milton, who was elected to succeed Capt. W. S. Lineberry, September 26, 1916, took charge October 1, 1916. Colonel Milton resigned October 1, 1920, and was succeeded by J. A. Wiggs. Mr. Wiggs resigned in February, 1924, and was succeeded by W. T. Mangum, February 9, 1924.

An appropriation of \$35,000 was made by the Legislature of 1915 for the support of the Home. The Home is now out of debt; the buildings bright with new paint; the grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and walks clean. The comrades are, as a rule, contented. The fare is good, the rooms comfortable, the regulations reasonable, and an air of cheerfulness pervades. All this has come from the humble beginning of October, 1890.

SUPERINTENDENTS

MISS MARY WILLIAMS.....	1891-1893
CAPT. J. H. FULLER.....	1893-1898
CAPT. R. H. BROOKS.....	1898-1910
CAPT. W. S. LINEBERRY.....	1910-1916
COL. D. H. MILTON.....	1916-1920

J. A. WIGGS.....	1920-1924
W. T. MANGUM.....	1924-

CONFEDERATE WOMEN'S HOME (Fayetteville)

Art. 2, Ch. 92, C. S.; Corporate name "Confederate Women's Home Association"; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

MRS. M. B. BEAMAN, *Superintendent*

Board of Directors—Seven. Board elects own president and secretary. State Treasurer, Treasurer *ex officio*.

Personnel—Charles G. Rose, *Chairman*, Fayetteville; Mrs. Hunter G. Smith, Fayetteville; Mrs. N. A. Townsend, Dunn; A. H. Boyden, Salisbury; W. H. White, Oxford; J. W. McLaughlin, Raeford; Spencer T. Thorne, Rocky Mount.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Two years.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To appoint all officers and employees and prescribe their duties; to establish rules and regulations for the government and maintenance of the Home and to have entire control and management of it; to prescribe rules for admission and discharge; to take necessary action in reference to the collection and disbursement of subscriptions to the Home or to needy Confederate women elsewhere in the State; to have their accounts duly audited and published; to appoint an advisory board of lady managers.

ADVISORY BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS. Appointed by the Board of Directors, one from each congressional district, for a term of two years; to assist the Board in the management of the Home and solicit contributions.

TREASURER. For duties see Board of Directors Central Hospital for the Insane (Raleigh).

REPORTS. Reports of receipts and disbursements and the general affairs of the Home shall be made annually to the Governor to

be by him laid before the General Assembly at its biennial session. To report on the fifteenth of each month to the State Auditor, disbursements of month preceding.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To establish, maintain and govern a Home for the deserving wives and widows of North Carolina Confederate soldiers and other worthy dependent women of the Confederacy who are bona fide residents of North Carolina. The Home was established in 1913. The State appropriation for 1927-1928 was \$14,000, and for 1928-1929, \$14,000. The General Assembly of 1925 authorized the issuance of bonds of the State to the amount of \$26,500 for permanent improvements (ch. 192, P. L. 1925).

STATE PRISON (Raleigh)

Ch. 130, C. S.; Ch. 163, P. L. 1925.

GEO. ROSS POU, *Superintendent*, Raleigh

Board of Directors—One Chairman; six other members; State Treasurer, Treasurer, *ex officio*.

Personnel—J. A. Leake, Chairman, Wadesboro; A. E. White, Lumberton; R. M. Chatham, Elkin; J. M. Brewer, Wake Forest; B. B. Everett, Palmyra; W. D. La Roque, Kinston; D. Collins Barnes, Murfreesboro.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 5 cents mileage.

Function

To direct and manage the affairs of the State Prison Department; to provide for the accommodation, maintenance, training, regulation, discipline, classification and employment of all persons committed to the State Prison.

To employ such officers and employees as it deems necessary and to fix their compensation and prescribe their duties; to adopt and enforce such rules and regulations for the government of the in-

stitutions, its agents and employees and the inmates confined therein as they may deem just and proper; to provide for the employment of inmates of the State Prison as prescribed by law and to maintain and operate a State farm and prison camps in which inmates may be quartered and worked.

To have charge of all construction work, enlargements and permanent improvements; to purchase necessary supplies, equipment and materials; to carry out the purpose of the law, to make the State Prison self-supporting.

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD. The Board may allow its chairman a salary in lieu of per diem and mileage, and confer such authority, and impose such duties upon him in reference to the management of the institution as it may think proper; to act as member of Advisory Board of Control.

TREASURER. The State Treasurer is the *ex officio* Treasurer of the State Prison and State Hospital for the Dangerous Insane, and as such shall keep all accounts of the institutions and shall pay out all moneys upon the warrant of the respective chief officers, countersigned by the chairman of the Board of Directors. He shall perform his duties under such regulations as prescribed by the Board with the approval of the Governor. Canceled vouchers to be deposited with the institutions annually.

INSPECTION. Construction of State camps must be in accordance with plans approved by the State Highway Commission and the State Board of Health. The sanitary and hygienic care of prisoners shall be under the direction, supervision and regulation of the State Board of Health, same applying to the State Prison, State farm, and State and county camps, and such regulations regarding clothes, bedding, tableware and bathing for the prisoners shall be carried out by the Board of Directors.

REPORTS. Board of Directors shall make to the Governor or the Budget Bureau, a full report of the financial and physical condition of the State Prison on the first day of July of each year and at such other times as the Governor or director of the budget may require.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To execute the law with reference to persons confined in the State Prison; to provide for their maintenance, care, and for their moral betterment as far as practicable;

to regulate their conduct, employment and activities; to direct the classification of all prisoners according to the provisions of the law.

Established	1869
Assets in excess of liabilities.....	\$3,250,618.70
Acreage	7,300
Inmates	2,000
Employees	250
Earnings in excess of expenditures (year ending December 31, 1927).....	\$ 67,898.80

STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

Ch. 228, P. L. 1925.

H. H. HONEYCUTT, *Director*, Raleigh

Title—Director.

Appointment—A Deputy Warden of the State Prison is designated Director by the Act.

Qualification—Finger-print expert and familiar with other means of identifying criminals.

Term—Not specified.

Function

To receive and collect police information; to assist in locating, identifying, and keeping records of criminals in this State and from other States; to compile, classify and publish all such information for the use of all officials of the State requiring it; to conduct surveys; and to determine the source of crime.

Every chief of police and sheriff in the State is required to furnish the bureau, on special forms supplied by the bureau, the finger prints of every person convicted of a felony and of any person arrested for a crime when deemed advisable by any chief of police or sheriff, and to advise the bureau of the final disposition of all persons finger-printed.

The bureau is maintained by the Board of Trustees of the penitentiary out of the general appropriation to the State Prison.

The director is required to use the Henry system; to submit to the Governor in his annual report for each year ending February 1, a full account of all funds received and expended; and to provide a seal for the bureau.

Historical Note

Created by act of the General Assembly of 1925.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE WHITE BLIND AND FOR THE COLORED BLIND AND DEAF

Art. 10, Ch. 96, C. S.; Chs. 120, 306, P. L. 1925; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

G. E. LINEBERRY, *Superintendent*, Raleigh

Board of Directors—Eleven members: State Treasurer, Treasurer *ex officio*.

Personnel—R. L. McMillan, Raleigh; C. M. Wilson, Wilsons Mills; J. R. Baggett, Lillington; W. N. Keener, Durham; R. H. Crichton, Lumberton; J. T. Alderman, Henderson; J. A. Oates, Fayetteville; Dr. W. A. Rogers, Franklin; Miss Beatrice Cobb, Morganton; K. M. Barnes, Lumberton; Gilbert T. Stephenson, Raleigh.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

The trustees make by-laws regulating the government of the institution; they elect a president, executive committee, superintendent and other officers and fix their compensation; they erect necessary buildings, make improvements, regulate admission of pupils from this and other states, and confer upon the recommendation of the superintendent and faculty such degrees or marks of literary distinction as may be necessary to encourage merit; they meet at stated times and also at such other times as may be necessary.

The treasurer reports to the Board showing receipts, expenditures and balance.

The superintendent has charge of the institution in all of its departments and performs such duties as are incumbent upon such an officer; he employs all employees and fixes their compensation, subject to the approval of the Board; his term of office is three years; he is secretary *ex officio* of the Board of Trustees.

BRANCHES OF THE INSTITUTION

The main department cares for all white blind children of the State. It is located in West Raleigh at the end of Ashe Avenue, next to Pullen Park, and consists of 16 buildings (not including six farm buildings) on a plot of 85 acres. Value of buildings and equipment is placed at \$950,000; value of land at \$80,000. There are at present 142 students and a faculty of 25. This department has a library of 1,900 volumes in ink print and 5,600 in tactile print.

The colored department is situated in East Raleigh. It has four buildings valued at \$75,000; 187 students and a faculty of 18. It has a library of 500 volumes in ink print and 1,700 volumes in tactile print. The appropriation for 1928-1929 is \$142,000.

The white department was founded January 12, 1845, on Caswell Square in Raleigh, but in 1923 buildings on the new site were completed and the school was moved. The colored department was founded in 1869 on its present location.

Both the white and colored departments operate a kindergarten and a standard school through the high school courses. In addition it gives courses in music, fancy work and sewing, broom and mattress making and piano tuning, shoe making, carpentry and agriculture.

NAMES AND TERMS OF SERVICE OF ALL PRINCIPALS

W. D. COOKE.....	1845-1860
WILEY J. PALMER.....	1860-1869
JOHN NICHOLS.....	1869-1871
S. F. TOMLINSON.....	1871-1873
JOHN NICHOLS.....	1873-1877
HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER.....	1877-1883

WILLIAM J. YOUNG.....	1883-1896
FREDERICK R. PLACE, June 1896-September.....	1896
JOHN E. RAY.....	1896-1918
JOHN T. ALDERMAN, January, 1918-August.....	1918
G. E. LINEBERRY.....	1918-

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF (Morganton)

Art. 11, Ch. 96, C. S.; Chs. 120, 306, P. L. 1925; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

E. MCK. GOODWIN, *Superintendent*

MISS ENFIELD JOINER, *Principal*

Board of Directors—Seven members; State Treasurer, Treasurer *ex officio*.

Personnel—Dr. Howard Ronthaler, Winston-Salem; W. W. Neal, Marion; W. C. Dowd, Jr., Charlotte; Mrs. R. B. Boger, Morganton; J. F. Barrett, Brevard; Dr. James Morrell, Falkland; A. A. Shuford, Jr., Hickory.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—Not more than two shall be from same county.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To make suitable by-laws for the proper management of the school and its officers; to conduct school on self-sustaining basis as far as possible; to appoint a president and an executive committee whose terms shall be for two years; to elect a superintendent and other officers, teachers and agents as deemed necessary, and fix their compensation, to fix charges and prescribe rules whereby non-resident deaf children may be admitted; to provide for the instruction of all pupils in courses of study as prescribed by law for public schools, and in such other branches as may be of especial benefit to the deaf.

To have charge of all construction, permanent improvements, and repairs; to purchase necessary supplies, materials, and equipment.

SUPERINTENDENT. Term of three years, *ex officio* secretary of the Board. Teacher of knowledge, skill and ability in his profession and experience in the management and instruction of the deaf; chief executive officer; to devote whole time to supervision of the institution; to see that pupils are instructed in various branches of learning and industrial pursuits as prescribed by law and board; to recommend to Board teachers and subordinate officers.

BRANCHES: 1. Literary Department, Methods—(1) Oral; (2) Manual.

2. Vocational and Industrial Departments.

Boys: Farming and Gardening, Woodwork and Carpentry, Printing, Shoemaking and Tailoring.

Girls: General Domestic work, including cooking, plain sewing and dressmaking.

INSPECTION: State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

REPORTS: None specified.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE: "To receive into the school for purpose of education all white deaf children resident of the State, not of confirmed immoral character nor embecile or unsound in mind or incapacitated by physical infirmity for useful instruction who are between the ages of seven and twenty-one years." Only bona fide residents of two years standing eligible for free tuition and maintenance.

Established	1894
Buildings	7
Acreage	327
Acreage (watershed)	513
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$1,060,000
Value of land.....	\$ 90,000
Students	342
Teachers	39
Appropriation, 1928-1929.....	\$ 140,000

STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (Concord)

Art. 1, Ch. 121, C. S.; Chs. 120, 306, P. L. 1925; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

CHARLES E. BOGER, *Superintendent*

Board of Trustees—Eleven.

Personnel—Mrs. I. W. Faison, Charlotte; Mrs. Cameron Morrison, Charlotte; Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, Winston-Salem; Miss Easdale Shaw, Rockingham; Mrs. R. O. Everett, Durham; J. E. Latham, Greensboro; C. A. Cannon, Concord; D. B. Coltrane, Concord; Herman Cone, Greensboro; L. T. Hartsell, Concord; P. C. Whitlock, Charlotte.

Appointment—By Governor.

Term—Four years.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To have management and control of school; to employ superintendent and other assistants, prescribe their duties and fix their salaries; to establish and conduct such workshops, agricultural, horticultural and other pursuits as they may deem expedient so as to keep regularly at work all able-bodied inmates; to make suitable rules and regulations necessary to the proper government of the school; to receive gifts, donations, etc.; to secure homes for inmates.

To have charge of all construction, enlargement and permanent improvements; to purchase necessary supplies, materials and equipment.

SUPERINTENDENT. To receive all children under the age of 16 years, committed to the institution by competent authority; to cause them to be instructed in rudimentary branches of useful knowledge, and taught useful trades and given manual training subject to discretion of Board; to maintain discipline. The Governor may transfer prisoners under 16, from jail, chain-gang or penitentiary to the reformatory and vice versa.

INSPECTION. State Board of Charities. Governor to visit once a year or oftener, to make suggestions to the Board of Trustees.

REPORTS. Monthly reports are made to the Budget Bureau and State Auditor and biennial reports to the Governor.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSE. To establish and operate a school for the training, and moral and industrial development of the criminally delinquent children of the State under 16 years.

SUMMARY

Established	1907
Buildings	41
Acreage	423.32
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$ 935,615
Value of land.....	\$ 85,000
Pupils	500
Appropriation, 1928-1929.....	\$ 150,000

CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL (Kinston)

Art. 12, Ch. 96, C. S. (except Sec. 5896, which is repealed); Ch. 183, P. L. 1921; Ch. 193, P. L. 1921; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

W. H. DIXON, M. D., *Superintendent*

Board of Directors—Nine; State Treasurer, Treasurer *ex officio*.

Personnel—Dr. Gideon H. Macon, Warrenton; C. W. Lassiter, Spring Hope; L. P. Tapp, Kinston; T. E. Whitaker, Oak Ridge; S. F. McCotter, Vandemere; Dr. W. W. Dawson, Grifton; V. O. Parker, Raleigh; Dr. J. B. Cranmer, Wilmington; Dr. J. F. Nash, St. Pauls.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—No two shall be residents of the same county.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

See State Hospital at Raleigh. Function and powers of the Board are the same.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. (Sec., 5895 C. S.). To segregate, care for, train and educate as their mentality will permit, the State's mental defectives; to disseminate knowledge concerning the extent, nature and menace of mental deficiency; to suggest and initiate methods for its control, reduction and ultimate eradication; to maintain an extension bureau for instructing the public in the care of the mental defectives who remain in their homes and for the after-care of discharged inmates; to create and maintain a psychological clinic for the study and observation of mental defectives charged with crime, and to give expert advice in all cases of mental defect.

SUMMARY

Established	1911
Buildings	40
Acreage	1016
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$1,700,000
Value of land.....	\$ 115,000
Pupils	550
Employees	85
Appropriation 1928-1929.....	\$ 185,000

EASTERN CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS (Rocky Mount)

Ch. 254, P. L. 1923; Chs. 120, 306, P. L. 1925; Chs. 144, 233, P. L. 1927.

SAMUEL E. LEONARD, *Superintendent*

Board of Trustees—Eight.

Personnel—R. T. Fountain, Rocky Mount; J. C. Braswell, Rocky Mount; Dr. C. F. Strosnider, Goldsboro; S. C. Sitterson, Kinston; Ernest Deans, Wilson; R. L. Huffines, Rocky Mount; W. H. Dail, Jr., Greenville; Mrs. R. S. McCain, Henderson.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To operate a school in Eastern North Carolina for the training and development of delinquent white boys of the State under the age of 18 years of age; to receive such boys as may be sent thereto by order of Juvenile judges, Superior Court judges and other judges having jurisdiction; to keep and control them during their minority or until such a time as the board shall deem proper for their discharge; to employ officials and to make all regulations necessary for the management of the school; to spend all moneys received in the operation of the school and to account for same.

The school was opened in January, 1926.

SUMMARY

Established	1923
Buildings	4
Acreage	147
Value of buildings	\$92,000
Value of land	14,700
Present capacity	90
Appropriation, 1928-1929	\$27,500

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO BOYS (Hoffman, Richmond County)

Ch. 190, P. L. 1921; Chs. 120, 306, P. L. 1925; Chs. 63, 233, P. L. 1927.

LEONARD L. BOYD, *Superintendent*

Board of Trustees—Eight.

Personnel—W. L. Parsons, Rockingham; Thad. L. Tate, Charlotte; C. C. Spaulding, Durham; R. D. Phillips, Launenburg; T. C. Coxe, Wadesboro; B. F. Reynolds, Rockingham; C. S. Massey, Waxhaw; A. J. Butler, Hoffman.

Appointment—By Governor with confirmation of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To select a location and prepare for the opening of the school; to have general superintendence and control of the institution, ground and buildings, officers, employees, inmates; to appoint and dismiss at will a superintendent and other employees; to control the inmates and to determine the time of their discharge; to act as a board of parole of the institution; to determine the actual cost per capita of the training and maintenance.

Delinquent Negro boys under sixteen years of age may be committed to the institution by any Juvenile, State or other court having jurisdiction over such boys, but no boy can be sent until the agency desiring to commit him has secured permission from the superintendent of the school. The cost of sending inmates shall be paid by the agency which sends them.

The school was opened January 1, 1925.

SUMMARY

Established	1921
Buildings	7
Acreage	400
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$89,800
Value of land	\$14,400
Number of inmates enrolled.....	205
Faculty	9
Appropriation, 1928-1929	\$25,200

STATE HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN (Samarcand)

Art. 2, Ch. 121, C. S.; Ch. 69, P. L. 1921—Extra Session; Chs. 120, 306, P. L. 1925; Ch. 233, P. L. 1927.

AGNES MACNAUGHTON, *Superintendent*

Board of Managers—Five.

Personnel—Dr. Delia Dixon Carroll, President, Raleigh; Mrs. J. R. Page, Secretary-Treasurer, Aberdeen; Mrs. W. N. Everett,

Rockingham; Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst; E. T. McKeithen, Aberdeen.

Appointment—By Governor with consent of Senate.

Term—Four years.

Qualifications—Three women and two men.

Compensation—\$4 per diem and 6c per mile while on duty.

Function

To have general superintendence, management and control of the institution; of the grounds and buildings and officers and employees thereof; of the inmates therein and all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts and fiscal concerns thereof; and may make suitable rules and regulations to carry out the purpose of the institution; to receive in its discretion all persons committed by competent authority or voluntarily; to act as the Board of Parole and to discharge or parole any inmate at any time, provided that period of detention shall in no case exceed three years, and that girls committed under 21 may be kept until they are 21 years old; to make suitable provision for care and maintenance of children born in the institution or infants of inmates; to provide industrial training for each inmate.

To appoint from its members, a president, secretary and a treasurer whose term shall be for one year; to appoint a woman superintendent; to fix the compensation of the superintendent, all officers and employees and prescribe duties of each; to adopt by-laws, fixing time and place of board meetings, and making such other provisions as may be necessary for the proper management of the institution; to accept gifts, bequests, etc., made to the institution.

To have charge of all construction, enlargement and permanent improvements; to purchase all supplies, material and equipment.

SUPERINTENDENT. Woman of experience and training. Term and duties not specified. To secure the safe-keeping, obedience and good order of inmates, the superintendent has same power as given to keepers of jails and other penal institutions.

REPORTS. None specified.

INSPECTION. State Board of Charities.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE. To establish and maintain a detention home and industrial school for immoral, neglected, and wayward girls, and to provide for their safe-keeping, employment and rehabilitation. The school was established in 1917.

SUMMARY

Established	1927
Opened	July, 1918
Buildings	19
Acreage	352
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$291,635.80
Value of land.....	\$ 40,000
Average attendance, 1927-1928.....	225.5
Appropriation, 1928-1929.....	\$125,000.00

INDUSTRIAL FARM COLONY FOR WOMEN

Ch. 219, P. L. 1927.

Board of Directors—Five members.

Personnel—R. F. Churchill, President, Kinston; Mrs. W. T. Shore, Secretary-Treasurer, Charlotte; Col. T. J. Murphy, Greensboro; Mrs. R. E. Little, Wadesboro; R. F. Beasley, Monroe.

Appointments—By the Governor.

Term—Four years.

Qualification—At least two members shall be women.

Compensation—Actual expenses.

Function

To elect from its members a president, secretary and treasurer; to use for the institution any site already owned by the State when approved by the Governor and Council of State; to cause to be erected and equipped the necessary buildings; to control the institution, make necessary rules for the discipline, instruction and treatment of inmates; to cause proper records to be kept; to meet at the institution at least quarterly; to audit the accounts of the superintendent quarterly; and to report biennially to the Governor.

The directors shall appoint and remove at their discretion a superintendent who shall be a woman of liberal education and special training and experience, and shall fix her compensation. The superintendent shall manage the institution and make rules and regulations and appoint subordinate officers, subject to the approval of the board.

Women sixteen years of age and older, who are not eligible for admission to Samarcand and who have been convicted of or plead guilty to the commission of misdemeanors including prostitution, habitual drunkenness, drug-using, and disorderly conduct, may be committed by any court of competent jurisdiction to said institution; and the board may in its discretion receive as an inmate any woman or girl, not otherwise provided for, who may be sentenced by any court of the United States within this State.

Upon certain specified conditions, an inmate may be paroled or discharged by the Governor upon recommendation of the board of directors; but while on parole, the inmate shall remain in the legal custody of the board, subject to recall.

The board of directors shall make provision for a system of general and industrial training, including useful trades and home economics, and for proper recreation facilities.

To provide funds for the institution, the State Treasurer is directed, at the request of the board and with the consent of the Governor and Council of State, to issue and sell a maximum of \$60,000 in State bonds to mature in 1967 and for the retirement of which a sinking fund is created, into which the treasurer shall pay each year an amount equal to 1 per cent of the face value of the bonds issued.

PART VII

MISCELLANEOUS

1. THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
2. THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
3. THE APPALACHIAN AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
4. THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL.
5. STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
6. NORTH CAROLINA DAY.
7. LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
8. THE STATE FLAG.
9. THE GREAT SEAL.
10. STATE MOTTO AND ITS ORIGIN.
11. STATE SONG.
12. THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT RICHMOND.
13. THE HALIFAX RESOLUTION.
14. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY*

WILEY G. BARNES, *Secretary and Treasurer*

One of the greatest enterprises so far attempted by the State of North Carolina in the nature of a public or internal improvement was the building of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro by way of Raleigh, Greensboro and Salisbury, to Charlotte.

Considering the experimental state of railroading at that time, the dread of public or private indebtedness, and the limited resources, the movement was a monumental enterprise—and one in advance of anything attempted by almost any other state in the Union. The success, however, which has crowned the labors and sacrifices of our fathers has established beyond all question that their wisdom was equal to, or superior to, any displayed before or since their day.

In 1833 the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Raleigh, afterwards known as the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, were chartered, and later these roads were built. In 1848 the former was in the hands of the State, and was in a bankrupt condition for the want of patronage. It was necessary to give it some connection, or to extend it. At the session of November, 1848, the western counties urged a charter for a road from Charlotte to Danville, asking no State aid; but the eastern members opposed that project. The finances of the State were in such an impoverished condition that it was generally deemed impracticable for the State to give any considerable aid to any railroad; but William S. Ashe, the Democratic Senator from New Hanover, introduced a bill to construct a road from Goldsboro to Charlotte, under the name of the North Carolina Railroad, and appropriating two millions of dollars for that purpose, on condition, however, that private parties would subscribe one million, and to secure the payment of the State bonds when issued, a lien was given on the State's stock.

When the western men brought up the Charlotte and Danville bill in the House, Stanly and other eastern men opposed it so bitterly that it could not pass, and then in a dramatic scene, the

*This article is brought forward with some revision, from the *Manual* of 1913, in which acknowledgement is made to Capt. S. A. Ashe for the historical data contained in this sketch.

friends of internal improvement agreed to send to the Senate and take the Ashe bill from the files and offer it as a substitute. After a great and prolonged struggle the bill passed the House of Commons. In the Senate it failed by an adverse majority of one; but the Senator from Cumberland was led to support it by passing the bill for the State to build the plank road from Fayetteville to Salem; and then the vote in the Senate was a tie. Speaker Graves, who had up to that moment maintained an impenetrable silence as to the measure, broke the tie in favor of building the road by State aid; and the measure was passed. Speaker Graves was never again elected to any office by the vote of his people.

To secure the needed one million of private stock, Speaker Graves, Governor Morehead and Mr. William Boylan made great exertions, and by their efforts, aided by Joseph Caldwell, Governor W. A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron and others, the necessary stock was eventually raised. On January 29, 1856, the railroad was ready for passage of trains from Goldsboro to Charlotte, and charters had been granted for two other roads—from Goldsboro to Morehead City and from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

By act ratified February 14, 1855, the General Assembly increased the capital stock of \$4,000,000, and subscribed for the State the whole added capital. From that time till now the State has owned three-fourths and individuals one-fourth of this road.

The first president of the company was John M. Morehead of Guilford, (July, 1850-July, 1855), to whom so much was due for securing the subscription of the private stock; and under his direction, the road was completed. His successors were Charles F. Fisher of Rowan (July, 1855-July, 1861); Paul C. Cameron of Orange (July, 1861-February 7, 1862); Thomas Webb of Orange (February 7, 1862-July, 1865); Nathaniel Boyden of Rowan (July, 1865-July, 1866); Thomas Webb of Orange (July, 1866-July, 1867); Josiah Turner of Orange (July, 1867-July, 1868); William A. Smith of Johnston (July, 1868-July, 1876), during whose administration the road was leased on September 11, 1871, to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for thirty years, at a rental of 6 per cent per annum; Thomas M. Holt of Alamance (July, 1876-July, 1890); W. F. Kornigay of Wayne (July, 1890-October, 1894); Lee S. Overman of Rowan (October, 1894-July,

1895); S. B. Alexander of Mecklenburg (July, 1895-July, 1897); R. M. Norment of Robeson (July, 1897-July, 1899); John S. Armstrong of New Hanover (July, 1899-July, 1901); Hugh G. Chat-ham of Surry (July, 1901-July, 1909); Charles M. Stedman of Guilford (July, 1909-July, 1910); Bennehan Cameron of Durham (July, 1910-July, 1913); and Word H. Wood of Mecklenburg (July, 1913-).

On the 16th day of August, 1895, in view of the approaching termination of the lease, the property was leased to the Southern Railway Company for a term of ninety-nine years at an annual rental of 6½ per cent for six years and 7 per cent for the remaining ninety-three years, and the stock of the company was selling at \$186 per share until the panic of 1907.

On the readjustment of the debt of the State, the State renewed the bonds issued for the purchase of the North Carolina Railroad stock, pledging the original lien on the stock for the payment of the debt.

Col. Peter B. Ruffin for more than thirty years was the faithful and efficient secretary and treasurer of the company.

The secretaries of the company in the order of their election and service are as follows: Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Julius B. Ramsey, R. M. Mills, F. A. Stagg, J. A. McCauley, W. F. Thornburg, P. B. Ruffin, H. B. Worth, Spencer B. Adams, D. H. McLean, A. H. Eller, J. P. Cook, R. B. White, and Wiley G. Barnes.

The State, as is well known, has continued to own its \$3,000,000 of the original capital stock, and has acquired two (2) additional shares, thus giving it 30,002 shares, at par value amounting to \$3,000,200, which, however, at the recent market value aggregates \$5,580,372. And it is confidently believed that if the State desired to part with a controlling interest in the company, its stock would command a much greater price, and those who have watched the constant advance in the price of this stock expect it to go to \$200 per share at an early day.

Under the lease of 1871 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the company could not have claimed the betterments made by the lessee; but under the present lease the company is not only amply secured by bond for the prompt payment of its lease money and organization expenses, to wit, \$143,000, on the first day

of January and July of each year, but upon the termination of said lease for any cause the company acquires the betterments made thereon.

In addition to the railroad and rolling stock leased to the Southern Railway Company, the company still owns valuable land in and about company shops, now known as the city of Burlington.

When the board of directors appointed by Governor Aycock took charge of the company's affairs, there was a floating indebtedness of \$10,000. The May balance, 1912, of the secretary and treasurer showed that said indebtedness had been paid and a special dividend of one-half of one per cent, amounting to \$20,000, and the company had to its credit in the bank the sum of \$21,128.64, all of which except a small balance, was drawing 4 per cent interest. Again, on August 1, 1912, an extra one-half of one per cent dividend, amounting to \$20,000, was paid. Since then the regular 7 per cent dividend on the stock has been paid and occasional dividends of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent out of cash received from the sale of property. Promptly upon the payment of the lease money on the first of January and July in each year, the directors declare a dividend, and the secretary and treasurer pays to the State Treasurer immediately \$105,000, and a like dividend is paid to the private stockholders on the first day of February and August of each year.

A true sketch of this company would be incomplete without calling attention to the long and invaluable service of Gen. R. F. Hoke as director and Mr. Word H. Wood as president. General Hoke's experience and great knowledge of affairs, and life-long devotion to the best interest of the company, entitle him to the gratitude of the State, as well as the private stockholders. His death on July 3, 1912, was deeply and universally lamented. President Wood's long and valuable service is unique in the history of the company. He has been elected by the Board of Directors at the requests of four successive governors of North Carolina: Locke Craig, Thomas W. Bickett, Cameron Morrison and Angus W. McLean.

The question is sometimes asked why the organization of the North Carolina Railroad Company is kept up, and what particular functions it performs.

This company does not, as some people think, belong to the State of North Carolina. It is a quasi-public corporation like all other

railroad companies, in which the State owns three-fourths of the stock. It is managed practically as any private corporation would be managed, the principal difference being that the Governor has the appointment of eight of the directors, while the private stockholders have the election of four of the directors.

The organization is maintained for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the lease to the Southern Railway Company, and, in case of the termination of that lease for any cause, to resume the operation of the road.

It is required to see that the bonds given for the prompt payment of the rent, and also the bond to maintain the rolling stock in good condition, are kept in force. It receives the rent money of \$280,000 per year, payable semi-annually, and declares a dividend and pays the same to the stockholders of record. It transfers stock like other corporations.

In leasing its property to the Southern Railway Company it reserved its office building, which is the residence of the secretary and treasurer, containing its vault and records, at Burlington, N. C. It owns certain real estate in and about the city of Burlington, which is sold by its land committee from time to time. The home office has been ordered moved from Burlington to Raleigh, where safer and more adequate storage facilities for the records are available.

The secretary and treasurer is required to give a bond in the sum of \$50,000 and his books and accounts are audited by a finance committee at stated times. It is required to file a report annually with the State Corporation Commission and one with the Interstate Commerce Commission, as other railroad companies must do. It also reports its income for Federal taxation like other corporations. Its stock is the most valuable holding that the State of North Carolina has amongst its assets, and whether it will be the policy of the State to hold its stock perpetually or to dispose of the same is a matter for the Legislature of the future.

The present officers and directors of the road are as follows:

WORD H. WOOD, <i>President</i>	Charlotte
ALEXANDER WEBB, <i>Vice President</i>	Raleigh
WILEY G. BARNES, <i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	Raleigh
J. BAYARD CLARK, <i>Counsel</i>	Fayetteville

DIRECTORS

W. H. WOOD
GEORGE C. TUDOR
GILBERT C. WHITE
A. M. DIXON
M. O. DICKERSON
G. A. HUNT, JR.

ROBERT W. LASSITER
ALEXANDER WEBB
HUGH MACRAE
W. E. HOLT
G. W. MONTCASTLE
JULIUS CONE

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD
COMPANY*

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1852, duration of the charter being ninety-nine years. The charter was amended in 1854 and 1855. Work on the railroad was begun shortly afterwards, and pushed to completion from Goldsboro to a point on the sea-coast now known as Morehead City, a distance of 95 miles, in 1858.

The road was capitalized at \$1,800,000; the par value of the stock was fixed at \$100 per share. The State of North Carolina owns 12,666 shares of the stock. The county of Craven owns 1,293 shares, the county of Lenoir owns 500 shares,† the county of Pamlico owns 202 shares. The balance of the stock of the road is owned by private individuals. The equipment of the road was by no means complete when the War Between the States began (1861), and by reason of the fact that a good portion of the road was under the control of the Federal arms from the fall of New Bern in 1862 to the close of the war in 1865, the road when turned over to its rightful owners was little more, if any, than a burden to carry, which was in part the cause of no returns to the stockholders on their investment for thirty-four years after the road was constructed.

During the administration of Hon. T. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, the railroad was leased to W. J. Best, who had control and operated same for a short time only, and then returned it to its owner.

*Reprinted, with some revision, from the *North Carolina Manual*, 1915.

†Sold to private individuals.

In 1914, there was an outstanding bonded indebtedness against the road of \$325,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, the interest payable semi-annually. During the last year of the presidency of James A. Bryan two suits were instituted in the Federal Court of the Eastern District of North Carolina for the appointment of receivers of the road—first by K. S. Finch of New York, and the second by John P. Cuyler of New Jersey. Receivers were appointed in both cases, but relief was granted by higher courts.

On September 1, 1904, during the administration of Governor Charles B. Aycock, the railroad was leased to the Howland Improvement Company. The vast amount of unsettled business in which the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company was in any way interested at the time the Howland Improvement Company, "lessees," assumed control of the railroad, was very largely adjusted during the first two years. The expiration of the third year of the lease found only a small amount of difference to be looked after, which in time was settled. Suit was brought in the Superior Court of Craven County, in 1906, to annul the lease to the Howland Improvement Company, resulting in a decision upholding the lease, which decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The contract for lease with the Howland Improvement Company terminates in ninety-one years and four months from the date of its execution, and the stipulations contained in same have, up to the last meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, in 1912, been largely complied with, as will be seen from the annual reports to the stockholders' meeting of the president, treasurer and expert of the lessor company. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has, with some other short lines in Eastern North Carolina, been merged into and now forms part of the Norfolk-Southern Railway system.

The following have been presidents of the company: John D. Whitford, Charles R. Thomas, John D. Whitford, E. R. Stanly, R. W. King, L. W. Humphrey, John Hughes, W. J. Best, John D. Whitford, Washinton Bryan, W. S. Chadwick, Robert Hancock, D. W. Patrick, James A. Bryan, J. W. Grainger, S. W. Ferree, L. P. Tapp, H. H. Grainger, Thomas D. Warren, G. D. Canfield, S. M. Brinson, J. Y. Joyner, C. D. Bradham, J. F. Patterson, Ernest M.

Green, John Weskert, A. D. O'Bryan, W. D. LaRoque, Charles S. Wallace, and W. B. Jones.

At present (1928), W. B. Jones of Raleigh is president and T. J. Murphy of Greensboro is secretary-treasurer.

THE APPALACHIAN AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY

Chapter 148, Public Laws of 1921, authorized the Governor to appoint a special commission of five to investigate the advisability of selling the stock owned by the State in the North Carolina and Atlantic and North Carolina railroads and investing the proceeds in certain railroads in Western North Carolina. The Commission in its report recommended the construction of such roads as would result in a trunk line of railroads from the northwestern part of the State to the seacoast. Wherefore by chapter 116, Public Laws of 1923, the General Assembly authorized A. A. Woodruff of Alleghany County, J. D. Thomas of Ashe County, B. B. Daugherty of Watauga County, Charles Cowles of Wilkes County, J. H. Burke of Alexander County, Mark Squires of Caldwell County, D. M. Ansley of Iredell County, A. H. Wolf of Surry County, G. T. White of Yadkin County, and others to incorporate as the Appalachian and Western North Carolina Railroad Company. The law provides in general that when fifty-one per cent of the stock shall have been subscribed in good faith to construct the whole road or any particular division of it, the State shall subscribe forty-nine per cent of the stock.

The Special Commission appointed Bennehan Cameron, T. C. Bowie, and W. C. Heath as an executive committee to make surveys of proposed routes. Three routes were surveyed and a petition was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission requesting a certificate of public convenience and necessity. The petition was dismissed without prejudice. The Interstate Commerce Commission stated that, if a particular and specific route was designated, it would not stand in the way of the construction of the road.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL

On the morning of June 21, 1831, the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire. Though the public records of the State were saved, the State Library, containing many valuable books and manuscripts, was lost.

The citizens of Raleigh naturally bemoaned the destruction of the building but Governor Stokes did not regard it as a great loss. In his opinion there were some mitigating circumstances. In his message to the General Assembly, when it met the following November, he said that the calamity was not so great, because the old Statehouse, built in 1794, was almost ready to tumble down of its own accord, and that perhaps many valuable lives had been saved by its being destroyed by fire instead of tumbling down on the Legislature while in session.

At once, Senator Seawell of Wake brought forward a bill providing for the erection of a new Capitol on the site of the old one. At the same time a similar bill was introduced in the House of Commons. As there was a strong sentiment in the State favorable to the removal of the capital from Raleigh to Fayetteville, these two bills to rebuild at Raleigh met with vigorous opposition. Accordingly, Senator Seawell's bill was quickly disposed of. Senator Wilson of Edgecombe moved to table it, and it was tabled. The House bill was longer discussed. The discussion was prolonged for two days, but on a yea and nay vote the bill failed, 65 to 68. The Assembly of 1831 refused to rebuild.

A year passed, and the ruins of the old Statehouse still marked the site of the former Capitol. But the Constitution, or rather the Ordinance, of 1789, located the capital at Raleigh, and the Legislature had no power to move it. It was even questioned with great seriousness whether the Assembly could hold its sessions in the Governor's Mansion, at the end of Fayetteville Street, as that was outside of the limits of the town. To move the capitol a convention was necessary, and a majority of the Legislature was not favorable to a convention.

At the session of November, 1832, the Assembly, by a note of 35 to 28 in the Senate and 73 to 60 in the House, resolved to rebuild on the old site, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Henry Seawell, Romulus M. Saunders and William S. Mhoon were appointed commissioners to have the work done. The commissioners, with \$50,000 at their command, did not dally. The rubbish was cleared away, the excavations made and the foundations were laid. On July 4, 1833, the cornerstone was set in place. Up to that time W. S. Drummond was the superintendent and chief architect, and he was one of the principal persons in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone.

After the foundation was laid the work progressed more slowly, and it was so expensive that the appropriation was exhausted. The Legislature at its next session appropriated \$75,000 more. To do the stone and finer work many skilled artisans had been brought from Scotland and other countries. Part of the work was conducted under the supervision of W. S. Drummond and another part under Col. Thomas Bragg, but these arrangements did not prove satisfactory, and a year later, in September, 1834, Mr. I. Theil Town of New York, acting for the commissioners, contracted with David Paton to come to Raleigh and superintendent the work.

Mr. Paton was an architect who had come from Scotland the year before. He was then thirty-three years of age. He was the son of John Paton, of Edinburgh, who was an extensive builder in that city and vicinity and who had built the greater part of the new town and constructed the famous Dean Bridge across the water of Leith, and he ranked high in his profession. Having received a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, David Paton took up the profession of his father and was regularly bred as an architect and builder under his father and under Sir John Sloan, R. A., professor of architecture to the Royal Academy of London. He soon demonstrated his capacity. When he first came to Raleigh the cost of overseeing the work on the Capitol was \$25 a day. He reduced that cost to \$9. Twenty-eight stonecutters were paid \$81 a day. This he reduced to \$56. He made a saving in these two items alone of \$42 a day. He found himself to be not merely supervisor of the work, but the superintendent; not merely the superintendent, but the bookkeeper and paymaster. He had every detail of the work on his shoulders. And then he had to make the working drawings. He was the builder, the architect, the designer.

Both the commissioners and the architect had large ideas. The former were wise enough to expend the original \$50,000, which the

General Assembly expected would complete the structure, *on its foundation*. Their work being severely criticized, they resigned January 1, 1835. Their successors were Beverly Daniel, chairman, Samuel F. Patterson, Charles Manly and Alfred Jones. The Legislature was compelled to make appropriations for the work from time to time. The following is a table of the several appropriations made:

Session of 1832-33.....	\$ 50,000.00
Session of 1833-34.....	75,000.00
Session of 1834-35.....	75,000.00
Session of 1835	75,000.00
Session of 1836-37.....	120,000.00
Session of 1838-39.....	105,300.00
Session of 1840-41.....	31,374.46
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$531,674.46

It must be remembered that the stone with which the building was erected was the property of the State. Had the State been compelled to purchase this material the cost of the Capitol would have been considerably increased.

The following is a description of the Capitol, written by David Paton, the architect:

"The State Capitol is 160 feet in length from north to south by 140 feet from east to west. The whole height is 97½ feet in the center. The apex of pediment is 64 feet in height. The stylobate is 18 feet in height. The columns of the east and west porticoes are 5 feet 2½ inches in diameter. An entablature, including blocking course is continued around the building, 12 feet high.

"The columns and entablature are Grecian Doric, and copied from the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in Athens about 500 years before Christ. An octagon tower surrounds the rotunda, which is ornamented with Grecian cornices, etc., and its dome is decorated at top with a similar ornament to that of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes.

"The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories: First, the lower story, consisting of ten rooms, eight of which are appro-

priated as offices to the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size—the one containing an area of 649 square feet, the other 528 square feet—the two committee rooms, each containing 200 square feet, and four closets; also the rotunda, corridors, vestibules, and plazas, contain an area of 4,370 square feet. The vestibules are decorated with columns and antæ, similar to those of the Ionic Temple on the Ilissus, near the Acropolis of Athens. The remainder is groined with stone and brick, springing from columns and pilasters of the Roman Doric.

“The second story consists of Senatorial and Representatives’ chambers, the former containing an area of 2,545 and the latter 2,849 square feet. Four apartments enter from Senate Chamber, two of which contain each an area of 169 square feet; and the other two contain each an area of 154 square feet; also, two rooms enter from Representatives’ Chamber, each containing an area of 170 square feet; of two committee rooms, each containing an area of 231 feet; of four presses and passages, stairs, lobbies and colonnades, containing an area of 3,024 square feet.

“The lobbies and Hall of Representatives have their columns and antæ of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes and the plan of the hall is of the formation of the Greek theater and the columns and antæ in the Senatorial Chamber and rotunda are of the Temple of Erechetus, Minerva Polias, and Pandrosus, the Acropolis of Athens, near the above-named parthenon.

“Third, or attic story, consists of rooms appropriated to the Supreme Court and Library, each containing an area of 693 square feet. Galleries of both houses have an area of 1,300 square feet; also, two apartments entering from Senate gallery, each 169 square feet, of four presses and the lobbies’ stairs, 988 square feet. These lobbies, as well as rotunda, are lit with cupolas, and it is proposed to finish the court and library in the florid Gothic style.”

In the summer of 1840 the work was finished. The Assembly had, in December, 1832, appropriated \$50,000 for the building. Mr. Boylan, Judge Cameron and State Treasurer Mhoon and their associates spent that sum in the foundation. They proposed to have a Capitol worthy of the State. At every subsequent session the Assembly made additional appropriations. There was some cav-

iling, and the commissioners resigned; but the Legislature and the new commissioners took no step backwards. Year by year they pressed on the work as it had been begun, until at last, after more than seven years, the sum of \$532,674.46 was expended. As large as that sum was for the time, when the State was so poor and when the entire taxes for all State purposes reached less than \$100,000, yet the people were satisfied. The building had been erected with rigorous economy, and it was an object of great pride to the people. Indeed, never was money better expended than in the erection of this noble Capitol.

Speaking of this structure, Samuel A. Ashe, in an address on David Paton, delivered in 1909, says:

"Not seventy years have passed since the completion of this building, yet it has undying memories. It was finished the year Henry Clay was set aside and his place as the Whig leader given to General Harrison. Four years later Clay spoke from the western portico; but, like Webster and Calhoun, the prize of presidency was denied him. The voices of other men of large mould also have been heard within this Capitol. Here, too, our great jurists—Gaston, Ruffin, Pearson and their associates—held their sessions and brought renown to North Carolina. Here, Badger, Mangum, Dobbin and scores of men known to fame held high debates. Here was brought forth in great travail our system of internal improvements, and of education, ramifying the State, disseminating enlightenment and opening the pathways to prosperous, contented and happy homes for our people.

"Here Ellis and Clark and the mighty Vance directed the affairs of State in trying days of war and suffering and desolation, the glories mingled with pain and sorrow, and fading away in heart-rending defeat; but through it all the women and men, alike heroes, worthy the poets' loftiest strains. Then, when the people were still bowed in anguish, Carolinians turned their faces to the future, and, with resolution and intelligence, themselves modified their laws and institutions to meet the new conditions; but in vain, for these mute walls are witnesses of the saturnalia of Reconstruction, still awaiting some Dante to portray the scenes with realistic power. Yet the dark cloud had its silver lining, and the courageous devotion of Jarvis, John Graham and their Spartan band adds historic interest to that time of fearful storm.

"Later, here was the scene of the great State trial, the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth and the contest between the intellectual giants of that generation, Governor Graham and Bragg and Merrimon, contesting with Smith and Coningland and Richard Badger.

"And these walls have witnessed the reversal of that State policy forced on an unwilling people by the mailed hand of the conquering power, and the full restoration of Anglo-Saxon control. Never in history has a people been so clearly and effectually vindicated as those gallant souls of North Carolina, who, emulating the constancy of Hamilcar, swore their children to undying opposition to those who would destroy their civilization. Let the oppressed of future ages gaze on the scene and take courage. Already hallowed are the memories that these chambers evoke. What grand occasions yet await them. We may not lift the veil of the future, but experience warns up that history constantly repeats itself, and as the web woven by destiny unrolls itself there will yet occur within these enduring walls occasions of surpassing magnitude affecting the weal and woe of our posterity."

STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Mindful of the fact that only a little more than a generation ago the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire, entailing the loss of many valuable records and papers, for some years prior to the convening of the 1911 session of the General Assembly the demand had been insistent for a safer housing of several departments of the State Government at Raleigh, notably the books and records of the North Carolina Historical Commission, which has now grown to be one of the most important branches of the work at the seat of government.

Early in the session a movement was started for the building of a State administration building at the capital, and after numerous conferences and compromises of differences as to the amount that should be appropriated for that purpose, a bill was at length unanimously passed by both houses, appropriating the sum of \$250,000 for this purpose and conferring upon the government

the appointment of a State Building Commission for the consummation of this worthy undertaking. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, Governor W. W. Kitchin named as the members of the Commission, Ashley Horne of Clayton, William E. Springer of Wilmington, Julian S. Carr of Durham, W. L. Parsons of Rockingham, A. S. Rascoe of Windsor, J. A. Long of Roxboro, and J. Elwood Cox of High Point, men of affairs and recognized business ability in the State.

The State Building Commission held its first meeting in the office of the State Auditor at 12:30 p. m., May 9, 1911, and organized by the election of Ashley Horne of Clayton, as chairman, and William E. Springer of Wilmington, as secretary. Following organization, a conference was held with the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General. It was stated as the purpose of the General Assembly to provide ample room for the Supreme Court, all valuable State records, the State Library, offices for the Attorney-General, and several of the other State departments. The grounds were carefully gone over, the situation canvassed, and a subcommittee composed of Chairman Horne, Secretary Springer, and Commissioner Cox was appointed to go further into the matter of a building and site.

At a subsequent meeting, on May 19, 1911, the committee reported that it had secured an option on three sites, and recommended the purchase of the Grimes tract for \$45,000. This recommendation was accepted by the Commission as a whole, and on June 6, 1911, plans as prepared by P. Thornton Marye of Atlanta, were accepted after hearing a number of others and after several conferences. These plans were later reviewed by Glenn Brown of Washington, D. C., another expert in building construction, and were declared eminently proper and in order in every respect. The plans called for a modern fireproof building four stories in height and admirably adapted to the purpose to which it would be put.

On November 1, 1911, the Commission met again in Raleigh, after proposals had been invited for the building, and after considering a number of bids for the construction, the contract was at length awarded to the John T. Wilson Company, of Richmond, Va., at a cost of \$188,000, the building to be completed and ready for occupancy by January 19, 1913.

How well the State Building Commission wrought is attested by the splendid building which now stands opposite the Capitol grounds and which was occupied in January, 1914, by the several departments of government as agreed upon after the numerous conferences of the Commission. The departments occupying the building are as follows: First floor, State Library; second floor, North Carolina Historical Commission; third floor, the Supreme Court and Attorney-General; fourth floor, Supreme Court Library.

NORTH CAROLINA DAY

The following act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Celebration of North Carolina Day in the Public Schools," is chapter 164 of the Public Laws of 1901:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the 12th day of October in each and every year, to be called "North Carolina Day" may be devoted, by appropriate exercises in the public schools of the State, to the consideration of some topic or topics of our State history, to be selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. *Provided*, that if the said day shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, then, the celebration shall occur on the Monday next following: *Provided, further*, that if the said day shall fall at a time when any such schools may not be in session, the celebration may be held within one month from the beginning of the term, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall designate some other time.

SECTION 2: This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1901.

October 12th, the date selected for North Carolina Day, is the anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the University of North Carolina, October 12, 1793. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has had prepared and distributed to the schools of the State each year a program of exercises devoted to the study of some phase of North Carolina history.

Since the creation of North Carolina Day the following subjects have been studied each year (back numbers of the programs can

be secured from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.):

- 1901. The Roanoke Island Colonies. Prepared by Fred A. Olds.
- 1902. The Albemarle Section. Prepared by a Committee.
- 1903. The Lower Cape Fear Section. Prepared by R. D. W. Connor.
- 1904. The Pamlico-Neuse Section. Prepared by Charles L. Coon.
- 1905. The Scotch Highlanders in North Carolina. Prepared by R. D. W. Connor.
- 1906. Charles D. McIver Memorial Day. Prepared by R. D. W. Connor.
- 1907. The Scotch-Irish in North Carolina. Prepared by Charles H. Mebane.
- 1908. The German Settlements in North Carolina.
- 1909. Western North Carolina.
- 1910. North Carolina Poets and Poetry.
- 1911. Local and County History.
- 1912. Charles B. Aycock Memorial Day.
- 1913. North Carolina Rural Life and Knapp Memorial Day. Edited by N. C. Newbold.
- 1914. Community Service.
- 1915. School and Neighborhood Improvement Day.
- 1916. Murphey Day: Archibald DeBow Murphey. Prepared by Edgar W. Knight.
- 1917. Thrift, Conservatism, Patriotism.
- 1919. Aycock School Improvement Day. Prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- 1921. Armistice Day. Prepared by R. B. House.
- 1924. American Education Week.
- 1925. The State Flag of North Carolina and "Some Makers of the Flag." Prepared by Miss Susan Fulghum and J. Henry Highsmith.

Each prepared by
R. D. W. Connor.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Although certain great days in each year—such as New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day—have long been observed as general holidays, there were no "legal" holidays, in North Carolina prior to 1881. The Legislature of that year, in the interest of commercial transactions, passed an act to make these customary holidays "legal" holidays. It is in chapter 294, Public Laws of 1881, and was brought forward in The Code of 1883 as sections 3784-3786 of chapter 61. It provides:

"That the first day of January, twenty-second day of February, tenth day of May, twentieth day of May, fourth day of July, and a day appointed by the Governor of North Carolina as a thanksgiving day, and the twenty-fifth day of December of each and every year be, and the same are hereby declared to be public holidays; and that whenever any such holiday shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday, and papers due on such Sunday shall be payable on the Saturday next preceding, and papers which would otherwise be payable on said Monday shall be payable on the Tuesday next thereafter.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted.* That whenever either of the above named days shall fall on Saturday, the papers due on the Sunday following shall be payable on the Monday next succeeding.

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever the above named days shall fall on Monday, the papers which should otherwise be payable on that day shall be payable on Tuesday next succeeding."

Ten years later, the nineteenth of January was made a "legal" holiday, by chapter 58, Public Laws of 1891, which provides:

"That the nineteenth day of January, the birthday of the peerless Robert E. Lee, in each and every year hereafter, shall be a public holiday."

In 1899, the first Thursday in September was designated as Labor Day and made a "legal" holiday. The Legislature of 1901 amended this Act by changing the holiday from the first Thursday to the first Monday in September. The reason for this change was recited in the preamble of the act as follows:

"Whereas it is desirable that the same date should be set aside by both State and Federal statutes for the observance of the same holiday;

"And whereas the first Monday in September is designated by statutes in various states and also by Federal Statutes as Labor Day, while the first Thursday in September is designated as Labor Day by statute of this State, thereby causing confusion and annoyance in mercantile transactions, herefore," etc.

These several acts were all brought forward in the Revisal of 1905 as section 2838.

The Legislature of 1907 added another legal holiday to the list by setting aside as a holiday "Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when a general election is held." This is chapter 996, Public Laws of 1907.

The twelfth day of April was made a legal holiday by chapter 888, Public Laws of 1909, which is as follows:

"Whereas the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax, in this State, in April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, after providing for the military organization of the State, did, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, adopt the following resolution, generally known as the 'Halifax Resolution,' to wit:

"*Resolved,* That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony.'

"And whereas said resolution is the first declaration in favor of independence by the people of the whole State, through their duly authorized representatives and was adopted more than two months before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress; and whereas an occurrence so momentous in the history of our State and Nation, and so illustrative of the patriotism and wisdom of the whole people of North Carolina, should be commemorated, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"SECTION 1. That the twelfth day of April in each and every year be, and the same is hereby made a legal holiday in North Carolina."

The latest of our legal holidays is the eleventh of November, designated by chapter 287, Public Laws of 1919, which provides:

"SECTION 1. That the eleventh day of each and every November be, and the same is hereby designated, declared and set apart as a legal holiday for all the citizens of North Carolina.

"SEC. 2. That the Governor shall annually issue his proclamation proclaiming the eleventh day of November as a legal holiday and calling upon the people to appropriately celebrate and observe the same."

Legal Holidays in North Carolina, therefore, are as follows:

January 1—New Year's Day.

January 19—Birthday of General Robert E. Lee.

February 22—Birthday of George Washington.

April 12—Anniversary of the Resolutions adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, at Halifax, April 12, 1776, empowering the delegates from North Carolina to the Continental Congress to vote for a Declaration of Independence.

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day.

May 20—Anniversary of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

July 4—Independence Day.

September, first Monday—Labor Day.

November, Tuesday after first Monday—General Election Day.

November 11—Armistice Day.

November, last Thursday—Thanksgiving Day.

December 25—Christmas Day.

THE STATE FLAG

The first legislation on the subject of a State flag was enacted by the Convention of 1861. May 20, 1861, the Convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession.

On that same day Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the Convention from Craven County, introduced the following ordinance, which was passed and referred to a select committee of seven:

"Be it ordained that the flag of this State shall be a blue field with a white V thereon, and a star, encircling which shall be the words 'Surgit astrum, May 20th, 1775.'"

Colonel Whitford was made chairman of the committee to which this ordinance was referred. The committee secured the aid and advice of William Garl Brown, an artist of Raleigh. Brown prepared and submitted a model to this committee. And this model was adopted by the Convention on the 22d day of June, 1861. It will be observed that the Brown model, to be hereafter explained, was vastly different from the one originally proposed by Colonel Whitford. Here is the ordinance as it appears on the Journal of the Convention:

"AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A STATE FLAG"

"Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in the center, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form of 'May 20, 1775,' and below the star, in a semi-circular form of 'May 20, 1861.' That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars; the first bar shall be blue, and the second shall be white; and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width." (Ratified the 22d day of June, 1861).

This State flag, adopted in 1861, is said to have been issued to the first ten regiments of State troops during the summer of that year, and was borne by them throughout the war, being the only flag, except the National and Confederate colors, used by the North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This flag existed until 1885, when the Legislature of that year adopted a new model.

The bill, which was introduced by General Johnstone Jones on the 5th of February, 1885, passed its final reading one month later after little or no debate. This act reads as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the center thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

SEC. 2. That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

SEC. 3. That above the star in the center of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription: "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12, 1776."

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A. D., 1885.

No change has been made in the flag since the passage of this act. By an act of 1907 it is provided:

"That the board of trustees or managers of the several State institutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and material as they may deem best, and the same shall be displayed from a staff upon the top of each and every such building at all times except during inclement weather, and upon the death of any State officer or any prominent citizen the flag shall be put at half-mast until the burial of such person shall have taken place.

"That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State shall likewise authorize the procuring of a North Carolina flag, to be displayed either on a staff upon the top, or draped behind the judges' stand, in each and every courthouse in the State, and that the State flag shall be displayed at each and every term of court held, and on such other public occasions as the Commissioners may deem proper."

THE GREAT SEAL*

The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, Section 16, requires that

*Abridged from "The Great Seal of North Carolina," by J. Bryan Grimes. Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Bulletin No. 5.

"There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called 'The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina.' All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with 'The Great Seal of the State,' signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State."

The use of a Great Seal for the attestation of important documents began with the institution of government in North Carolina. There have been at various times nine different seals in use in the colony and State. The first seal was adopted by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina soon after receiving their charters from the Crown in 1665. This seal is to be seen in the Public Record Office in London. It is described as follows:

"The obverse side has a shield bearing on its face two cornucopias crossed, filled with products and having for supporters, on the sinister side, an Indian chief holding an arrow. On the dexter is an Indian squaw with a papoose by her side and one in her arms. These natives, I imagine, are supposed to be bringing tribute. The crest is a stag upon a wreath above a helmet from which there is a mantling. On the scroll below the shield is the motto, *Domitus Cultoribus Orbis*. Around the shield are the words MAGNUM SIGILLUM CAROLINAE DOMINORUM. On the reverse side is a disc bearing a cross, around which are arranged the coats-of-arms of the Lords Proprietors in the following order: Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, John Berkeley, Cooper, Carteret, William Berkeley, and Colleton. The size of this seal is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and was made by placing together two wax cakes with tape between before being impressed, and was about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. This seal was used on all the official papers of the Lords Proprietors for Carolina, embracing North and South Carolina."

About 1665 the government of Albemarle County was organized, and for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietors was adopted. It bore the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E, beginning with the letter A between the names of Clarendon and Albemarle, L between the arms of Albemarle and Craven, BE between the arms of Craven, Lord John Berkley, etc.

This was a small seal $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches in diameter, with one face only, and is now frequently to be found attached to colonial papers. It was first used for the government of the county of Albemarle, and then became the seal of the Province of North Carolina, being used until just after the purchase by the Crown.

In 1730, after the purchase of the colony by the Crown, the Lords of Trade proposed to the King a new seal "whereon Liberty is represented introducing Plenty to your Majestiy with this motto, *Quæ sera tamen respexit*, and this inscription around the circumference, *Sigillum Provinciæ Nostræ Carolinæ, Septentrionalis*." The background on which the King and these figures stand is a map of the coast of North Carolina, and in the offing is a ship. On the reverse of this seal are the Royal Arms, Crown, Garter, Supporters, and Motto, with this inscription around the circumference, *Georgius Secundus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britaniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvici et Lunenbergi Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius, et Elector*.

This seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, between which was the ribbon or tape with which the instrument was interlaced and by which the seal was appended. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of these cakes before they were impressed. The seal complete was $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick and weighed about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

In 1767 Governor Tryon received from the King a new Great Seal for the Province. The new seal was engraved on the one side with the Royal Arms, Garter, Crown, Supporters, and Motto, and this inscription around the circumference "*Georgius III D: G: Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex, F. D. Brun, et Lun, Dux, S. R. I. ar Thes. et El.*" On the other side are figures of the King and Liberty who is introducing Plenty to the King with this motto, *Quæ Sera Tamen Respexit*. Around the circumference is the following legend: *Sigillum, Provinciæ Nostræ Carolinæ, Septentrionalis*. This seal was 4 inches in diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, and weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used, as commissions and grants are often found with a small heart-shaped seal about one inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick which was impressed with a crown. Also a seal was occasionally used about three inches long and two inches wide and a half an inch thick, in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also sometimes used their private seals.

When the government of the independent state of North Carolina was organized, the Constitution adopted at Halifax, December 18, 1776, provided, Section XVII, "That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina and be affixed to all grants and commissions."

The Convention of 1868 changed the section of the Constitution, with reference to the seal, to read as it now stands.

The Assembly of 1778 appointed William Tisdale to cut and engrave the first State seal, under the direction of the Governor. This seal was used until 1794. Its actual size was three inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressed between the dies forming the obverse and reverse sides of this seal.

The seal of 1778 is described as follows:

"On one side is the figure of Minerva or Liberty holding in the right hand the pole with cap and in the left hand with arm extended is held a large scroll on which appears in large capital letters the word 'Constitution.' Under the figure the words, IN LEGIBUS SALUS. Around the circumference are the words, THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. On the other side of the shield is the figure of a woman, probably Plenty. The right arm is folded across her breast and in her right hand inclining toward her left shoulder is held a distaff. In the left hand with arm extended is held an ear of corn. In the distance beyond a tree browses a cow. Under these figures appear the word and letters INDEPENDENCE—MDCCLXXVI.' Around the circumference appear the words O. FORTUNATOS, NIMIUM, SUA. SI. BONA. NORINT, COLONOS."

In December, 1781, the General Assembly authorized the Governor to procure a seal that should "be prepared with one side only, and calculated to make the impression on the face of such grant, commission, record, or other public act," etc. An artist in Philadelphia submitted a sketch to the Governor as follows: Minerva is represented in the act of introducing Ceres with her horn of plenty to Liberty, who is seated on a pedestal holding in her right hand a book on which is inscribed the word "Constitution." In the background are introduced a pyramid, denoting strength and dura-

bility, and a pine tree which relates immediately to the products of the State.

This sketch, omitting Minerva and with some minor charges, was accepted by Governor Spaight. The new seal was very much like the present one. It has two figures, Liberty and Plenty. Liberty is seated on a pedestal with her pole in her right hand, and her cap on the pole; in her left hand is a scroll with the word "Constitution" upon it. Plenty is standing to the left and front of Liberty; around her head is a circlet of flowers; in her right hand, leaning against her shoulder, is her cornucopia, mouth upwards, overflowing with fruits and produce. In her left is an ear of corn. Around the circumference are words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This seal was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, slightly larger than the present one, and was used until about 1835.

In 1834 the Legislature authorized the Governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act states that the old seal had been in use since the first day of March, 1793. The seal adopted in 1835, which was used until 1883, was very similar to its predecessor. On it Liberty and Plenty faced each other. Liberty was standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand, and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty is sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of her horn rolling out. Around the circumference were the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. This seal was $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

In 1883 an act was passed relative to the seal, which was incorporated in the Code as section 3329. The seal therein provided for is described as follows:

"The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word 'Constitution' inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty,

three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out."

In 1893 an act, introduced by Jacob Battle, added at the foot of the coat of arms of the State as a part thereof the motto "Esse Quam Videri," and required that the words, "May 20, 1775," be inscribed at the top of the coat of arms.

The present Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is described as follows:

"The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design is a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking towards each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word 'Constitution' inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of horn rolling out. In the exergue is inserted the words May 20, 1775, above the coat of arms. Around the circumference is the legend. 'The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina,' and the motto, 'Esse Quam Videri.'"

STATE MOTTO AND ITS ORIGIN*

The General Assembly of 1893 (chapter 145) adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the State's motto and directed that these words with the date, "20 May, 1775," should be placed with our Coat of Arms upon the Great Seal of the State.

The words "Esse Quam Videri" mean "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every state has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. The reason for their mottoes being in Latin is that the Latin tongue is far more condensed and terse than the English. The three words, "Esse Quam Videri," require at least six English words to express the same idea.

Curiosity has been aroused to learn the origin of our State motto. It is found in Cicero in his essay in Friendship (Cicero De

*Adapted from an article by Chief Justice Walter Clark in *The North Carolina Booklet*, Vol. IX, No. 3.

Amicitia, chap. 26). He says, "Virtute enim ipsa non tam multi prediti esse quam videri," i. e., "Virtue is a quality which not so many desire to possess as desire to seem to possess," or, translated literally, "For indeed not so many wish *to be* endowed with virtue as wish *to seem to be*."

The phrase is a striking one, and Cicero's version of it has been caught up and often used as a motto. No less than three houses of British nobility have adopted it, to wit: the Earl of Winterton, Earl Brownlow, and Lord Lurgan.

It has been adopted by many associations, especially literary societies. In this State it is the motto of Wilson Collegiate Institute and, and with some modifications of one of the societies at Wake Forest College.

The figures on our State Coat of Arms are Liberty and Plenty. It has been objected that the motto has no reference or application to the figures on the coat of arms. It is very rarely that such is the case. The national motto, "E Pluribus Unum," has no reference to the Eagle and Shield and the Thunderbolts on the national coat of arms. Nor have the "Excelsior" of New York, the "Dirigo" of Maine, the "Qui Transtulit, Sustinet" of Connecticut any application to the figures above them. Indeed, Virginia's "Sic Semper Tyrannis" is one of the very few instances in which the motto bears such reference. But, in fact, is our motto so entirely without reference to the coat of arms as is usually the case? The figures are, as just stated, Liberty and Plenty. Is it inappropriate to say we prefer *to be* free and prosperous than seem *to be so*? There have been states that had all the appearance of liberty and prosperity, when in truth having lost the reality of both, they were tottering to their fall.

It is a little singular that until the act of 1893 the sovereign state of North Carolina had no motto since its declaration of independence. It was one of the very few states which did not have a motto, and the only one of the original thirteen without one.

It may be noted that up to the time it became a "sovereign and independent state" the Colony or Province of North Carolina bore on its great seal "Quae sera tamen respexit." This was taken from the first Eclogue of Virgil (line 27) and, referring to the figure of Liberty, meant "Which, though late, looked upon me"—the full

line in Virgil being "Liberty which, though late, looked upon me indolent." No wonder that this was dropped by the new State. Nothing could possibly have been more inappropriate. Liberty came not to her late; and it came not to a people inert or unseeking her rewards. To such, liberty never comes.

It may be mentioned, to prevent any misunderstanding as to the scope of the act of 1893 (now Revisal, sec. 5320), that it does not apply to county seals. Each county is authorized to adopt its own seal. Revisal, sec. 1318 (24). Many counties now have on their county seals the appropriate phrase, "*Leges Jaraque Vindicamus.*" Some have adopted the State motto. But this is a matter left to the discretion of the county commissioners in each county.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS (of *The Booklet*). The bill which was passed in 1893 to adopt our State motto was introduced by Senator Jacob Battle, of Nash, afterwards Judge of the Superior Court. We have before us a letter from him in which he states that the motto was selected by Judge—since Chief Justice—Walter Clark, who also drew the bill and requested him to present it. He adds that the words "20 May 1775," secured the hearty coöperation of Senator Brevard McDowell of Mecklenburg, and by their joint efforts the bill passed by the unanimous vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and without amendment.

THE STATE SONG

Ch. 26, P. L. 1927.

At the request of a committee of the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the General Assembly enacted that the song known as "The Old North State," written by William Gaston, be adopted as the official song of the state of North Carolina, said song being in words as follows:

"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her;
Though the scorner may sneer at and witlings defame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

Hurrah! Hurrah! The Old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The good Old North State!

Though she envies not others their merited glory,
Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's story!
Though too true to herself e'er to crouch to oppression,
Who can yield to just rule more loyal submission?

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster
At the knock of a stranger, or the tale of disaster?
How like the rudeness of their dear native mountains
With rich ore in their bosoms and life in their fountains.

And her daughters, the Queen of the Forest resembling—
So graceful, so constant, yet to gentlest breath trembling;
And true lightwood at heart, let the match be applied them,
How they kindle and flame! Oh! None know but who've tried
them.

Then let all who love us, love the land that we live in
(As happy a region as on this side of Heaven),
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile before us,
Raise aloud, raise together, the heart-thrilling chorus!"

The Confederate Museum at Richmond

The house in Richmond, Virginia, which was the Executive Mansion of the Confederate States, and was occupied by President Davis from 1862 to 1865, is in charge of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, and is filled with relics of the Confederacy. Each southern state has a room, to whose endowment the Daughters of the Confederacy contribute. To the support of the North Carolina room, the General Assembly appropriates \$200 annually. In 1919 it was decided that \$2,000 was not sufficient for the endowment of each room. The amount was increased to \$5,000. North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia have gone over the top, but several of the rooms are far from reaching their goal. The North Carolina room contains a large collection of relics and the largest collection of portraits in the Museum. About 15,000 persons visit the Museum annually. Each Confederate state has a Regent who is expected to collect relics, etc., and funds for its room and a Vice Regent who gives personal supervision to the room and its needs. Mrs. John L. Bridgers, Tarboro, N. C., is the Regent and Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, 5511 Cary Street Road, Richmond, Va., is Vice Regent for North Carolina.

THE HALIFAX RESOLUTION

*Adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina
in session at Halifax, April 12, 1776.*

It appears to your committee that pursuant to the plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a power over the persons and properties of the people unlimited and uncontrolled; and disregarding their humble petitions for peace, liberty and safety, have made divers legislative acts, denouncing war, famine, and every species of calamity, against the Continent in general. The British fleets and armies have been, and still are, daily employed in destroying the people, and committing the most horrid devastations on the country. The Governors in different Colonies have declared protection to slaves who should imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters. That ships belonging to America are declared prizes of war, and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated. In consequence of all of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed, or from easy circumstances reduced to the most lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother country on constitutional principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those means alone which have been hitherto tried, your committee are of opinion that the House should enter into the following resolve, to wit:

Resolved, That the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof), to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

*In Congress, July 4, 1776*THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To provide this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large district of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off of Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants to our frontier, the merci-

less Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undisputed destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to Levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire—JOSIAH BARTLETT, WM. WHIPPLE, MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay—SAM'L. ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island—STEP. HOPKINS. WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut—ROGER SHERMAN, SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, WM. WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York—WM. FLOYD, PHIL. LIVINGSTON, FRANS. LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey—RICHD. STOCKTON, JNO. WITHERSPOON, FRAS. HOPKINSON, JOHN HART, ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania—ROBT. MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJA. FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEO. CLYMER, JAS. SMITH, GEO. TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEO. ROSS.

Delaware—CAESAR RODNEY, GEO. READ, THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland—SAMUEL CHASE, WM. PACA, THOS. STONE, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrolton.

Virginia—GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, TH. JEFFERSON, BENJA. HARRISON, THOS. NELSON, JR., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina—WM. HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, JOHN PENN.

South Carolina—EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOS. HEYWOOD, junr., THOMAS LYNCH, junr., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia—BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL, GEO. WALTON.*

*This arrangement of the names is made for convenience. The states are not mentioned in the original.

PART VIII

PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, 1928

1. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
2. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.
3. NATIONAL FARMER-LABOR PLATFORM.
4. NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM.
5. NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM.
6. STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
7. STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1928

We, the Democratic Party, in convention assembled, pause to pay our tribute of love and respect to the memory of him who in his life and in his official actions voiced the hopes and aspirations of all good men and women of every race and clime, the former president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. His spirit moves on and his example and deeds will exalt those who come after us as they have inspired us.

We are grateful that we were privileged to work with him and again pay tribute to his high ideals and accomplishments.

We reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic Presidents.

We hold that government must function not to centralize our wealth but to preserve equal opportunity so that all may share in our priceless resources; and not confine prosperity to a favored few. We, therefore, pledge the Democratic Party to encourage business, small and great alike; to conserve human happiness and liberty; to break the shackles of monopoly and free business of the nation; to respond to popular will.

The function of a national platform is to declare general principles and party policies. We do not, therefore, assume to bind our party respecting local issues or details of legislation.

We, therefore, declare the policy of the Democratic Party with regard to the following dominant issues:

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES

We demand that the constitutional rights and powers of the states shall be preserved in their full vigor and virtue. These constitute a bulwark against centralization and the destructive tendencies of the Republican Party.

We oppose bureaucracy and the multiplication of offices and office holders.

We demand a revival of the spirit of local self-government without which free institutions cannot be preserved.

REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION

Unblushingly, the Republican Party offers as its record, agriculture prostrate, industry depressed, American shipping destroyed, workmen without employment, everywhere disgust and suspicion and corruption unpunished and unafraid.

Never in the entire history of the country has there occurred in any given period of time or, indeed, in all time put together, such a spectacle of sordid corruption and unabashed rascality as that which has characterized the administration of Federal affairs under eight blighting years of Republican rule. Not the revels of reconstruction nor all the compounded frauds succeeding that evil era, have approached in sheer audacity the shocking thieveries and startling depravities of officials high and low in the public service at Washington. From Cabinet ministers, with their treasonable crimes, to the cheap vendors of official patronage, from the purchasers of seats on the United States Senate to the vulgar grafters upon alien trust funds, and upon the hospital resources of the disabled veterans of the World War; from the givers and receivers of stolen funds for Republican campaign purposes to the public men who sat by silently consenting and never revealing a fact nor uttering a word in condemnation, the whole official organization under Republican rule has become saturated with dishonesty, defiant of public opinion and actuated only by a partisan desire to perpetuate its control of the government.

As in the time of Samuel J. Tilden, from whom the Presidency was stolen, the watchword of the day should be: "Turn the rascals out." This is the appeal of the Democratic Party to the people of the country. To this fixed purpose should be devoted every effort and applied every resource of the party; to this end every minor difference on non-essential issue should be put aside and a determined and united fight be made to rescue the government from those who have betrayed their trust by disgracing it.

ECONOMY AND REORGANIZATION

The Democratic Party stands for efficiency and economy in the administration of public affairs and we pledge:

(a) Business-like reorganization of all the departments of the government.

(b) Elimination of duplication, waste and overlapping.

(c) Substitution of modern business-like methods for existing obsolete and antiquated conditions.

No economy resulted from the Republican Party rule. The savings they claim take no account of the elimination of expenditures following the end of the World War, the large sums realized from the sale of war materials, nor its failure to supply sufficient funds for the efficient conduct of many important governmental activities.

FINANCE AND TAXATION

(a) The Federal Reserve System, created and inaugurated under Democratic auspices, is the greatest legislative contribution to constructive business ever adopted. The administration of the system for the advantage of stock market speculators should cease. It must be administered for the benefit of farmers, wage earners, merchants, manufacturers and others engaged in constructive business.

(b) The taxing function of governments, free of despotism, has for centuries been regarded as the power above all others which requires vigilant scrutiny to the end that it be not exercised for purposes of favor or oppression.

Three times since the World War the Democrats in Congress have favored a reduction of the tax burdens of the people in face of stubborn opposition from a Republican administration; and each time these reductions have largely been made for the relief of those least able to endure the exactions of a Republican fiscal policy. The tax bill of the session recently ended was delayed by Republican tactics and juggled by partisan considerations so as to make impossible a full measure of relief to the greater body of taxpayers. The moderate reductions afforded were grudgingly conceded and the whole proceeding in Congress, dictated as far as possible from the White House and the Treasury, denoted the proverbial desire of the Republican Party always to discriminate against the masses in favor of privileged classes.

The Democratic Party avows its belief in the fiscal policy inaugurated by the last Democratic administration, which has provided a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the nation's indebted-

ness within a reasonable period of time. Without harassing the present and next succeeding generations with tax burdens, which, if not unedurable, do in fact check initiative in enterprise and progress in business. Taxes levied beyond the actual requirements of the legally established sinking fund are but an added burden upon the American people, and the surplus thus accumulated in the Federal Treasury is an incentive to the increasingly extravagant expenditures which have characterized Republican administrations. We, therefore, favor a further reduction of the internal taxes of the people.

TARIFF

The Democratic tariff legislation will be based on the following policies:

(a) The maintenance of legitimate business and a high standard of wages for American labor.

(b) Increasing the purchasing power of wages and income by the reduction of those monopolistic and extortionate tariff rates bestowed in payment of political debts.

(c) Abolition of log-rolling and restoration of the Wilson conception of fact-finding tariff commission, quasi-judicial and free from the executive domination which has destroyed the usefulness of the present commission.

(d) Duties that will permit effective competition, insure against monopoly and at the same time produce a fair revenue for the support of government. Actual difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with adequate safeguard for the wage of the American laborer, must be the extreme measure of every tariff rate.

(e) Safe-guarding the public against monopoly created by special tariff favors.

(f) Equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of the tariff among all.

Wage earner, farmer, stockman, producer and legitimate business in general have everything to gain from a Democratic tariff based on justice to all.

CIVIL SERVICE

Grover Cleveland made the extension of the merit system a tenet of our political faith. We shall preserve and maintain the civil service.

AGRICULTURE

Deception upon the farmer and stock raiser has been practiced by the Republican Party through false and delusive promises for more than fifty years. Specially favored industries have been artificially aided by Republican legislation. Comparatively little has been done for agriculture and stock raising upon which national prosperity rests. Unsympathetic inaction with regard to this problem must cease. Virulent hostility of the Republican administration to the advocates of farm relief and denial of the right of farm organizations to lead in the development of farm policy must yield to Democratic sympathy and friendliness.

Four years ago, the Republican Party, forced to acknowledge the critical situation, pledged itself to take all steps necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture and other industries and labor. Today it faces the country not only with that pledge unredeemed, but broken by the acts of a Republican President, who is primarily responsible for the failure to offer a constructive program, to restore equality to agriculture.

While he had no constructive and adequate program to offer in its stead, he has twice vetoed farm relief legislation and has sought to justify his disapproval of agricultural legislation partly on grounds wholly inconsistent with his acts making industrial monopolies the beneficiaries of government favor and in endorsing the agricultural policy of the present administration, the Republican Party, in its recent convention, served notice upon the farmer that the so-called protective system is not meant for him that while it offers protection to the privileged few, it promises continued world prices to the producers of the chief cash crops of agriculture.

We condemn the policy of the Republican Party which promises relief to agriculture only through a reduction of American farm production to the needs of the domestic market. Such a program means the continued deflation of agriculture, the forcing of addi-

tional millions from the farms, and the perpetuation of agricultural distress for years to come, with continued bad effects on business and labor throughout the United States.

The Democratic Party recognizes that the problems of production differ as between agriculture and industry. Industrial production is largely under human control, while agricultural production, because of lack of coördination, among the 6,500,000 individual farm units, and because of the influence of weather, pests and other causes, is largely beyond human control. The result is that a large crop frequently is produced on a small acreage and a small crop on a large acreage; and measured in money value, it frequently happens that a large crop brings less than a small crop.

Producers of crops whose total volume exceeds the needs of the domestic market must continue at a disadvantage until the government shall intervene as seriously and as effectively in behalf of the farmer as it has intervened in behalf of labor and industry. There is a need of supplemental legislation for the control and orderly handling of agricultural surpluses, in order that the price of the surplus may not determine the price of the whole crop. Labor has benefited by collective bargaining and some industries by tariff. Agriculture must be as effectively aided.

The Democratic Party, in its 1924 platform, pledged its support to such legislation. It now reaffirms that stand and pledges the united efforts of the legislative and executive branches of government, as far as may be controlled by the party, to the immediate enactment of such legislation, and to such other steps as are necessary to place and maintain the purchasing power of farm products and the complete economic equality of agriculture.

The Democratic Party has always stood against special privilege and for common equality under the law. It is a fundamental principle of the party that such tariffs as are levied must not discriminate against any industry, class or section. Therefore, we pledge that in its tariff policy the Democratic Party will insist upon equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries.

Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include among other things:

(a) Credit aid by loans to coöperatives on at least as favorable a basis as the government aid to the merchant marine.

(b) Creation of a Federal Farm Board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products as the Federal Reserve Board has done for the banker and business man. When our archaic banking and currency system was revised after its record of disaster, and panic under Republican administrations, it was a Democratic Congress in the administration of a Democratic President that accomplished its stabilization through the Federal Reserve Act creating the Federal Reserve Board with powers adequate to its purpose. Now in the hour of agriculture's need the Democratic Party pledges the establishment of a new agricultural policy fitted to present conditions, under the direction of a farm board vested with all the powers necessary to accomplish for agriculture what the Federal Reserve Board has been able to accomplish for finance, in full recognition of the fact that the banks of the country, through voluntary coöperation, were never able to stabilize the financial system of the country until government powers were invoked to help them.

(c) Reduction through proper government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock raiser gets and the ultimate consumer pays with consequent benefits to both.

(d) Consideration of the condition of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures.

We pledge the party to foster and develop coöperative marketing associations through appropriate government aid.

We recognize that experience has demonstrated that members of such associations alone cannot successfully assume the full responsibility for a program that benefits all producers alike. We pledge the party to an earnest endeavor to solve this problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketing units of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance. The solution of this problem would avoid government subsidy to which the Democratic Party has always been opposed. The solution of this problem will be a prime and immediate concern of a Democratic administration.

We direct attention to the fact that it was a Democratic Congress, in the administration of a Democratic President, which es-

tablished the federal loan system and laid the foundation for the entire rural credits structure, which has aided agriculture to sustain in part the shock of the policies of two Republican administrations; and we promise thorough-going administration of our rural credits laws, so that the farmers in all sections may secure the maximum benefits intended under these acts.

MINING

Mining is one of the basic industries of this country. We produce more coal, iron and copper than any other country. The value of our mineral production is second only to agriculture. Mining has suffered like agriculture and from similar causes. It is the duty of our government to foster this industry and to remove the restrictions that destroy its prosperity.

FOREIGN POLICY

The Republican administration has no foreign policy; it has drifted without plan. This great nation cannot afford to play a minor role in world politics. It must have a sound and positive foreign policy, not a negative one. We declare for a constructive foreign policy based on these principles:

(a) Outlawry of war and an abhorrence of militarism, conquest and imperialism.

(b) Freedom from entangling political alliances with foreign nations.

(c) Protection of American lives and rights.

(d) Non-interference with the elections or other political affairs of any foreign nation. This principle of non-interference extends to Mexico, Nicaragua and all other Latin-American nations. Interference in the purely internal affairs of Latin-American countries must cease.

(e) Rescue of our country from its present impaired world standing and restoration to its former position as a leader in the movement for international arbitration, conciliation, conference and limitation of armament by international agreement.

(f) International agreements for reduction of all armaments, and the end of competitive war preparations and, in the meantime,

the maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense.

(g) Full, free and open coöperation with all other nations for the promotion of peace and justice throughout the world.

(h) In our foreign relations, this country should stand as a unit, and to be successful, foreign policies must have the approval and the support of the American people.

(i) Abolition of the practice of the President of entering into and carrying out agreements with a foreign government, either de facto or de jure, for the protection of such government against revolution or foreign attack, or for the supervision of its internal affairs, when such agreements have not been advised and consented to by the Senate as provided in the Constitution of the United States, and we condemn the administration for carrying out such an unratified agreement that requires us to use our armed forces in Nicaragua.

(j) Recognition that the Monroe Doctrine is a cardinal principle of the protection of ourselves and our Latin-American neighbors. We shall seek their friendly coöperation in the maintenance of this doctrine.

(k) We condemn the Republican administration for lack of statesmanship and efficiency in negotiating the 1921 treaty for the limitation of armaments, which limited only the construction of battleships and ships of over ten thousand tons. Merely a gesture towards peace, it accomplished no limitation of armament, because it simply resulted in the destruction of our battleships, and the blue prints of battleships of other nations. It placed no limitation upon construction of aircraft, submarines, cruisers, warships under ten thousand tons, poisonous gases, or other weapons of destruction. No agreement was ratified with regard to submarines and poisonous gases. The attempt of the President to remedy the failure of 1921 by the Geneva conference of 1928 was characterized by the same lack of statesmanship and efficiency and resulted in entire failure.

In consequence, the race between nations in the building of unlimited weapons of destruction still goes on and the peoples of the world are still threatened with war and burdened with taxation for additional armament.

WATER POWER, WATERWAYS AND FLOOD CONTROL

The Federal Government and State Governments, respectively, now have absolute and exclusive sovereignty and control over enormous water powers, which constitute one of the greatest assets of the nation. This sovereign title and control must be preserved respectively in the State and Federal governments, to the end that the people may be protected against exploitation of this great resource and that water powers may be expeditiously developed under such regulations as will insure to the people reasonable rates and equitable distribution.

We favor and will promote deep waterways and removal of discrimination against water transportation. Flood control and the lowering of flood levels are essential to the safety of life and property and the productivity of our lands, the navigability of our streams, the reclaiming of our wet and overflowed lands. We favor expeditious construction of flood relief works on the Mississippi and Colorado rivers and such reclamation and irrigation projects upon the Colorado River as may be found feasible.

We favor appropriation for prompt coördinated surveys by the United States to determine the possibilities of general navigation improvements and water power development on navigable streams and their tributaries and to secure reliable information as to the most economical navigation improvement, in combination with the most efficient and complete development of water power.

We favor the strict enforcement of the Federal Water Power Act, a Democratic act, and insist that the public interest in water power sites, ignored by two Republican administrations, be protected.

CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION

We shall conserve the natural resources of our country for the benefit of the people and to protect them against waste and monopolization. Our disappearing resources of timber call for a national policy of reforestation. The Federal Government should improve and develop its public lands so that they may go into private ownership and become subjected to taxation for the support of the states wherein they exist. The Democratic administration will actively, efficiently and economically carry on reclamation projects

and make equitable adjustments with the homestead entrymen for the mistakes the government has made, and extend all practical aid to refinance reclamation and drainage projects.

TRANSPORTATION

Efficient and economical transportation is essential to the prosperity of every industry. Cost of transportation controls the income of every human being and materially affects the cost of living. We must, therefore, promote every form of transportation in a state of highest efficiency. Recognizing the prime importance of air transportation, we shall encourage its development by every possible means. Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry, but also to agricultural and rural life. The Federal Government should construct and maintain at its own expense roads upon its public lands. We reaffirm our approval of the Federal roads law, enacted by a Democratic administration. Common carriers, whether by land, water or rail, must be protected in an equal opportunity to compete so that governmental regulations against exorbitant rates and inefficiency will be aided by competition.

LABOR

(a) We favor the principle of collective bargaining and the Democratic principle that organized labor should choose its own representatives without coercion or interference.

(b) Labor is not a commodity. Human rights must be safeguarded. Labor should be exempt from the operation of anti-trust laws.

(c) We recognize that legislative and other investigations have shown the existence of grave abuse in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. No injunctions should be granted in labor disputes except upon proof of threatened irreparable injury and after notice and hearing, and the injunction should be confined to those acts which do directly threaten irreparable injury. The expressed purpose of representatives of capital, labor and the bar to devise a plan for the elimination of the present evils with respect to injunctions must be supported and legislation designed to accomplish these ends formulated and passed.

(d) We favor legislation providing that products of convict labor shipped from one state to another shall be subjected to laws of the latter state as though they had been produced therein.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is present, widespread and increasing. Unemployment is almost as destructive to the happiness, comfort and well-being of human beings as war. We expend vast sums of money to protect our people against the evils of war, but no government program is anticipated to prevent the awful suffering and economic losses of unemployment. It threatens the well-being of millions of our people and endangers the prosperity of the nation. We favor the adoption by the government, after a study of this subject, of a scientific plan whereby during periods of unemployment appropriations shall be made available for the construction of necessary public works and the lessening, as far as consistent with public interests, of government construction work when labor is generally and satisfactorily employed in private enterprise.

Study should be made of modern methods of industry and a constructive solution found to absorb and utilize the surplus human labor released by the increasing use of machinery.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

We favor legislation making fair and liberal compensation to government employees who are injured in accident or by occupational disease and to the dependents of such workers as may die as a result thereof.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Federal employees should receive a living wage based upon American standards of decent living. Present wages are in many instances far below that standard. We favor a fair and liberal retirement law for government employees in the classified service.

VETERANS

Through Democratic votes, and in spite of two Republican presidents' opposition, the Congress has maintained America's tradi-

tional policy to generously care for the veterans of the World War. In extending them free hospitalization, a statutory award for tuberculosis, a program of progressive hospital construction and provisions for compensation for the disabled, the widows and orphans, America has surpassed the record of any nation in the history of the world. We pledge the veterans that none of the benefits, heretofore accorded by the Wilson administration and the votes of Democratic members of Congress shall be withdrawn; that these will be added to more in accordance with veterans' and their dependents' actual needs. Generous appropriations, honest management, the removal of vexatious administration delays, and sympathetic assistance of the veterans of all wars is what the Democratic Party demands and promises.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

We declare for equality of women with men in all political and governmental matters.

Children are the chief assets of the nation. Therefore, their protection through infancy and childhood against exploitation is an important national duty.

The Democratic Party has always opposed the exploitation of women in industry, and has stood for such conditions of work as will preserve their health and safety.

We favor an equal wage for equal service; and likewise favor adequate appropriations for the women's and children's bureau.

IMMIGRATION

Laws which limit immigration must be preserved in full force and effect, but the provisions contained in these laws that separate husband from wives and parents from infant children are inhuman and not essential to the purpose or the efficacy of such law.

RADIO

Government supervision must secure to all the people the advantage of radio communication and likewise guarantee the right of free speech. Official control in contravention of this guarantee should not be tolerated. Governmental control must prevent

monopolistic use of radio communication and guarantee equitable distribution and enjoyment thereof.

COAL

Bituminous coal is not only the common base of manufacture, but is a vital agency in our interstate transportation. The demoralization of this industry, its labor conflicts and distress, its waste of a national resource and disordered public service, demand constructive legislation that will allow capital and labor a fair share of prosperity and adequate protection to the consuming public.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION REFORM

We favor legislation to prevent defeated members of both houses of Congress from participating in the sessions of Congress by giving the date for convening the Congress immediately after the biennial national election.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Republican Party, for eight years in complete control of the government at Washington, present the remarkable spectacle of feeling compelled in its national platform to promise obedience to a provision of the Federal Constitution which it has flagrantly disregarded and to apologize to the country for its failure to enforce laws enacted by the Congress of the United States. Speaking for the national Democracy, this convention pledges the party and its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and all other provisions of the Federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

We condemn the improper and excessive use of money in elections as a danger threatening the very existence of democratic institutions. Republican expenditures in Senatorial primaries and elections have been so exorbitant as to constitute a national scandal. We favor publicity in all matters affecting expenditures.

We shall, beginning not later than August 1, 1928, and every thirty days thereafter, the last publication and filing being not

later than five days before the election, publish in the press and file with the appropriate committees of the House and Senate a complete account of all contributions, the names of the contributors, the amounts expended and the purposes, for public inspection the books and records relating to such matters.

In the event that any financial obligations are contracted and not paid, our national committee will similarly report and publish, at least five days before the election all details respecting such obligations.

We agree to keep and maintain a permanent record of all campaign contributions and expenditures and to insist that contributions by the citizens of one state to the campaign committees of other states shall have immediate publicity.

MERCHANT MARINE

We re-affirm our support to an efficient, dependable American merchant marine for the carriage of the greater portion of our commerce and for the national defense.

The Democratic Party has consistently and vigorously supported the shipping services maintained by the regional United States Shipping Board in the interests of all ports and all sections of our country, and has successfully opposed the discontinuance of any of these lines. We favor the transfer of these lines gradually to the local private American companies when such companies can show their ability to take over and permanently maintain the lines. Lines that cannot now be transferred to private enterprise should continue to be operated as at present and should be kept in an efficient state by remodeling of some vessels and replacement of others.

We are unalterably opposed to a monopoly in American shipping and are opposed to the operation of any of our service in a manner that would retard the development of any ports or sections of our country.

We oppose such sacrifices and favoritism as exhibited in the past in the matter of alleged sales, and insist that the primary purpose of the legislation upon this subject be the establishment and maintenance of an adequate American merchant marine.

ARMENIA

We favor the most earnest efforts on the part of the United States to secure the fulfillment of the promises and engagements made during and following the World War by the United States and the allied powers to Armenia and her people.

EDUCATION

We believe with Jefferson and other founders of the Republic that ignorance is the enemy of freedom and that each state, being responsible for the intellectual and moral qualifications of its citizens and for the expenditure of the monies collected by taxation for the support of its schools, shall use its sovereign right in all matters pertaining to education.

The Federal Government should offer to the states such counsel, advice, results of research and aid as may be made available through the Federal agencies for the general improvement of our schools in view of our national needs.

MONOPOLIES AND ANTI-TRUST LAWS

During the last seven years, under Republican rule, the anti-trust laws have been thwarted, ignored and violated so that the country is rapidly becoming controlled by trusts and sinister monopolies formed for the purpose of wringing from the necessities of life an unrighteous profit. These combinations are often formed and conducted in violation of law, encouraged, aided and abetted in their activities by Republican administration and are driving all small trades people and small industrialists out of business.

Competition is one of the most sacred, cherished and economic rights of the American people. We demand the strict enforcement of the anti-trust laws and the enactment of other laws, if necessary, to control this great menace to trade and commerce, and thus to preserve the right of the small merchant and manufacturer to earn a legitimate profit from his business.

Dishonest business should be treated without influence at the national capital. Honest business, no matter its size, need have no fears of a Democratic administration. The Democratic Party

will ever oppose illegitimate and dishonest business. It will foster, promote and encourage all legitimate business enterprises.

CANAL ZONE

We favor the employment of American citizens in the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal in all positions above the grade of messenger and favor as liberal wages and conditions of employments as prevailed under previous Democratic administrations.

ALASKA-HAWAII

We favor the development of Alaska and Hawaii in the traditional American way through self-government. We favor the appointment of only bona fide residents to office in the territories. We favor the extension and improvement of the mail, air mail, telegraph and radio, agricultural experimenting, highway construction and other necessary federal activities in the territories.

PHILIPPINES

The Filipino people have succeeded in maintaining a stable government and have thus fulfilled the only condition laid down by the Congress as a prerequisite to the granting of independence. We declare that it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to these people by granting them immediately the independence which they so honorably covet.

PORTO RICO

We favor granting to Porto Rico such territorial form of government as would meet the present economic conditions of the island, and provide for the aspirations of her people, with the view to ultimate statehood accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government, and we believe any officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Democratic Party recognizes that not only the life of the nation, but its progress depends upon the health of its citizens. It,

therefore, pledges itself to enlarge the existing bureau of public health and to do all things possible to stamp out communicable and contagious diseases and to ascertain preventable means and remedies for the diseases, such as cancer, infantile paralysis and others which heretofore have largely defied the skill of physicians.

We pledge our party to spare no means to lift the apprehension of diseases from the minds of our people, and to appropriate all moneys necessary thereto to carry out this pledge.

Being deeply impressed by the terrible disasters from floods in the Mississippi Valley during 1927, we heartily endorse the flood control act of last May, which recognizes that the flood waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries constitute a national problem of the gravest character and makes provision for their speedy and effective control. This measure is a continuation and expansion of that policy established by a Democratic Congress in 1917 in the act of that year for controlling floods on the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers. It is a great piece of constructive legislation, and we pledge our party to its vigorous and early enforcement.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, 1928

The Republican Party in national convention assembled presents to the people of the nation this platform of its principles, based on a record of its accomplishments, and asks and awaits a new vote of confidence. We reaffirm our devotion to the Constitution of the United States and the principles and institution of the American system of representative government.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

We endorse without qualification the record of the Coolidge administration.

The record of the Republican Party is a record of advancement of the nation. Nominees of Republican national conventions have for 52 of the 72 years since the creation of our party been the chief executives of the United States. Under Republican inspiration and largely under Republican executive direction, the continent

has been bound with steel rails, the oceans and great rivers have been joined by canals, waterways have been deepened and widened for ocean commerce, and with all a high American standard of wage and living has been established.

By unwavering adherence to sound principles, through the wisdom of Republican policies and the capacity of Republican administrations, the foundations have been laid and the greatness and prosperity of the country firmly established.

Never has the soundness of Republican policies been more amply demonstrated and the Republican genius for administration been better exemplified than during the last five years under the leadership of President Coolidge.

No better guarantee of prosperity and contentment among all our people at home, no more reliable warranty of protection and promotion of American interests abroad can be given than the pledge to maintain and continue the Coolidge policies. This promise we give and will faithfully perform.

Under this administration the country has been lifted from the depths of a great depression to a level of prosperity. Economy has been raised to the dignity of a principle of government. A standard of character in public service has been established under the Chief Executive, which has given to the people of the country a feeling of stability and confidence so all have felt encouraged to proceed on new undertakings in trade and commerce. A foreign policy based on the traditional American position and carried on with vision and steadfastness has extended American influence throughout the world and everywhere promoted and protected American interests.

For the Republican Party we are justified in claiming a major share of the credit for the position which the United States occupies today as the most favored nation on the globe, but it is well to remember that the confidence and prosperity which we enjoy can be shattered, if not destroyed, if this belief in the honesty and sincerity of our government is in any way affected. A continuation of this great public peace of mind now existing, which makes for our material well being, is only possible by holding fast to the plans and principles which have marked Republican control.

The record of the present administration is a guarantee of what may be expected of the next. Our words have been made deeds. We offer not promises but accomplishments.

HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT

We stand for honesty in government, for the appointment of officials whose integrity cannot be questioned. We deplore the fact that any official has ever fallen from this standard and that certain American citizens of both parties have so far forgotten their duty as citizens as to traffic in national interests for private gain. We have prosecuted and shall always prosecute any official who subordinates his public duty to his personal interest.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES

We believe in the essential unity of the American people. Sectionalism in any form is destructive of national life. The federal government should zealously protect the national and international rights of its citizens. It should be equally zealous to respect and maintain the rights of the states and to uphold the vigor and balance of our dual system of government. The Republican Party has always given its energies to supporting the government in this direction when any question has arisen.

There are certain other well defined federal obligations such as interstate commerce, the development of rivers and harbors, and the guarding and conservation of national resources. The effort which, however, is being continually made to have the Federal Government move into the field of state activities has never had, and never will have, the support of the Republican Party. In the majority of the cases state citizens and officers are most pressing in their desire to have the Federal Government take over these state functions. This is to be deplored, for it weakens the sense of initiative and creates a feeling of dependence which is unhealthy and unfortunate in the whole body politic.

There is a real need in the country today to revitalize fundamental principles; there is real need of restoring the individual and local sense of responsibility and self-reliance; there is a real need for the people once more to grasp the fundamental fact that under our system of government they are expected to solve many

problems themselves through their municipal and state governments, and to combat the tendency that is all too common to turn to the Federal Government as the easiest and least burdensome method of lightening their own responsibilities.

PUBLIC ECONOMY

The citizen and taxpayer has a natural right to be protected from unnecessary and wasteful expenditures. This is a rich but also a growing nation with constantly increasing legitimate demands for public funds. If we are able to spend wisely and meet these requirements, it is first necessary that we save wisely. Spending extravagantly not only deprives men through taxation of the fruits of their labor, but often times means the postponement of vitally important public works. We commend President Coolidge for his establishment of this fundamental principle of sound administration and pledge ourselves to live up to the high standard he has set.

FINANCE AND TAXATION

The record of the United States Treasury under Secretary Mellon stands unrivalled and unsurpassed. The finances of the nation have been managed with sound judgment. The financial policies have yielded immediate and substantial results.

In 1921 the credit of our government was at a low ebb. We were burdened with a huge public debt, a load of war taxes, which in variety and weight exceeded anything in our national life, while vast unfunded intergovernmental debts disorganized the economic life of the debtor nations and seriously affected our own by reason of the serious obstacles which they presented to commercial intercourse. This critical situation was evidenced by a serious disturbance in our own life which made for unemployment.

Today all these major financial problems have been solved.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

In seven years the public debt has been reduced by \$6,411,000,000. From March, 1921, to September, 1928, over eleven billion dollars of securities bearing high rates of interest, will have been retired

or refunded into securities bearing a low rate of interest, while Liberty Bonds, which were selling below par, now command a premium. These operations have resulted in annual savings in interest charges of not less than \$275,000,000, without which the most recent tax reduction measure would not have been made possible. The Republican Party will continue to reduce our national debt as rapidly as possible and in accordance with the provision of existing laws and the present program.

TAX REDUCTION

Wise administrative management under Republican control and direction has made possible a reduction of over a billion eight hundred million dollars a year in the tax bill of the American people. Four separate tax reduction measures have been enacted, and millions of those least able to pay have been taken from the tax rolls.

Excessive and uneconomic rates have been radically modified, releasing for industrial payroll expansion and development great sums of money which formerly were paid in taxes to the Federal government.

Practically all the war taxes have been eliminated and our tax system has been definitely restored to a peace-time basis.

We pledge our party to a continuation of these sound policies and to such further reduction of the tax burden as the condition of the Treasury may from time to time permit.

TARIFF

We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff as a fundamental and essential principle of the economic life of this nation. While certain provisions of the present law require revision in the light of changes in the world competitive situation since its enactment, the record of the United States since 1922 clearly shows that the fundamental protective principle of the law has been fully justified. It has stimulated the development of our natural resources, provided fuller employment at higher wages through the promotion of industrial activity, assured thereby the continuance of the farmer's major market, and further raised the standards of living

and general comfort and well-being of our people. The great expansion in the wealth of our nation during the past 50 years, and particularly in the past decade, could not have been accomplished without a protective tariff system designed to promote the vital interests of all classes.

Nor have these manifest benefits been restricted to any particular section of the country. They are enjoyed throughout the land either directly or indirectly. Their stimulus has been felt in industries, farming sections, trade circles, and communities in every quarter. However, we realize that there are certain industries which cannot now successfully compete with foreign producers because of lower foreign wages and a lower cost of living abroad, and we pledge the next Republican Congress to an examination and where necessary a revision of these schedules to the end that American labor in these industries may again command the home market, may maintain its standard of living, and may count upon steady employment in its accustomed field.

Adherence to that policy is essential for the continued prosperity of the country. Under it the standard of living of the American people has been raised to the highest levels ever known. Its example has been eagerly followed by the rest of the world whose experts have repeatedly reported with approval the relationship of this policy to our prosperity, with the resultant emulation of that example by other nations.

A protective tariff is as vital to American agriculture as it is to American manufacturing. The Republican Party believes that the home market, built up under the protective policy, belongs to the American farmer, and it pledges its support of legislation which will give this market to him to the full extent of his ability to supply it. Agriculture derives large benefits not only directly from the protective duties levied on competitive farm products of foreign origin, but also, indirectly, from the increase in the purchasing power of American workmen employed in industries similarly protected. These benefits extend also to persons engaged in trade, transportation, and other activities.

The tariff act of 1922 has justified itself in the expansion of our foreign trade during the past five years. Our domestic exports have increased from 3.8 billions of dollars in 1922 to 4.8 billions

in 1927. During the same period imports have increased from 3.1 billions to 4.4 billions. Contrary to the prophecies of its critics, the present tariff law has not hampered the natural growth in the exportation of the products of American agriculture, industry, and mining, nor has it restricted the importation of foreign commodities which this country can utilize without jeopardizing its economic structure.

The United States is the largest customer in the world today. If we were not prosperous and able to buy, the rest of the world also would suffer. It is inconceivable that American labor will ever consent to the abolition of protection which would bring the American standard of living down to the level of that in Europe, or that the American farmer could survive if the enormous consuming power of the people in this country was curtailed and its market at home, if not destroyed, at least seriously impaired.

FOREIGN DEBTS

In accordance with our settled policy and platform pledges, debt settlement agreements have been negotiated with all of our foreign debtors with the exception of Armenia and Russia. That with France remains as yet unratified. Those with Greece and Austria are before the Congress for necessary authority. If the French debt settlement be included, the total amount funded is eleven billion five hundred twenty-two million three hundred fifty-four thousand dollars. We have steadfastly opposed and will continue to oppose cancellation of foreign debts.

We have no desire to be oppressive or grasping, but we hold that obligations justly incurred should be honorably discharged. We know of no authority which would permit public officials, acting as trustees, to shift the burden of the war from the shoulders of foreign taxpayers to those of our own people. We believe that the settlements agreed to are fair to both the debtor nation and to the American taxpayer. Our debt commission took into full consideration the economic conditions and resources of the debtor nations, and were ever mindful that they must be permitted to preserve and improve their economic position, to bring their budget into balance, to place their currencies and finances on a sound basis, and to improve the standard of living of their people. Giving

full weight to these considerations, we know of no fairer test than ability to pay, justly estimated.

The people can rely on the Republican Party to adhere to a foreign debt policy now definitely established and clearly understood both at home and abroad.

SETTLEMENT OF WAR CLAIMS

A satisfactory solution has been found for the question of war claims. Under the act, approved by the President on March 10, 1928, a provision was made for the settlement of war claims of the United States and its citizens against the German, Austrian and Hungarian governments, and of the claims of the nationals of these governments against the United States, for the return to its owners of the property seized by the alien property custodian during the war, in accordance with our traditional policy for respect of private property.

FOREIGN POLICIES

We approve the foreign policies of the administration of President Coolidge. We believe they express the will of the American people in working actively to build up cordial international understanding that will make world peace a permanent reality. We endorse the proposal of the Secretary of State for a multilateral treaty proposed to the principal powers of the world and open to the signatures of all nations to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and declaring in favor of pacific settlement of international disputes, the first step in outlawing war. The idea has stirred the conscience of mankind and gained widespread approval, both of governments and of the people, and the conclusion of the treaty will be acclaimed as the greatest single step in history toward the conservation of peace.

In the same endeavor to substitute for war the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the administration has concluded arbitration treaties in a form more definite and more inclusive than ever before and plans to negotiate similar treaties with all countries willing in this manner to define their policy peacefully to settle justifiable disputes. In connection with these, we endorse the resolution of the sixth Pan-American conference held at

Havana, Cuba, in 1928, which called a conference on arbitration and conciliation to meet in Washington during the year and express our earnest hope that such conference will greatly further the principles of international arbitration. We shall continue to demand the same respect and protection for the persons and property of American citizens in foreign countries that we cheerfully accord in this country to the persons and property of aliens.

The commercial treaties which we have negotiated, and those still in the process of negotiation, are based on strict justice among nations, equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle and are simplified so as to eliminate the danger of misunderstanding. The object and the aim of the United States is to further the cause of peace, of strict justice between nations with due regard for the rights of others in all international dealings. Out of justice grows peace. Justice and consideration have been and will continue to be the inspiration of our nation.

The record of the administration toward Mexico has been consistently friendly and with equal consistency have we upheld American rights. This firm, and at the same time, friendly policy has brought recognition of the inviolability of legally acquired rights. This condition has been reached without threat or without bluster, through a calm support of the recognized principles of international law with due regard to the rights of a sister sovereign state. The Republican Party will continue to support American rights in Mexico, as elsewhere in the world, and at the same time to promote and strengthen friendship and confidence.

There has always been, as there always will be, a firm friendship with Canada. American and Canadian interests are in a large measure identical. Our relationship is one of fine mutual understanding and the recent exchange of diplomatic officers between the two countries is worthy of commendation.

The United States has an especial interest in the advancement and progress of all the Latin American countries. The policy of the Republican Party will always be a policy of thorough friendship and coöperation. In the case of Nicaragua, we are engaged in coöperation with the government of that country upon the task of assisting to restore and maintain peace, order and sta-

bility, and in no way to infringe upon her sovereign rights. The Marines, now in Nicaragua, are there to protect American lives and property and to aid in carrying out an agreement whereby we have undertaken to do what we can to restore and maintain order and to insure a fair and free election. Our policy absolutely repudiates any idea of conquest or exploitation, and is actuated solely by an earnest and sincere desire to assist a friendly and neighboring state which has appealed for aid in a great emergency. It is the same policy the United States has pursued in other cases in Central America.

The administration has looked with keen sympathy on the tragic events in China. We have avoided interference in the internal affairs of that unhappy nation, merely keeping sufficient naval and military forces in China to protect the lives of the Americans who are there on legitimate business and in still larger numbers for nobly humanitarian reasons. America has not been stampeded into making reprisals but, on the other hand, has consistently taken the position of leadership among the nations in a policy of wise moderation. We shall always be glad to be of assistance to China when our duty is clear.

The Republican Party maintains the traditional American policy of non-interference in the political affairs of other nations. This government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the covenant of the league. On this we stand.

In accordance, however, with the long established American practice of giving aid and assistance to other peoples, we have most usefully assisted by coöperation in the humanitarian and technical work undertaken by the league, without involving ourselves in European politics by accepting membership.

The Republican Party has always given and will continue to give its support to the development of American foreign trade, which makes for domestic prosperity. During this administration extraordinary strides have been made in opening up new markets for American produce and manufacture. Through these foreign contacts a mutually better international understanding has been reached which aids in the maintenance of world peace.

The Republican Party promises a firm and consistent support of American persons and legitimate American interests in all parts of the world. This support will never contravene the rights of other nations. It will always have in mind and support in every way the progressive development of international law, since it is through the operation of just laws, as well as through the growth of friendly understanding, that world peace will be made permanent. To that end the Republican Party pledges itself to aid and assist in the perfection of principles of international law and the settlement of international disputes.

CIVIL SERVICE

The merit system in government service originated with and has been developed by the Republican Party. The great majority of our public service employees are now secured through and maintained in the government service rules. Steps have already been taken by the Republican Congress to make the service more attractive as to wages and retirement privileges, and we commend what has been done as a step in the right direction.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural problem is national in scope and, as such, is recognized by the Republican Party, which pledges its strength and energy to the solution of the same. Realizing that many farmers are facing problems more difficult than those which are the portion of many other basic industries, the party is anxious to aid in every way possible. Many of our farmers are still going through readjustment, a relic of the years directly following the great war. All the farmers are being called on to meet new and perplexing conditions created by foreign competition, the complexities of domestic marketing, labor problems, and a steady increase in local and state taxes.

The general depression in a great basic industry inevitably reacts upon the conditions in the country as a whole and cannot be ignored. It is a matter of satisfaction that the desire to help in the correction of agricultural wrongs and conditions is not confined to any one section of our country or any particular group.

The Republican Party and the Republican administration, particularly during the last five years, have settled many of the most distressing problems as they have arisen, and the achievements in aid of agriculture are properly a part of this record. The Republican Congresses have been most responsive in the matter of agricultural appropriations, not only to meet crop emergencies, but for the extension and development of the activities of the Department of Agriculture.

The protection of the American farmer against foreign farm competition and foreign trade practices has been vigorously carried on by the Department of State. The right of the farmers to engage in collective buying and coöperative selling, as provided for by the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922, has been promulgated through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice, which have given most valuable aid and assistance to the heads of the farm organizations. The Treasury Department and the proper committees of Congress have lightened the tax burden on farming communities, and through the Federal Farm Loan System, there has been made available to the farmers of the nation \$1,850,000,000 for loaning purposes at a low rate of interest, and through the intermediate-credit banks \$655,000,000 of short term credits have been made available to the farmers. The Postoffice Department has systematically and generously extended the rural free delivery routes into even the most sparsely settled communities.

When a shortage of transportation facilities threatened to deprive the farmers of their opportunity to reach waiting markets overseas, the President, appreciative and sensitive of the condition and the possible loss to the communities, ordered the reconditioning of Shipping Board vessels, thus relieving a great emergency.

Last, but not least, the Federal Tariff Commission has at all times shown a willingness under the provisions of the flexible tariff act to aid the farmers when foreign competition, made possible by low wage scales abroad, threatened to deprive our farmers of their domestic markets. Under this act the President has increased duties on wheat, flour, mill feed and dairy products. Numerous other farm products are now being investigated by the tariff commission.

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines, and, where diversification is needed, government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal Farm Board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations, to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for coöperative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success.

MINING

The money value of the mineral products of the country is second only to agriculture. We lead the countries of the world in the production of coal, iron, copper and silver. The nation suffers as a whole from any disturbance in the securing of any one of these minerals, and particularly when the coal supply is affected. The mining industry has always been self-sustaining, but we believe that the government should make every effort to aid the industry by protection by removing any restrictions which may be hampering its development, and by increased technical and economic research investigations which are necessary for its welfare and normal development. The party is anxious, hopeful and willing to assist in any feasible plan for the stabilization of the coal mining industry which will work with justice to the miners, consumers and producers.

HIGHWAYS

Under the Federal Aid Road Act, adopted by the Republican Congress in 1921, and supplemented by generous appropriations each year, road construction has made greater advancement than for many decades previous. Improved highway conditions is a gauge of our rural developments and our commercial activity. We pledge our support to continued appropriations for this work commensurate with our needs and resources.

We favor the construction of roads and trails in our national forests necessary to their protection and utilization. In appropriations therefore the taxes which these lands would pay if taxable should be considered as a controlling factor.

LABOR

The labor record of the Republican Party stands unchallenged. For 52 of the 72 years of our national existence Republican administrations have prevailed. Today American labor enjoys the highest wage and the highest standard of living throughout the world. Through the saneness and soundness of Republican rule, the American workman is paid a "real wage" which allows comfort for himself and his dependents, and an opportunity and leisure for advancement. It is not surprising that the foreign workman, whose greatest ambition still is to achieve a "living wage," should look with longing toward America as the goal of his desires.

The ability to pay such wages and maintain such a standard comes from the wisdom of the protective legislation which the Republican Party has placed upon the national statute books, the tariff which bars cheap foreign-made goods from the American market and provides continuity of employment for our workmen and fair profits for the manufacturers, the restriction of immigration which not only prevents the glutting of our labor market, but allows to our newer immigrants a greater opportunity to secure a footing in their upward struggle.

The party favors freedom in wage contracts, the right of collective bargaining by free and responsible agents of their own choosing, which develops and maintains that purposeful coöperation which gains its chief incentive through voluntary agreement.

We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused and have given rise to a serious question for legislation.

The Republican Party pledges itself to continue its efforts to maintain this present standard of living and high wage scale.

RAILROADS

Prompt and effective railroad service at the lowest rates which will provide for its maintenance and allow a reasonable return to the investor so they may be encouraged to advance new capital for acquired developments, has long been recognized by the Republican Party as a necessity of national existence.

We believe that the present laws under which our railroads are regulated are soundly based on correct principles, the spirit of which must always be preserved. Because, however, of changes in the public demands, trade conditions and of the character of the competition, which even the greatest railroads are now being called upon to meet, we feel that in the light of this new experience possible modifications or amendments, the need of which is provided, should be considered.

The Republican Party initiated and set in operation the Interstate Commerce Commission. This body has developed a system of railroad control and regulation which has given to the transportation public an opportunity not only to make suggestions for the improvement of railroad service, but to protest against discriminatory rates or schedules. We commend the work which that body is accomplishing under mandate of law in considering these matters and seeking to distribute equally the burden of transportation between commodities based on their ability to bear the same.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION

Without governmental grants or subsidies and entirely by private initiative, the nation has made extraordinary advances in the field of commercial aviation. Over 20,000 miles of air mail service privately operated are now being flown daily, and the broadening of this service is an almost weekly event. Because of our close relations with our sister republics on the south and

our neighbor on the north, it is fitting our first efforts should be to establish an air communication with Latin-America and Canada.

The achievements of the aviation branches of the army and navy are all to the advantage of commercial aviation, and in the Mississippi flood disaster the work performed by civil and military aviators was of inestimable value.

The development of a system of aircraft registration, inspection and control is a credit to the Republican administration, which, quick to appreciate the importance of this new transportation development, created machinery for its safeguarding.

MERCHANT MARINE

The Republican Party stands for the American-built, American-owned, and American-operated Merchant Marine. The enactment of the White-Jones Bill lies in line with a policy which the party has long advocated.

Under this measure, substantial aid and encouragement are offered for the building in American yards of new and modern ships which will carry the American flag.

The Republican Party does not believe in government ownership or operation, and stands specifically for the sale of the present government vessels to private owners when appropriate arrangements can be made. Pending such a sale, and because private owners are not ready as yet to operate on certain of the essential trade routes, the bill enacted allows the maintenance of these necessary lines under government control till such a transfer can be made.

WATERWAYS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Cheaper transportation for bulk goods from the mid-West agricultural sections to the sea is recognized by the Republican Party as a vital factor for the relief of agriculture. To that end we favor the continued development in inland and in intra-coastal waterways as an essential part of our transportation system.

The Republican administration during the last four years initiated the systematic development of the Mississippi system of inland transportation lanes. And it proposes to carry on this modernization of transportation to speedy completion. Great

improvements have been made during this administration in our harbors, and the party pledges itself to continue these activities for the modernization of our national equipment.

The Mississippi Valley flood, in which seven hundred thousand of our fellow citizens were placed in peril of life, and which destroyed hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property, was met with energetic action by the Republican administration.

During this disaster the President mobilized every public and private agency under the direction of Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce and Dwight Davis, the Secretary of War. Thanks to their joint efforts, a great loss of life was prevented and everything possible was done to rehabilitate the people in their homes and to relieve suffering and distress. Congress promptly passed legislation authorizing the expenditure of \$325,000,000 for the construction of flood control works, which it is believed will prevent the recurrence of such a disaster.

RADIO

We stand for the administration of the radio facilities of the United States under wise and expert government supervision which will

(1) Secure to every home in the nation, whether city or country, the great educational and inspirational values of broadcast programs, adequate in number and varied in character, and

(2) Assign the radio communication channels, regional, continental, and trans-oceanic, in the best interest of the American business man, the American farmer, and the American public generally.

VETERANS

Our country is honored whenever it bestows relief on those who have faithfully served its flag. The Republican Party, appreciative of this solemn obligation and honor, has made its sentiments evident in Congress. Our expenditures for the benefit of all our veterans now aggregate 750 million dollars annually. Increased hospital facilities have been provided, payments in compensation have more than doubled, and in the matter of rehabilitation, pensions, and insurance, generous provision has been made. The

administration of laws dealing with the relief of veterans and their dependents has been a difficult task, but every effort has been made to carry service to the veteran and bring about not only a better and generous interpretation of the law, but a sympathetic consideration of the many problems of the veterans. Full and adequate relief of our disabled veterans is our aim, and we commend the action of Congress in further liberalizing the laws applicable to veterans' relief.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Republican Congresses and administrations have steadily strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission. The protection of the public from exactions or burdens in rates for service by reason of monopoly control, and the protection of the smaller organizations from suppression in their own field, has been a fundamental idea in all regulatory enactments. While recognizing that at times federal regulations might be more effective than states in controlling intrastate utilities, the party favors and has sustained state regulation, believing that such responsibility in the end will create a force of state public opinion which will be more effective in preventing discrimination and injustices.

CONSERVATION

We believe in the practical application of the conservation principle by the wide development of our national resources, the measure of development is our national requirements, and avoidance of waste so that future generations may share in this national wealth. The Republican Party is to prevent monopolies in the control and utilization of natural resources. Under the general leasing law, enacted by a Republican Congress, the ownership of the mineral estate remains in the government, but development occurs through private capital and energy. Important for the operation of this law is the classification and appraisalment of public lands according to their mineral content and value. Over five hundred million acres of public land have been thus classified.

To prevent wasteful exploitation of our oil products, President Coolidge appointed an oil conservation board, which is now conducting an inquiry into all phases of petroleum production, in the

effort to devise a national policy for the conservation and proper utilization of our oil resources.

The Republican Party has been forehanded in assuring the development of water power in accordance with public interest. A policy of permanent public retention of the power sites on public land and power privileges and domestic and international navigable streams and one-third of the potential water-power resources in the United States on public domain, has been assured by the federal water power act, passed by a Republican Congress.

RECLAMATION

Federal reclamation of arid lands is a Republican policy, adopted under President Roosevelt, carried forward by succeeding Republican Presidents, and put upon a still higher plane of efficiency and production by President Coolidge. It has increased the wealth of the nation and made the West more prosperous.

An intensive study of the methods and practices of reclamation has been going on for the past four years under the direction of the Department of the Interior in an endeavor to create broader human opportunities and their financial and economic success. The money value of the crops raised on reclamation projects is showing a steady and gratifying increase as well as the number of farms and people who have settled on the lands.

The continuation of a surplus of agricultural products in the selling markets of the world has influenced the department to a revaluation of plans and projects. It has adopted a ten-year program for the completion of older projects and will hold other suggestions in abeyance until the surveys now under way as to the entire scope of the work are completed.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

We reaffirm the American Constitutional doctrine as announced by George Washington in his "Farewell Address," to-wit:

"The Constitution which at any time exists until changed by the explicit and authentic act by the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all."

We also reaffirm the attitude of the American people toward the Federal Constitution as declared by Abraham Lincoln:

"We are by both duty and inclination bound to stick by that Constitution in all its letter and spirit from beginning to end. I am for honest enforcement of the Constitution. Our safety, our liberty, depends upon preserving the Constitution of the United States, as our forefathers made it inviolate."

The people through the method provided by the Constitution have written the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. The Republican Party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and vigorous enforcement of this provision and of the Constitution.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The government today is made up of thousands of conscientious, earnest, self-sacrificing men and women, whose single thought is service to the nation.

We pledge ourselves to maintain and, if possible, to improve the quality of this great company of federal employees.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Economy, honesty, and decency in the conduct of political campaigns are a necessity if representative government is to be preserved to the people and political parties are to hold the respect of the citizens at large.

The campaign of 1924 complied with all these requirements. It was a campaign the expenses of which were carefully budgeted in advance and which, at the close, presented a surplus and not a deficit.

There will not be any relaxing of resolute endeavor to keep our elections clean, honest and free from stain of any kind. The improper use of money in governmental and political affairs is a great national evil. One of the most effective remedies for this abuse is publicity in all matters touching campaign contributions and expenditure. The Republican Party, beginning not later than August 1, 1928, and every 30 days thereafter—the last publication being not later than five days before the election—will file with the committees of the House and Senate a complete account of all contributions, the names of the contributors, the amount

expended, and for what purpose, and will at all times hold its records and books touching such matters open for inspection.

The party further pledges that it will not create, or permit to be created, any deficit which shall exist at the close of the campaign.

IMMIGRATION

The Republican Party believes that in the interests of both native and foreign born wage-earners, it is necessary to restrict immigration. Unrestricted immigration would result in widespread unemployment and in the breakdown of the American standards of living. Where, however, the law works undue hardship by depriving the immigrant of the comfort and society of those bound by close family ties, such modification should be adopted as will afford relief.

We commend Congress for correcting defects for humanitarian reasons and for providing an effective system of examining prospective immigrants in their home countries.

NATURALIZATION

The priceless heritage of American citizenship is our greatest gift to our friends of foreign birth. Only those who will be loyal to our institutions, who are here in conformity with our laws, and who are in sympathy with our national traditions, ideals, and principles should be naturalized.

NAVY

We pledge ourselves to round out and maintain the navy in all types of combat ships to the full ratio provided for the United States by the Washington treaty for the limitation of naval armament and any amendment thereto.

HAWAII—ALASKA

We favor a continuance for the territory of Hawaii of federal assistance in harbor improvements, the appropriation of its share of federal funds and the systematic extension of the settlement of public lands by the Hawaiian race.

We indorse the policy of the present administration with reference to Alaska and favor a continuance of the constructive development of the territory.

WOMEN AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Four years ago at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland women members of the National Committee were welcomed into full association and responsibility in party management. During the four years which have passed they have carried with their men associates an equal share of all responsibilities and their contribution to the success of the 1924 campaign is well recognized.

The Republican Party, which from the first has sought to bring this development about, accepts wholeheartedly equality on the part of women, and in the public service it can present a record of appointments of women in the legal, diplomatic, judicial, treasury and other governmental departments. We earnestly urge on the women that they participate even more generally than now in party management and activity.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

We believe that in time of war the nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens, but also every resource which may contribute to success. The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms, the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such services and essential commodities, whether utilized in actual warfare or private activity.

OUR INDIAN CITIZENS

National citizenship was conferred upon all native-born Indians in the United States by the general Indian enfranchisement act of 1924. We favor the creation of a commission to be appointed by the President, including one or more Indian citizens, to investigate and report to Congress upon the existing system of the administration of Indian affairs and to report any inconsistencies that may be found to exist between that system and the rights of the Indian citizens of the United States. We also favor the

repeal of any law and the termination of any administrative practice which may be inconsistent with Indian citizenship. To the end that the federal guardianship existing over the persons and properties of Indian tribal communities may not work a prejudice to the personal and property rights of Indian citizens of the United States. The treaty and property rights of the Indians of the United States must be guaranteed to them.

THE NEGRO

We renew our recommendation that the Congress enact at the earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law so that the full influence of the federal government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime.

NATIONAL FARM-LABOR PLATFORM, 1928

The earth is the heritage of the entire human family. The right to life implies the right to an opportunity to labor. Justice demands that all citizens be allowed to apply their labor to the means of production and distribution and produce wealth for their own consumption without rendering tribute to any individual or group.

Exploitation is a method of taking wealth from the producers without giving an equivalent in return.

Unemployment is on the increase, distress is becoming more acute as the means of producing food, clothing and shelter become easier. Both old parties are supported by special privilege forces, hence both old party organizations are enemies of the masses of the people.

For more than sixty years we Americans who compose the brain and brawn workers of the farm and city, have been duped into voting the Republican and Democratic tickets. We have believed their purported promises given us by these parties through their platforms, only to find that no matter which one we voted for, after election we were forgotten and Wall Street and big business were their and our masters.

We feel that the time has come for the farmer and the city worker to organize political power into their own political party and obtain justice, right, opportunity and happiness.

In this nation we find the strange fact that we produce too much food, too much clothing, too much building; while millions go without sufficient food, clothing and shelter.

With a vision to the future for all humanity we declare ourselves for a unified Farmer-Labor Party program in the interest of all men, women and children.

Therefore we resolve: To wage war against injustice, greed and intolerance.

We see the day of usefulness for the old parties gone. The corruption of our governmental departments, the bankruptcy of our farmers, the poverty of our city workers. The result of a dollar chasing "civilization" are a challenge to every liberty and justice loving American. We, the Farmer-Labor Party, accept this challenge and by our growing strength with the following platform pledge ourselves to replace the goal of profit with a goal of Service to Humanity.

1. We favor public ownership and permanent conservation under democratic public management of all natural resources, including coal, iron and other ores, oil, timber lands, and all means of production and distribution, including railroads, super-power such as Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam, or any industry that becomes monopolized.

2. Adequate farm relief, including protection to grain and cotton growers, by applying the principle of an equalization fee and the acquisition by genuine coöperative societies as well as government ownership of grain elevators, storage and distributing agencies on a non-profit basis, in the equitable interests of the farmers, city workers and consumers.

3. We favor a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea. The U. S. Government should in conjunction with Canada take immediate action to give the northwestern states an outlet to the ocean for the cargoes without changing bulk, thus making the primary markets on the great lakes equal to those of New York.

4. We favor proper legislation to secure economic reforestation, reclamation, irrigation, flood prevention and flood relief.

5. We favor abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes, the right of collective organization and bargaining of city workers and farmers.

6. We favor the ratification of the passed Child Labor Amendment.

7. Guaranteed public employment for all whom private industry does not employ and unemployment insurance.

8. We favor adequate pensions to the aged, to victims of war and industry, to widows and all indigents.

9. We believe in the calling of a Constitutional Convention to consider a thorough revision of our organic law in conformity with modern conditions and principles of human welfare.

The mighty contribution to general well-being which can be made by a government controlled by men of character and courage, whose abilities are equal to their responsibilities, is self-evident, and should not blind us to the consequences which its loss would entail. Under this administration a high level of wages and living has been established and maintained. The door of opportunity has been opened wide to all. It has given to our people greater comfort and leisure, and the mutual profit has been evident in the increasingly harmonious relations between employers and employees, and the steady rise by promotion of the men in the shops to places at the council tables of the industries. It has also been made evident by the increasing enrollments of our youths in the technical schools and colleges, the increase in savings and the life insurance accounts, and by our ability, as a people, to lend the hand of succor not only to those overcome by disasters in our own country but in foreign lands. With all there has been a steady decrease in the burden of Federal taxation, releasing to the people the greatest possible portion of the results of their labor from government exactions.

10. Unqualified enforcement of the constitutional guaranties of freedom of speech, press and assemblage.

11. We favor independence of the Philippines, autonomy for Porto Rico and civil government for the Virgin Islands.

12. We favor the extension of the franchise and complete self-government to citizens of the District of Columbia.

13. We also favor legislation that will provide facilities for every adult citizen to vote for the national officers by mail or in person regardless of where one may be in the nation on election day, also to abolish the electoral college and "lame duck" sessions of Congress, and to provide for election of President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people.

14. We believe in the enforcement of all laws.

15. Also abolition of government bureaus, commissions, committees or other like organizations exercising legislative or judicial powers.

16. Direct government issue of money paid into circulation and government operation of banking and exchange in the common interest.

17. We favor revision of tax laws in order that large incomes and inheritances shall carry the chief burden of the cost of government and social insurance.

18. We are opposed to exploitations and imperialism in all forms, and we favor the scrapping of all implements of warfare and the withdrawal of our military forces from Nicaragua. Also, non-interference in the affairs of Mexico, Latin America, China or any other countries.

19. We favor recognizing the Russian Soviet government and the establishment of trade relations with Russia.

20. We demand that all men and women who served as welfare workers overseas during the World War be federalized, thereby making them eligible to pensions and hospitalization and also that they and all veterans choose their own method of treatment and choice of practitioner.

21. We also favor using governmental powers to utilize the labor saving features of the trusts and corporations in the interests of the people instead of for the profit of the few.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM, 1928

PREAMBLE

We Americans are told that we live in the most prosperous country in the world. Certainly, our natural resources, our me-

chanical equipment, our physical power, the technical capacity of our engineers and the skill of our workers in farm and factory make it possible for us to attain a level of well-being of which our fathers never dared to dream.

Yet poverty abounds. The owners of our natural resources and industrial equipment and the government which they have made virtually their tool have not given us plenty, freedom or peace in such degree as we have the right and duty to demand.

Men are hungry while farmers go bankrupt for lack of effective demand for food. Tenant farming has reached a proportion of almost 40 per cent; more than 40 per cent of the value of farm lands is covered by mortgages. Industrial workers are scarcely better off. In good years there are at least 1,000,000 unemployed. By a conservative estimate in these times of stock market prosperity the number has arisen to 4,000,000. About one-third of those of our population 65 years of age and upward are at least partially dependent upon some form of charity. While real wages have risen for certain groups they have risen scarcely more than half the increase in the productive powers of the workers. And what gains have been made are far from universal, as the misery of textile workers and the tragedy of the coal fields—to cite only two examples—abundantly proves. In fact at the present time a majority of workers obtain a wage insufficient to maintain themselves and their families in health and decency. Furthermore the rapid increase in the use of machinery and the growing intensity of work are leading to quicker exhaustion and ever greater insecurity.

Meanwhile the owning class has been using the government to curtail the power of the workers whose organized power, through their unions, has been chiefly responsible for whatever material gains they have made. To curb the workers, civil liberties are denied, injunctions are invoked against union activities and the courts are made the instruments of class justice of which the Mooney case and the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti were conspicuous examples.

Not only plenty and freedom but peace is endangered by this system under which the many are exploited for the profit of the few. Sons of the workers now die in President Coolidge's in-

famous little imperialist war in Nicaragua, as they died in President Wilson's similar wars in Haiti, Santo Domingo and Mexico, and above all in that great imperialistic war, born of the trade and financial rivalries of the nations, which cost our country thousands of lives and tens of billions of dollars.

From the wars, waste and cruelty of a system where the rightful heritage of the workers is the private property of the few only the united efforts of the farmers and the workers of hand and brain, through their coöperatives, unions and political party, can save us. We must make government in cities, states, and nation the servant of the people. That requires our own political party. We cannot place our trust in "good men" or political Messiahs. Bitter experience has proved that we cannot trust the alternate rule of the Republican and Democratic parties. They belong to the landlords, bankers, oil speculators, coal and power barons—in short to the capitalist class which finances them. Under their control the government by what it does and leaves undone, by its calculated inefficiency as well as its repression and corruption, makes our alleged democracy largely an illusion. Corruption is natural under parties which are the tools of the forces of privilege. It has become accepted even by the men who are victims of it.

These things need not be. The Socialist Party offers itself as the political party of the producing classes, of the workers in farm, factory, mine and office. It is our political weapon in the class struggle and in its triumph lies our hope of ending that struggle. Our record proves our good faith. As the only democratic labor party in the United States, we stand now as always, in America and in all lands, for the collective ownership of natural resources and basic industries and their democratic management for the use and benefit of all instead of the private profit of the privileged few.

With this ultimate aim in view, the Socialist Party enters the presidential campaign of 1928 with the following program:

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND CONSERVATION

To recover the rightful heritage of the people we propose:

1. Nationalization of our natural resources, beginning with the coal mines and water sites, particularly at Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals.

2. A publicly owned giant power system under which the Federal Government shall coöperate with the states and municipalities in the distribution of electrical energy to the people at cost. Only when public agencies have full control over the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical power can the consumers be guaranteed against exploitation by the great electrical interests of the country. Public ownership of these and other industries must include employee representation in their management, and the principle of collective bargaining must be recognized.

3. National ownership and democratic management of railroads and other means of transportation and communication.

4. An adequate national program for flood control, flood relief, reforestation, irrigation and reclamation.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

To relieve the tragic misery of millions of unemployed workers and their families we propose:

1. Immediate governmental relief of the unemployed by the extension of all public works and a program of long range planning of public works followings the present depression. All persons thus employed to be engaged at hours and wages fixed by bona fide labor unions.

2. Loans to states and municipalities for the purpose of carrying on public works and the taking of such other measures as will lessen widespread misery.

3. A system of unemployment insurance.

4. The nation-wide extension of public employment agencies in coöperation with city federations of labor.

LABOR LEGISLATION

The lives and well-being of the producers and their families should be the first charge on society. We therefore urge:

1. A system of health and accident insurance and of old age pensions as well as unemployment insurance. As long as the workers are dependent primarily upon their employers rather than on the community for protection against the exigencies of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment, employers hostile or in-

different to the labor movement will be able to use their private insurance schemes as powerful weapons against organized labor.

2. Shortening the work day in keeping with the steadily increasing productivity of labor due to improvements in machinery and methods.

3. Securing to every worker a rest period of no less than two days in each week.

4. Enacting of an adequate Federal Anti-Child Labor Amendment.

5. Abolition of the brutal exploitation of convicts under the contract system and substitution of a coöperative organization of industries in penitentiaries and workshops for the benefit of convicts and their dependents, the products to be used in public institutions, and the convict workers to be employed at wages current in the industry.

6. Legislation aiming at the prevention of occupational diseases.

TAXATION

For the proper support of government and as a step toward social justice we propose:

1. Increase of taxation on high income levels, of corporation taxes and inheritance taxes, the proceeds to be used for old age pensions and other forms of social insurance.

2. Appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

To secure to the people the civil rights without which democracy is impossible, we demand:

1. Federal legislation to enforce the First Amendment to the Constitution so as effectually to guarantee freedom of speech, press and assembly, and to penalize any official who intereferees with the civil rights of any citizen.

2. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes.

3. Repeal of the Espionage law and of other repressive legislation, and restoration of civil and political rights to those un-

justly convicted under war-time laws, with reimbursement for time served.

4. Legislation protecting foreign-born workers from deportation and refusal of citizenship on account of political opinions.

5. Modification of the immigration laws to permit the reuniting of families and to offer a refuge for those fleeing from political or religious persecution.

6. Abolition of detective agencies engaged in interstate business.

ANTI-LYNCHING

As a measure of protection of the oppressed, especially for our Negro fellow citizens, we propose:

Enactment of the Berger Anti-Lynching bill making participation in lynching a felony.

POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

The Constitution of the United States was drafted in 1787 and was designed to meet conditions utterly different from those prevailing today. In order to make our form of government better suited to the exigencies of the times we propose the immediately calling of a constitutional convention. A modernized Constitution should provide, among other things, for the election of the President and Vice-President by direct popular vote of the people, for reduction of the representation in Congress of those states where large sections of the citizens are disfranchised by force or fraud, and proportional representation, and for the abolition of the usurped power of the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress.

CREDIT AND BANKING

For our emancipation from the money trust, we propose:

Nationalization of the banking and currency system, beginning with extension of the service of the postal savings banks to cover every department of the banking business.

FARM RELIEF

The Socialist Party believes that the farmer is entitled to special consideration because of the importance of agriculture, because of the farmers' present economic plight and because the farmer is unable to control the prices of what he buys and what he sells. Many of the party's demands, including public development of electrical energy, nationalization of coal and railroads, and reform of the credit system will be of distinct benefit to the farmer.

As a further means of agricultural relief, we propose:

1. Acquisition by bona fide coöperative societies and by Federal, state and municipal governments of grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies and the conduct of these services on a none-profit basis.
2. Encouragement of farmers' coöperative purchasing and market societies and of credit agencies.
3. Social insurance against losses due to adverse weather conditions, such as hail, drought, cyclone and flood.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

We are unalterably opposed to imperialism and militarism. Therefore, we propose:

1. Immediate withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua, and abandonment of the policy of military intervention in Central America and other countries.
2. That all private loans and investments of American citizens in foreign countries shall be made at the sole risk of the bondholders and investors. The United States government shall not resort to any military or other coercive intervention with foreign countries for the protection of such loans and investments.
3. Cancellation of all war debts due the United States from its former associated powers on condition of a simultaneous cancellation of all interallied debts and a corresponding remission of the reparations obligations of the Central Powers, and on the further condition that our debtors reduce their military expenditures below pre-war level. The Socialist Party especially denounces the debt settling policy of our government in favoring the Fascist dictator-

ship of Italy and thereby helping to perpetuate the political enslavement of the Italian nation.

4. Recognizing both the services and the limitations of the League of Nations, the need of revision of its covenant and of the Treaty of Versailles, we unite with the workers of Europe in demanding that the League be made all-inclusive and democratic, and that the machinery for the revision of the peace-treaty under article 19 of the covenant be elaborated and made effective. We favor the entry of the United States at the time and under conditions which will further these clauses and promote the peace of the world.

5. The recognition of the Russian Soviet Government.

6. Abandonment of the dangerous program of aggressive militarism and big navy buildings in competition with other nations, and we pledge ourselves to an aggressive agitation against this policy and on behalf of international disarmaments.

7. Treaties outlawing war and the substitution of peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes.

8. Independence of the Philippines on terms agreed upon in negotiations with the Filipinos; autonomy for Porto Rico and civil government for the Virgin Islands.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM, 1928

The Prohibition Party contemplates with gratitude and solemn joy the triumphs of the great cause, of which, in partisan matters it has been the champion for three score years, yet for the common victory we would not withhold recognition due the many thousands in times past and the unnumbered millions now, though not affiliated with our party, who firmly stood and now stand ardently for national prohibition.

We note in review that among political parties the Prohibition Party is the only one in the last fifty years whose major issue has triumphed. For half a century it was the lone sponsor of two policies now imbedded in the Constitution, viz: Prohibition and Woman Suffrage. Both are parts of our basic law and believed in

by an overwhelming majority of the people. Forty-six of the forty-eight states have ratified prohibition. The government is no longer a partner in the liquor traffic and no more takes tribute from the iniquitous trade in return for legal protection.

THE MAJOR PARTIES

We are glad to believe and declare that nullification of Federal provisions for enforcement of prohibition is not a tenet of the Democratic or Republican Parties, but that all nullification is the act of liquor sympathizers whose disregard of all laws in conflict with their desires is common knowledge confirmed by heaped up precedents. Nullification was blasted by Andrew Jackson, the Democrat, in his day, and resisted to the death by Abraham Lincoln, the Republican. We deprecate the custom of political parties in their platform charging all sins and shortcomings to each other. Oft-repeated folly does not thereby become wisdom, and falsehood frequently stated does not become the truth. We appeal to their sense of shame and intellectual pride for reform in this regard. A greater circumspection in putting officials in office will lessen the necessity of a call to turn the rascals out.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1928

The Democratic Party of North Carolina, in convention assembled, reaffirms its devotion to the time-honored principles of our party and calls upon the people to renew their devotion to the institutions of our country and the Constitution of our State and Nation, and recognizing the right of the people in an orderly way to amend the Constitution of the United States at their pleasure, we declare that our party stands firmly for the enforcement of every provision of the Constitution of the United States, including the Eighteenth Amendment and point with pride to the fact that the Democratic General Assembly of North Carolina enacted adequate legislation guaranteeing concurrent enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of such addi-

tional legislation as may be necessary for the better enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and other laws against the sale of alcoholic liquors in the State.

We denounce the Republican Party for its failure to sincerely enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and call the country's attention to the fact that the present Republican administration took away the duty of enforcing the prohibition laws from the Department of Justice where it properly belongs and placed it under the Treasury Department, presided over by the leader of the corrupt Republican Party in Pennsylvania, and turned the forces provided by Congress at a cost of millions of dollars, for the purpose of enforcement into a mere political organization of the Republican Party, instead of a police force honestly endeavoring to perform their duty.

REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION DENOUNCED

We denounce the Republican Party in the United States for its widespread corruption in the administration of the National Government, and in the election of Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the United States. We denounce their looting of public property of the United State and we view with even greater alarm the prostitution of the vital functions of our government for mercenary purposes. It is established that the Republican Party not only sold the oil properties of the United States, but that they have sold legislation and the control of administrative boards, set up to serve the people and necessary to the administration of the government, to selfish groups, for campaign funds with which to perpetuate its powers in this Republic.

We denounce the Republican Party for not having brought to justice and punishment those who corrupted high officials of the administration, and in contrast we point with pride to the administration of our country's affairs under Woodrow Wilson, and rejoice in the fact that the utmost scrutiny and investigation by the Republican Party absolutely failed to disclose the slightest corruption or graft during the difficult period through which that administration conducted the affairs of the Nation.

WORLD COURT ENDORSED

Since the Democratic platform of 1924 endorsed the World Court, and the Swanson resolution, passed by the Senate in January, 1926, provided, with certain reservations, for the adherence of the United States to the World Court, and the negotiations between this country and the signatory states which would, in the opinion of many eminent jurists, lead to the completion of American adherence to the court, have been abandoned by the United States; we urgently recommend the resumption of negotiations with a view to completing the adherence of the United States to the World Court.

DEMOCRATIC STATE RECORD

We endorse the faithful and efficient administration of all departments of the State Government by Democratic State officials. We especially endorse and commend the administration of Governor McLean, the constructive legislation enacted with his recommendation and approval, and the careful supervision he has given to every phase of the State's activities.

We approve the Executive Budget law. Under its operations business methods are employed in the conduct of the State's business, and careful checks and balances are employed in the expenditure of public funds by all departments, institutions and agencies of the State. It has demonstrated its great value in maintaining at all times a sound fiscal policy, and in giving strength and stability to the credit of the State, and its provisions have contributed to the important achievement of reducing to 4 per cent the interest basis on which securities of the State are sold.

STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Continuing progress has been made toward the objective of a complete, modern, state-wide system of public highways. These highways have been constructed and maintained without any tax on property by the State, and with a system of financing adequate to maintain all roads in the State system, pay interest on public road bonds and to provide for the full payment of all bonds as they become due and payable. The platform of the party two years ago declared that "the State should render every assistance

possible, after providing for the completion and maintenance of the State system, to aid the counties in organizing efficient systems of connecting county roads." In pursuance of that pledge, the State has, under Act of the General Assembly of 1927, increased the mileage of the State system by more than 20 per cent, and relieved the counties of the burden of maintenance of roads formerly maintained by the counties. We renew the declaration of the 1926 platform that, subject to the limitations therein imposed, the State should continue its policy of relieving the counties of maintaining public roads that should logically be considered a part of a State system of public roads. County roads are maintained by taxes on property, and State roads by gasoline and license taxes, and as the State may safely expand the mileage of highways in the State system it will, to that extent, remove the burden from property taxes.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION

Among its fundamental guarantees, the Constitution of 1868 declares that, "The people have the right and privilege of education and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right"; And to make this declaration effective, the Constitution prescribed that "The General Assembly * * * shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein education shall be free of charge to all children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years," with separate schools for white and colored, and that, "So much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for the purpose shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools and for no other uses or purposes whatever."

The Democratic Party is the party of education and of progress in North Carolina and under Democratic leadership it added an educational qualification to the right of suffrage, while at the same time assuring its free exercise by a state-wide school term of six months at least, which, in most of the counties, has been increased to eight months and in many communities to nine months each year. It not only recognizes the constitutional obligation of the State to maintain the public school system, which our Supreme Court has held to be mandatory, but also the manifest duty of the General

Assembly to appropriate revenues for that purpose, so that efficient maintenance of the minimum school term of six months, guaranteed by the Constitution, shall not result in oppressive taxation among the counties which, in large part, have been forced to begin an undue burden on land and personal property.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES

The Democratic Party, therefore, declares that the time has come in the economic progress and development of North Carolina when the cost of providing public education should be more nearly equalized and the burden more evenly distributed.

We recognize that we have problems in taxation to be solved. The liberal program of expanding public service and public improvements by the State and by counties and municipalities throughout the State, presents its increasing problems in raising necessary public revenue to sustain them. The last General Assembly, recognizing the importance of this question, provided for a searching party and investigation of all phases of this question by a Tax Commission, appointed by the Governor, and its report will be presented to the next General Assembly. We pledge our best efforts to a just solution of this problem and renew the declaration of the last Democratic State platform in opposition to an ad valorem property tax by the State, and our opposition to a sales tax, which is a tax upon consumption instead of upon ability to pay.

CONNECTICUT COMMENDED

We commend and appreciate the just and fraternal spirit of the State of Connecticut, as exemplified through its Governor and Attorney-General, in withdrawing its suit against the State of North Carolina to enforce payment of certain fraudulent bonds which had been donated to a benevolent institution of Connecticut, when they became advised of all the facts surrounding the issue of said bonds.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAIN PARK

Through joint action of the state of North Carolina and Tennessee, in coöperation with patriotic private organizations and with favorable legislative policies supported in Washington by our Sen-

ators and members of Congress, the great Smoky Mountain National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee will become a realization as rapidly as a project of this magnitude may be developed. This will preserve for all time one of the oldest boundaries of natural forests in a setting of natural beauty and grandeur, and when properly developed by the Federal Government, will bring many thousands of visitors annually to enjoy the beauty of our western North Carolina mountain section. We approve the appropriation by the State of two million dollars to guarantee the success of this great enterprise.

THE INLAND WATERWAY

Through the vision and leadership of North Carolina Senators and Congressmen, the Inland Waterway was completed to Beaufort and the extension of this inland route from Beaufort to the city of Wilmington is now definitely under way, the necessary authorization having been made, and under coöperative act by the State, the necessary rights of way for its construction are now in process of being secured.

We endorse the amendment to the Constitution submitted to the people of the State by the last General Assembly, to increase the mere pittance of compensation to members of the General Assembly.

We endorse the record of our Senators and Representatives in Congress and express our pride and gratification in their conspicuous service in relation to important matters in National legislation, their devotion to Democratic principles, and their faithful public service in all matters affecting the interest and welfare of their own State.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

We congratulate the people of the State upon the harmonious relations existing between employer and employe and pledge the Democratic party to the maintenance of the present fair and just law regulating their relations in this State.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD

For twenty-seven years the Democratic Party in North Carolina has striven to serve the great people who have trusted it with the

administration of their public affairs. We have kept the faith. We go on with the great task. We do not make our appeal for continued confidence upon empty pledges not expected to be redeemed, but upon the actual preference of these fruitful years. In all confidence, we submit this platform to a just people, content that it be appraised in the light of our party's record.

We rejoice that in recent elections many members of the opposite party have joined us in the support of the principles and policies here enunciated. We welcome those and all other forward-looking men and women to the task of promoting the social, economic and material development of our State.

STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, 1928

1. It is essential that a uniform ballot law be enacted which will grant to every qualified voter the right to vote as he pleases and have that vote counted. All parties must be represented in the election machinery of the State and no one man should be allowed to say whether or not another man can vote. We demand that the people of this State be permitted to exercise their constitutional rights and privileges.

2. Our present system of taxation is turning industry from our State, driving some of our home industries out of the State and becoming an unbearable burden on those that remain. This condition must be remedied and we demand the enactment of equitable and uniform tax laws which will not destroy our industrial or agricultural life.

3. Our tax burden is mounting steadily and our debt growing by leaps and bounds. We now have a larger bonded indebtedness than any state in the Union with the single exception of New York, and we have the third largest debt per capita. Occupying third place in the matter of per capita debt we sink to fortieth place in per capita purchasing power or income, and sink still further to forty-third place in per capita bank resources. This condition is more than dangerous for it will ultimately destroy the economic life of the State, useless waste and extravagance are

responsible and while our State is suffering from these ills a wise, efficient Republican administration has reduced the National debt by approximately eight billion dollars. Efficient management can do much in this connection and to this end we urge:

4. Proper safe guards and limitations for bond issues.

5. Drastic reduction of number of office holders and the requirement of personal services.

6. We demand a statewide, uniform tax law in every county in the State for the support of our public schools, supplemented by such a state equalizing fund as will give each county the Constitutional length of school term, and at the same time maintain a tax rate and school facilities that will be equal and uniform throughout the entire State as required by our Constitution.

7. We stand unreservedly for a vigorous and impartial enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition Act, and express our unfeigned pride in the splendid results in temperance and morality which have resulted from their enactment.

8. We insist on the policy of protection for the benefit and welfare of the laborer, the farmer, and the manufacturer—under this policy we have grown, and are growing. Without it our industries wither and perish.

8. We favor the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of the members of the General Assembly.

10. We wholeheartedly endorse and point with unbounded pride to the honest, economical and most able administration of our President—Calvin Coolidge.

The above constitute the primary planks of our platform, and they may be further condensed into the following:

1. A uniform secret ballot with enforced registration and count.

2. Equitable valuation and taxation of all property.

3. Reduction of taxation and debt and encourage economy and production.

4. Proper safeguards and limitations of further bond issues.

5. Reduction of number of office holders and the requirements of personal service.

6. Equal tax burden for public schools, and equal school advantages throughout the entire State.

7. Strict coöperation in the enforcement of national temperance legislation.

8. Support of the pending constitutional amendment effecting legislators' compensation.

9. Protective tariff for benefit of laborer, farmer and manufacturer.

10. Indorsement of the honest, economical, efficient administration of Calvin Coolidge.

PART IX

ELECTION RETURNS

1. POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1928.
2. POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912-1924.
3. VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, 1916-1928.
4. VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, 1920-1924.
5. VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, 1928.
6. VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, 1924 and 1928.
7. DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY VOTE, JUNE 5, 1926, FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.
8. VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES, 1920-1928.
9. VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1920-1926.
10. VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1922-1928.
11. VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BY COUNTIES, 1928.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE* FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1928

State	Hoover Republican	Smith Democrat	Thomas Socialist	Foster Workers	Reynolds Labor	Pluralities		Electoral Vote	
						Hoover Plurality	Smith Plurality	Hoover Republican	Smith Democrat
Alabama	120,725	127,796	460				7,071		12
Arizona	52,533	38,537		184		13,996		3	
Arkansas	77,751	119,196	429	317			41,445		9
California	1,162,323	614,356	19,595	112		547,967		13	
Colorado	253,872	133,131	3,472	675		120,741		6	
Connecticut	296,614	252,040	3,019	730	622	44,574		7	
Delaware	68,860	36,643	329	59		32,217		3	
Florida	144,168	101,764	4,036	3,704		42,404		6	
Georgia	99,369	129,602	124	64			30,233		14
Idaho	99,848	53,074	1,293			46,774		4	
Illinois	1,768,141	1,313,817	19,138	3,581	1,812	454,324		29	
Indiana	848,280	562,691	3,871	321	645	285,589		15	
Iowa	623,818	378,936	2,960	328	230	244,882		13	
Kansas	513,672	193,003	6,205	320		320,669		10	
Kentucky	558,064	381,070	837	293	340	176,994		13	
Louisiana	51,160	164,655					113,495		10
Maine	179,923	81,179	1,068			98,744		6	
Maryland	301,479	223,626	1,701	636	906	77,853		8	
Massachusetts	775,566	792,758	6,262	2,461	773		17,192		18
Michigan	965,396	396,762	3,516	2,881	799	568,634		15	
Minnesota	560,977	396,451	6,774	4,853	1,921	164,526		12	
Mississippi	26,889	124,539	263				97,650		10
Missouri	834,080	662,562	3,739		340	171,518		18	
Montana	113,300	78,578	1,667	563		34,722		4	
Nebraska	345,745	197,959	3,434			147,786		8	
Nevada	18,327	14,090				4,237		3	
New Hampshire	115,404	80,715	464	173		34,689		4	
New Jersey	925,796	616,517	4,897	1,257	500	309,279		14	
New Mexico	69,617	48,094	156			21,523		3	
New York	2,193,344	2,089,863	107,332	10,876	4,211	103,481		45	
North Carolina	348,923	286,227				62,696		12	
North Dakota	131,441	106,648	842	936		24,793		5	
Ohio	1,627,543	864,210	8,683	2,836	1,515	763,333		24	
Oklahoma	394,052	219,206	3,926			174,846		10	
Oregon	205,341	109,223	2,720	1,094	1,564	96,118		5	
Pennsylvania	2,055,382	1,067,586	18,647	4,726	330	987,796		38	
Rhode Island	117,522	118,973					1,451		5
South Carolina	5,858	62,700	47				56,842		9
South Dakota	157,603	102,660	443	232		54,943		5	
Tennessee	195,388	157,343	631	111		38,045		12	
Texas	367,036	341,032	722	209		26,004		20	
Utah	94,618	80,985	954	47		13,633		4	
Vermont	90,404	44,440				45,964		4	
Virginia	164,609	140,146	250	179	174	24,463		12	
Washington	335,844	156,772	2,615	1,541	4,068	179,072		7	
West Virginia	375,551	263,784	1,313	401		111,767		8	
Wisconsin	544,205	450,259	18,213	1,528	381	93,946		13	
Wyoming	52,748	29,299	788			23,449		3	
Total	21,429,109	15,005,497	267,835	48,228	21,181			444	87

*Minor parties vote (not included in above table):
For Varney, prohibition: Indiana 5,496; Michigan 2,728; New Jersey 160; Ohio 3,556; Pennsylvania 3,875; Vermont 338; West Virginia 1,703; Wisconsin 2,245; total 20,101.

For Webb, farmer-labor: Colorado 1,092; Iowa 3,088; Oklahoma 1,284; South Dakota 927; total 6,391.
Scattering: California 261; Connecticut 6; Louisiana 18; Maine 1; Wisconsin 41; total 327.

Total of popular votes: 36,798,669.

Hoover's plurality: 6,423,612.

Note: California Hoover total includes 14,394 votes which party indorsed Mr. Hoover. Pennsylvania Foster total includes 2,687 labor party votes. South Carolina Hoover total includes 2,670 anti-Smith Democrats voting for Hoover.

ELECTION RETURNS

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912-1924

States	Popular Vote, 1912			Popular Vote, 1916		Popular Vote, 1920		Popular Vote, 1924	
	Wilson, Democrat	Taft, Republican	Roosevelt, Progressive	Wilson, Democrat	Hughes, Republican	Harding, Republican	Cox, Democrat	Republican	Davis, Democrat
Alabama.....	82,439	9,731	22,389	97,778	28,662	7,124	24,982	45,005	112,966
Arizona.....	10,324	3,021	6,949	33,170	1,824	37,016	29,546	30,516	26,235
Arkansas.....	68,838	24,297	21,673	112,186	49,827	71,117	107,409	40,564	84,795
California.....	283,436	24,297	283,610	466,289	462,516	624,992	229,191	733,250	105,514
Colorado.....	114,223	58,386	72,306	178,816	102,308	173,248	104,936	195,171	75,238
Connecticut.....	74,561	68,324	34,129	99,786	105,514	229,238	120,721	246,322	110,184
Delaware.....	22,631	15,988	8,886	24,521	25,794	52,858	39,911	52,441	33,445
Florida.....	36,417	4,279	4,555	56,108	14,611	44,853	90,515	30,633	62,083
Georgia.....	93,171	5,190	22,010	125,831	11,225	88,972	46,575	30,300	123,200
Idaho.....	33,921	32,810	25,527	70,021	56,368	1,424,480	534,395	69,879	24,256
Illinois.....	405,048	253,613	386,478	950,081	1,152,316	636,370	511,364	1,453,321	576,975
Indiana.....	281,890	151,207	162,007	324,063	341,005	634,974	227,921	703,042	492,245
Iowa.....	185,325	119,805	161,819	221,689	280,449	369,195	85,447	537,635	162,600
Kansas.....	143,670	74,844	120,123	314,588	277,656	452,480	85,447	407,671	156,319
Kentucky.....	219,584	115,512	102,766	269,900	241,854	38,538	456,497	398,966	374,855
Louisiana.....	60,966	3,834	9,323	79,875	6,644	38,538	87,519	24,670	93,218
Maine.....	51,113	26,545	48,493	64,118	69,506	136,355	58,961	138,440	41,964
Maryland.....	112,674	54,956	57,786	138,359	117,344	236,117	180,626	162,414	148,072
Massachusetts.....	173,408	155,948	142,228	247,885	268,812	681,153	276,691	703,489	47,157
Michigan.....	150,751	152,244	214,584	286,775	339,097	762,865	233,450	874,631	280,831
Minnesota.....	106,426	64,354	125,856	179,452	179,444	519,421	142,904	420,759	152,238
Mississippi.....	57,164	1,511	3,627	80,382	4,253	11,576	69,277	55,913	339,192
Missouri.....	330,746	207,821	124,371	398,632	369,359	727,162	574,799	8,546	100,475
Montana.....	27,941	18,512	22,436	101,063	66,750	109,430	57,372	648,486	572,753
Nebraska.....	109,008	54,216	72,689	158,827	117,771	247,498	119,608	74,138	33,805
Nevada.....	7,986	3,196	5,620	17,776	12,127	15,479	9,851	218,585	65,876
New Hampshire.....	34,724	32,927	17,794	43,779	43,723	65,196	62,662	11,243	5,909
New Jersey.....	178,289	88,835	145,410	211,018	268,382	911,541	256,887	98,575	57,201
New Mexico.....	20,437	17,733	8,347	33,553	31,161	57,634	46,668	54,745	298,043
New York.....	655,475	455,428	390,021	768,880	875,510	1,829,862	778,706	1,820,068	950,796
									467,293

States

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

393

North Carolina.....	144,507	29,139	69,130	168,363	120,890	232,848	305,447	191,753	284,270	6,651
Ohio.....	29,555	23,090	25,726	55,271	52,651	180,072	37,422	94,931	13,858	89,922
North Dakota.....	423,152	277,066	229,327	604,946	514,836	1,182,022	780,037	1,176,130	477,888	357,948
Oklahoma.....	119,156	90,786	-----	148,123	97,233	244,320	216,390	226,242	255,798	41,141
Oregon.....	47,064	34,673	37,600	120,087	126,813	143,592	80,019	142,579	67,589	68,403
Pennsylvania.....	395,619	273,305	447,426	521,784	703,734	1,218,215	503,202	1,401,481	409,192	307,567
Rhode Island.....	30,142	27,703	16,878	40,394	44,858	107,463	55,062	125,286	76,606	7,628
South Carolina.....	48,355	536	1,293	61,946	1,809	2,610	64,170	1,123	49,008	620
South Dakota.....	48,942	-----	58,811	56,591	24,621	110,692	35,938	101,299	27,214	75,355
Tennessee.....	130,355	59,444	53,725	153,334	116,114	219,829	206,558	130,882	158,537	10,656
Texas.....	221,589	28,853	26,755	285,909	64,499	115,640	289,688	130,023	484,005	42,881
Utah.....	36,579	42,100	24,174	83,090	54,133	81,555	56,639	77,327	47,001	32,662
Vermont.....	15,350	23,305	22,070	22,708	40,250	68,212	20,919	80,498	16,124	5,904
Virginia.....	90,332	23,288	21,777	102,824	49,359	87,456	141,670	73,359	139,797	10,379
Washington.....	86,840	70,445	113,698	183,388	167,244	223,137	84,298	220,224	42,842	150,727
West Virginia.....	133,197	56,754	79,112	140,403	143,124	282,007	220,780	288,655	257,232	36,723
Wisconsin.....	164,409	130,878	58,661	193,042	221,323	438,576	113,422	311,614	68,115	453,678
Wyoming.....	15,310	14,560	9,232	28,318	21,698	35,091	17,429	41,858	12,868	25,174
Totals.....	6,203,019	3,484,956	4,119,507	9,116,298	8,547,474	15,999,781	8,894,580	15,725,016	8,386,503	4,822,856

*The total vote in 1924, which included that cast for several minor parties, was 29,091,417. The electoral vote was: Coolidge, 392; Davis, 126; LaFollette, 13.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, 1916-1928

Counties	1916		1920		1924			1928	
	Wilson Electors	Hughes Electors	Cox Electors	Harding Electors	Davis Electors	Coolidge Electors	La Follette Electors	Smith Electors	Hoover Electors
Alamance.....	2,476	2,278	5,255	4,619	4,859	3,217	93	4,260	6,810
Alexander.....	954	1,187	2,045	2,643	2,291	2,437	20	1,722	2,605
Alleghany.....	796	641	1,409	1,201	1,643	1,234	6	1,414	1,368
Anson.....	2,046	301	3,175	433	2,372	225	25	2,947	726
Ashe.....	1,898	1,930	3,431	3,808	4,333	3,952	3	3,458	4,337
Avery.....	360	1,158	397	2,503	357	2,189	14	390	3,273
Beaufort.....	1,957	1,274	3,522	2,266	3,048	1,502	93	3,533	2,521
Bertie.....	1,461	116	1,840	212	1,785	159	5	2,000	374
Bladen.....	1,261	651	1,939	1,064	1,551	786	23	1,552	1,911
Brunswick.....	810	989	1,253	1,362	1,118	1,296	41	1,018	1,931
Buncombe.....	4,229	3,830	10,167	8,917	10,098	6,285	467	12,405	16,590
Burke.....	1,621	1,474	3,262	3,592	4,137	3,190	---	2,881	5,108
Cabarrus.....	2,080	2,314	4,418	5,148	4,449	3,510	189	4,869	6,548
Caldwell.....	1,725	1,659	2,931	3,298	3,348	2,503	26	2,291	4,207
Camden.....	368	86	540	142	436	132	9	624	245
Carteret.....	1,165	1,246	2,070	2,315	2,261	1,854	15	2,045	3,133
Cassell.....	849	338	1,239	505	1,075	467	4	936	749
Catawba.....	2,569	2,614	5,404	5,935	5,754	5,998	167	4,916	7,556
Chatham.....	1,839	1,501	3,186	2,906	3,446	2,755	15	2,680	3,318
Cherokee.....	1,362	1,362	1,761	2,506	1,742	2,314	23	1,911	3,239
Chowan.....	610	91	1,091	209	714	98	5	936	352
Clay.....	400	453	755	911	953	1,090	18	903	1,106
Cleveland.....	2,764	1,497	5,181	2,953	3,749	1,743	37	4,914	4,766
Columbus.....	2,143	1,327	3,111	1,783	2,757	1,629	26	2,854	3,533
Craven.....	1,780	542	3,413	731	2,942	325	44	2,494	2,237
Cumberland.....	1,971	1,217	3,233	1,972	2,923	1,372	37	3,297	3,534
Currituck.....	945	87	1,000	86	670	52	13	1,253	166
Dare.....	470	363	825	632	826	629	2	883	814
Davidson.....	2,675	2,801	4,797	590	6,507	6,227	56	5,220	8,960
Davie.....	910	1,245	1,624	2,591	1,795	2,672	13	1,085	2,959
Duplin.....	1,824	1,527	3,398	2,697	2,924	1,542	37	2,647	2,911
Durham.....	2,463	1,837	4,646	3,550	4,837	3,093	221	4,482	8,723
Edgecombe.....	2,023	135	3,343	24	2,274	171	109	4,184	977
Forsyth.....	4,115	3,585	8,123	6,792	7,404	5,315	459	6,639	13,258
Franklin.....	2,057	396	2,742	589	1,991	302	13	2,831	729
Gaston.....	3,019	2,542	7,148	5,803	5,654	3,566	82	6,702	9,702
Gates.....	826	309	796	327	679	215	1	572	558
Graham.....	476	460	644	915	841	907	11	963	1,260
Granville.....	1,713	648	2,622	833	2,220	461	14	2,962	858
Greene.....	1,066	294	1,649	439	1,119	182	7	1,181	542
Guilford.....	4,616	3,670	9,615	7,920	8,804	6,822	317	9,872	16,541
Halifax.....	2,312	299	3,429	524	3,232	268	83	4,882	890
Harnett.....	1,992	1,603	3,919	3,311	3,296	2,895	11	3,554	4,740
Haywood.....	2,403	1,523	4,229	3,000	4,582	2,440	8	4,173	4,472
Henderson.....	1,166	1,795	2,496	3,337	3,007	3,548	48	3,149	5,210
Herford.....	977	209	1,104	221	932	164	3	1,030	393
Hoke.....	780	110	1,266	166	1,146	141	4	1,154	311
Hyde.....	840	277	1,134	530	653	305	16	590	682
Iredell.....	3,335	2,073	6,470	4,402	6,449	3,565	136	4,836	6,712
Jackson.....	1,306	1,288	2,385	2,355	3,100	2,788	17	3,171	3,512
Johnston.....	3,468	2,857	6,030	5,588	4,656	4,910	23	5,041	7,696
Jones.....	712	233	964	385	692	179	2	486	658
Lee.....	1,054	573	2,327	1,143	1,834	710	10	1,715	1,416

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued

Counties	1916		1920		1924			1928	
	Wilson Electors	Hughes Electors	Cox Electors	Harding Electors	Davis Electors	Coolidge Electors	La Follette Electors	Smith Electors	Hoover Electors
Lenoir.....	1,666	667	2,560	1,153	2,191	514	25	2,363	1,311
Lincoln.....	1,521	1,369	3,331	3,137	2,909	2,658	42	2,913	3,930
Macon.....	1,146	1,069	2,177	2,050	2,178	2,015	18	2,191	2,903
Madison.....	972	1,965	1,340	3,616	1,471	3,252	74	1,093	4,776
Martin.....	1,472	281	2,561	530	1,999	216	9	2,818	411
McDowell.....	1,274	1,218	2,809	2,561	3,023	2,590	25	3,430	3,423
Mecklenburg.....	4,508	1,257	11,313	3,421	8,443	2,572	437	9,690	12,041
Mitchell.....	462	1,298	697	2,153	689	1,540	8	827	3,436
Montgomery.....	1,222	1,196	2,321	2,304	2,483	2,077	5	2,016	2,653
Moore.....	1,337	1,047	2,679	2,279	2,771	1,974	38	2,639	3,290
Nash.....	2,189	826	4,031	1,556	3,129	823	131	4,249	2,066
New Hanover.....	2,355	492	4,102	712	4,735	1,190	405	2,760	4,248
Northampton.....	1,518	45	2,305	165	1,662	144	17	1,723	456
Onslow.....	1,197	785	1,557	853	1,122	423	31	1,072	1,253
Orange.....	1,230	1,158	1,993	1,737	1,879	1,065	66	1,799	2,564
Pamlico.....	710	527	1,286	1,008	798	459	-----	878	1,099
Pasquotank.....	1,177	270	1,736	507	1,236	305	12	1,943	814
Pender.....	970	400	1,580	699	1,175	253	17	998	1,300
Perquimans.....	645	288	1,042	487	550	295	8	609	600
Person.....	953	917	1,646	1,566	1,576	1,025	3	1,235	1,123
Pitt.....	2,839	719	4,196	864	3,197	512	56	4,646	1,395
Polk.....	879	750	1,361	1,326	1,613	1,445	13	1,616	1,873
Randolph.....	2,747	3,031	5,110	6,297	5,397	6,336	24	4,188	7,414
Richmond.....	1,553	650	3,341	1,124	2,475	599	163	2,975	2,045
Robeson.....	2,894	1,453	6,183	2,220	4,064	314	14	4,730	2,767
Rockingham.....	2,316	1,957	4,507	3,605	4,467	2,566	89	3,411	5,585
Rowan.....	3,053	2,320	6,421	4,888	4,816	3,560	738	4,783	7,957
Rutherford.....	2,445	1,871	5,101	4,015	5,101	3,897	29	4,146	5,762
Sampson.....	1,369	2,727	2,246	5,353	2,021	3,188	35	2,285	5,579
Scotland.....	938	137	1,705	306	1,469	205	11	1,761	588
Stanly.....	2,110	1,941	3,843	4,312	3,832	3,594	50	3,000	4,597
Stokes.....	1,569	1,852	1,999	2,926	2,309	2,482	44	1,970	3,759
Surry.....	2,029	2,977	3,547	5,170	4,418	4,990	66	3,647	7,015
Swain.....	829	1,128	1,434	2,239	1,769	2,178	24	1,723	2,484
Transylvania.....	821	841	1,542	1,680	1,776	1,814	22	1,722	2,165
Tyrrell.....	416	392	718	532	638	442	1	475	505
Union.....	2,662	702	4,168	1,404	2,721	672	32	2,840	2,448
Vance.....	1,451	558	2,461	816	2,013	470	21	2,395	1,449
Wake.....	4,627	2,461	8,020	3,653	8,376	2,975	485	9,341	6,720
Warren.....	1,217	227	1,865	295	1,742	166	62	2,037	379
Washington.....	651	486	1,116	971	883	834	6	898	1,133
Watauga.....	1,141	1,352	1,721	2,631	2,365	2,665	8	2,591	3,159
Wayne.....	2,625	1,446	4,794	2,822	3,366	1,379	42	3,720	4,340
Wilkes.....	1,632	3,470	2,843	6,451	3,586	6,131	11	2,802	7,808
Wilson.....	2,052	730	3,496	1,374	2,619	574	81	3,535	1,933
Yadkin.....	879	1,721	1,350	3,301	1,381	2,889	11	761	3,878
Yancey.....	1,273	1,082	2,280	2,596	2,592	2,156	21	2,476	2,712
Totals.....	168,383	120,890	305,447	232,848	284,270	191,753	6,651	286,227	348,923

VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY,* 1920-1924

Counties	1920 First Primary			1920 Second Primary		1924	
	Morrison	Gardner	Page	Morrison	Gardner	McLean	Bailey
Alamance.....	134	488	182	358	488	1,349	491
Alexander.....	187	183	14	375	203	375	81
Alleghany.....	131	60	60	320	200	1,002	162
Anson.....	590	834	569	986	1,082	1,883	1,516
Ashe.....	214	107	45	429	173	2,153	202
Avery.....	18	157	9	41	308	216	193
Beaufort.....	438	1,086	73	579	1,220	2,153	1,167
Bertie.....	694	229	350	627	517	1,059	1,131
Bladen.....	694	229	316	1,037	334	2,623	901
Brunswick.....	91	306	172	209	445	295	116
Buncombe.....	1,873	1,443	217	2,052	1,967	5,297	2,007
Burke.....	633	146	55	737	359	1,492	194
Cabarrus.....	303	149	284	532	321	1,172	123
Caldwell.....	270	262	31	361	443	1,663	464
Camden.....	161	277	106	142	158	334	615
Carteret.....	449	427	136	382	273	987	337
Caswell.....	89	219	375	292	433	505	637
Catawba.....	891	292	343	1,033	401	980	418
Chatham.....	535	349	319	689	390	1,400	1,375
Cherokee.....	147	195	17	315	106	298	78
Chowan.....	282	247	137	232	186	590	593
Clay.....	101	13	26	103	26	100	42
Cleveland.....	46	2,219	521	390	3,248	3,341	1,204
Columbus.....	806	699	420	1,011	1,322	2,961	1,117
Craven.....	1,263	718	124	1,451	951	1,738	1,728
Cumberland.....	413	957	443	840	1,323	1,908	1,128
Currituck.....	408	99	184	450	135	863	416
Dare.....	202	68	30	189	13	501	188
Davidson.....	553	281	833	886	752	1,831	538
Davie.....	160	50	237	277	211	402	145
Duplin.....	265	697	133	741	757	2,036	817
Durham.....	752	608	410	1,106	584	3,609	924
Edgecombe.....	1,254	713	457	1,604	767	1,798	1,402
Forsyth.....	514	1,094	510	936	1,410	2,802	504
Franklin.....	1,323	715	547	1,349	632	1,351	1,860
Gaston.....	956	1,258	279	1,375	1,494	3,080	369
Gates.....	128	196	120	189	145	448	314
Graham.....	53		2	180		353	77
Granville.....	518	627	282	847	713	1,314	1,303
Greene.....	209	373	70	284	576	348	1,266
Guilford.....	497	692	1,298	1,031	1,307	2,222	1,616
Halifax.....	359	1,177	607	915	999	2,721	1,840
Harnett.....	368	595	542	783	682	1,285	1,834
Haywood.....	1,674	395	113	1,162	553	3,222	1,321
Henderson.....	378	228	22	478	257	869	474
Herford.....	250	576	213	406	592	512	926
Hoke.....	450	177	233	469	189	745	448
Hyde.....	92	254	201	492	444	421	812
Iredell.....	1,578	478	313	1,959	1,011	4,082	930

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

397

VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES*
1920-1924—Continued

Counties	1920 First Primary			1920 Second Primary		1924	
	Morrison	Gardner	Page	Morrison	Gardner	McLean	Bailey
Jackson.....	397	297	30	266	339	1,568	350
Johnston.....	1,154	577	178	1,924	1,240	2,725	1,927
Jones.....	464	251	32	453	378	455	304
Lee.....	458	230	346	788	368	1,113	532
Lenoir.....	240	900	290	530	1,050	2,049	1,480
Lincoln.....	227	543	398	364	595	1,429	430
Macon.....	175	73	21	350	224	678	382
Madison.....	215	226	22	269	147	496	186
Martin.....	537	274	118	632	361	1,598	783
McDowell.....	309	421	21	422	507	1,149	653
Mecklenburg.....	3,022	496	2,048	3,443	1,506	5,958	2,449
Mitchell.....	108	160	14	62	182	202	189
Montgomery.....	205	49	615	474	304	881	136
Moore.....	298	69	697	695	202	1,431	622
Nash.....	953	521	321	1,395	873	1,593	1,712
New Hanover.....	615	1,097	482	1,167	735	2,393	1,463
Northampton.....	398	1,023	399	957	835	1,523	1,455
Onslow.....	418	313	98	431	298	835	402
Orange.....	85	358	256	181	440	701	770
Pamlico.....	201	327	28	246	220	615	171
Pasquotank.....	188	352	350	420	279	1,261	736
Pender.....	215	268	430	691	235	874	686
Perquimans.....	69	435	141	112	219	554	320
Person.....	62	170	164	180	277	556	954
Pitt.....	896	1,392	792	1,457	1,480	2,795	2,492
Polk.....	177	138	1	256	177	1,024	125
Randolph.....	1,031	147	811	1,373	512	1,408	594
Richmond.....	853	274	686	1,077	785	2,731	660
Robeson.....	1,974	2,536	615	1,861	2,472	5,536	1,314
Rockingham.....	76	546	290	447	718	1,212	1,055
Rowan.....	733	1,104	535	856	878	2,984	1,218
Rutherford.....	453	1,158	88	613	1,029	2,699	1,682
Sampson.....	194	183	162	331	206	634	722
Scotland.....	401	205	276	557	424	1,871	633
Stanly.....	316	333	468	721	464	651	231
Stokes.....	154	103	100	384	197	318	156
Surry.....	315	294	377	580	715	1,512	576
Swain.....	210	98	16	286	78	527	23
Transylvania.....	245	91	17	345	286	234	633
Tyrell.....	11	146	31	51	107	182	340
Union.....	528	1,152	898	791	1,463	2,838	1,559
Vance.....	215	500	398	376	412	939	1,418
Wake.....	1,090	2,281	1,593	2,131	2,585	4,596	4,854
Warren.....	485	541	315	678	542	857	875
Washington.....	36	247	137	151	124	534	275
Watauga.....	92	25	43	271	24	711	83
Wayne.....	690	917	462	1,106	955	2,109	1,551
Wilkes.....	915	117	61	1,435	186	1,772	822
Wilson.....	1,161	292	354	1,640	823	1,962	1,575
Yadkin.....	130	130	140	261	195	339	153
Yancey.....	386	464	11	285	392	856	515
Totals.....	49,070	48,983	30,180	70,332	61,073	151,197	83,573

*The Republican party held no gubernatorial primary. O. Max Gardner was unopposed in his candidacy for the Democratic nomination in 1928.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, JUNE 2, 1928

Counties	Lieutenant-Governor			Commissioner of Labor and Printing		
	John D. Langston	W. H. S. Burgwyn	R. T. Fountain	Frank D. Grist	M. L. Shipman	Oscar J. Peterson
Alamance.....	280	175	833	573	394	305
Alexander.....	27	40	72	64	46	19
Alleghany.....	49	73	31	132	7	25
Anson.....	201	519	1,117	1,053	373	345
Ashe.....	49	64	135	135	12	101
Avery.....	93	57	310	326	147	27
Beaufort.....	1,140	1,337	428	1,748	879	165
Bertie.....	263	1,010	254	981	341	175
Bladen.....	550	1,704	783	1,683	685	531
Brunswick.....	378	146	183	429	172	67
Buncombe.....	4,643	4,917	2,314	7,258	3,860	862
Burke.....	124	1,049	269	621	221	571
Cabarrus.....	182	96	148	220	148	50
Caldwell.....	245	395	113	699	51	35
Camden.....	110	380	167	506	121	48
Carteret.....	1,092	482	501	1,306	672	48
Caswell.....	280	270	456	438	466	138
Catawba.....	589	344	356	1,086	100	141
Chatham.....	435	322	1,105	356	279	1,268
Cherokee.....	58	135	67	128	122	13
Chowan.....	129	428	110	286	247	100
Clay.....	56	71	16	86	51	5
Cleveland.....	1,810	2,860	872	4,403	566	385
Columbus.....	787	1,152	1,210	1,895	953	317
Craven.....	1,310	616	1,389	2,995	274	134
Cumberland.....	974	1,795	1,172	2,124	1,059	510
Currituck.....	268	551	137	714	198	60
Dare.....	236	207	36	371	89	12
Davidson.....	450	334	639	755	176	481
Davie.....	223	230	31	174	109	198
Duplin.....	1,403	339	351	1,381	265	355
Durham.....	2,810	663	1,401	1,635	2,296	865
Edgecombe.....	404	225	3,246	1,857	843	826
Forsyth.....	1,814	1,272	1,076	3,205	656	263
Franklin.....	1,176	612	1,589	1,477	1,307	379
Gaston.....	1,250	1,544	3,481	5,339	481	487
Gates.....	329	277	129	242	403	42
Graham.....	32	9	56	56	43	1
Granville.....	518	858	1,125	1,147	932	382
Greene.....	223	87	1,571	697	870	179
Guilford.....	686	728	1,563	1,602	782	508
Halifax.....	466	2,185	1,438	1,692	1,287	892
Harnett.....	1,346	203	624	1,251	601	289
Haywood.....	700	1,961	1,426	2,426	1,461	235
Henderson.....	552	858	393	415	1,310	98
Hertford.....	92	997	306	278	762	90
Hoke.....	523	130	534	738	316	129
Hyde.....	653	61	101	321	322	51
Iredell.....	399	82	154	523	58	23
Jackson.....	194	1,021	297	441	930	133
Johnston.....	1,588	874	1,022	2,103	902	369
Jones.....	751	46	172	813	137	56

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY,
JUNE 2, 1928—Continued

Counties	Lieutenant-Governor			Commissioner of Labor and Printing		
	John D. Langston	W. H. S. Burgwyn	R. T. Fountain	Frank D. Grist	M. L. Shipman	Oscar J. Peterson
Lee.....	695	411	789	811	758	305
Lenoir.....	1,732	987	899	2,030	1,157	323
Lincoln.....	207	404	983	1,193	404	61
Macon.....	53	61	51	49	95	7
Madison.....	76	138	180	204	135	35
Martin.....	96	738	615	569	741	61
McDowell.....	78	256	28	221	127	14
Mecklenburg.....	3,632	2,578	5,310	4,214	6,815	950
Mitchell.....	74	86	500	238	394	80
Montgomery.....	186	93	705	431	467	83
Moore.....	339	551	1,463	1,420	575	356
Nash.....	397	227	2,413	1,939	731	223
New Hanover.....	1,004	1,544	777	1,836	836	442
Northampton.....	299	2,040	262	1,112	722	406
Onslow.....	842	94	865	996	334	270
Orange.....	385	190	954	601	467	425
Pamlico.....	314	115	362	511	81	64
Pasquotank.....	482	403	335	700	271	219
Pender.....	399	199	839	668	521	297
Perquimans.....	102	64	92	112	129	14
Person.....	603	245	835	521	553	484
Pitt.....	314	872	2,563	2,008	1,086	474
Polk.....	170	403	427	534	462	32
Randolph.....	612	219	1,047	1,148	412	512
Richmond.....	1,901	498	1,073	1,710	1,357	382
Robeson.....	2,182	1,610	3,892	5,265	1,517	939
Rockingham.....	900	465	1,447	1,189	1,001	535
Rowan.....	665	1,084	1,473	1,777	996	456
Rutherford.....	1,488	959	1,380	1,896	1,700	274
Sampson.....	273	44	72	62	48	274
Scotland.....	565	283	1,103	938	618	367
Stanly.....	593	351	809	689	638	426
Stokes.....	206	143	187	421	116	45
Surry.....	186	69	151	227	99	80
Swain.....	73	55	109	165	60	13
Transylvania.....	75	59	131	41	168	9
Tyrrell.....	16	11	277	59	103	28
Union.....	2,107	948	902	1,821	1,300	500
Vance.....	594	1,151	1,242	1,572	761	435
Wake.....	3,244	2,695	4,434	3,454	5,083	1,761
Warren.....	335	1,207	985	996	1,125	288
Washington.....	245	83	349	351	237	56
Watauga.....	105	46	51	158	29	14
Wayne.....	2,959	429	645	2,156	853	734
Wilkes.....	129	391	678	799	209	198
Wilson.....	963	276	1,690	1,739	717	161
Yadkin.....	290	41	83	367	24	31
Yancey.....	315	259	711	240	677	295
Totals.....	68,480	62,866	84,477	115,442	66,391	28,207

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, 1924 and 1928

1924

FOR GOVERNOR—

ANGUS WILTON McLEAN-----	151,197
JOSIAH WILLIAM BAILEY-----	83,574

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—

J. ELMER LONG-----	80,231
R. R. REYNOLDS-----	68,676
T. C. BOWIE-----	62,086

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL—

DENNIS G. BRUMMITT-----	78,411
CHARLES ROSS-----	70,448
FRANK NASH-----	53,167

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING—

First Primary:

M. L. SHIPMAN-----	81,011
FRANK D. GRIST-----	69,158
O. J. PETERSON-----	31,556
L. M. NASH-----	19,180

Second Primary:

M. L. SHIPMAN-----	36,847
FRANK D. GRIST-----	69,382

FOR CORPORATION COMMISSION—

GEORGE P. PELL-----	123,558
OSCAR B. CARPENTER-----	78,240

FOR STATE AUDITOR—

BAXTER DURHAM-----	119,900
JAMES P. COOK-----	83,162

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE—

W. A. GRAHAM-----	92,561
FRED P. LATHAM-----	76,808
T. B. PARKER-----	37,776

FOR INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—

STACEY W. WADE-----	61,463
J. FRANK FLOWERS-----	41,340

1928

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—

JOHN D. LANGSTON-----	68,480
W. H. S. BURGWIN-----	62,866
R. T. FOUNTAIN-----	84,477

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING—

FRANK D. GRIST-----	115,442
M. L. SHIPMAN-----	66,391
OSCAR J. PETERSON-----	28,207

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY VOTE, JUNE 5, 1926, FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Counties	L. S. Overman	R. R. Reynolds	Counties	L. S. Overman	R. R. Reynolds
Alamance.....	633	135	Jones.....	641	369
Alexander.....	58	107	Lee.....	1,107	1,187
Alleghany.....	632	341	Lenoir.....	2,330	1,467
Anson.....	1,918	1,040	Lincoln.....	989	507
Ashe.....	111	232	McDowell.....	253	368
Avery.....	285	644	Macon.....	499	890
Beaufort.....	1,484	437	Madison.....	226	388
Bertie.....	781	1,081	Martin.....	1,306	981
Bladen.....	1,506	972	Mecklenburg.....	6,708	2,645
Brunswick.....	350	68	Mitchell.....	381	336
Buncombe.....	2,911	6,973	Montgomery.....	761	324
Burke.....	1,313	524	Moore.....	1,187	1,141
Cabarrus.....	806	143	Nash.....	2,125	1,778
Caldwell.....	2,096	365	New Hanover.....	2,147	1,564
Camden.....	602	331	Northampton.....	1,767	1,050
Carteret.....	1,129	852	Onslow.....	944	463
Caswell.....	867	272	Orange.....	1,249	586
Catawba.....	973	549	Pamlico.....	527	460
Chatham.....	2,589	1,179	Pasquotank.....	756	454
Cherokee.....	700	419	Pender.....	814	478
Chowan.....	536	505	Perquimans.....	174	821
Clay.....	322	169	Person.....	1,127	361
Cleveland.....	2,725	2,191	Pitt.....	3,108	2,379
Columbus.....	1,676	1,780	Polk.....	290	409
Craven.....	1,863	1,171	Randolph.....	1,106	94
Cumberland.....	2,183	913	Richmond.....	3,033	1,652
Currituck.....	474	883	Robeson.....	4,864	1,689
Dare.....	185	407	Rockingham.....	2,251	242
Davidson.....	725	518	Rowan.....	3,234	628
Davie.....	310	77	Rutherford.....	2,260	1,263
Duplin.....	1,796	716	Sampson.....	559	195
Durham.....	3,212	1,900	Scotland.....	1,541	663
Edgecombe.....	1,562	638	Stanly.....	1,309	415
Forsyth.....	2,962	1,196	Stokes.....	625	290
Franklin.....	1,959	1,239	Surry.....	481	192
Gaston.....	3,385	1,019	Swain.....	628	702
Gates.....	281	389	Transylvania.....	431	714
Graham.....	162	151	Tyrrell.....	178	321
Granville.....	1,495	877	Union.....	2,450	1,144
Greene.....	1,059	464	Vance.....	1,217	1,309
Guilford.....	2,117	857	Wake.....	5,586	6,782
Halifax.....	3,455	1,100	Warren.....	1,257	1,251
Harnett.....	1,473	1,115	Washington.....	228	223
Haywood.....	2,300	3,278	Watauga.....	185	15
Henderson.....	684	1,199	Wayne.....	3,381	1,583
Hertford.....	568	955	Wilkes.....	484	226
Hoke.....	466	141	Wilson.....	1,342	382
Hyde.....	517	542	Yadkin.....	163	55
Iredell.....	4,567	887	Yancey.....	948	839
Jackson.....	374	1,761			
Johnston.....	2,254	1,255	Totals.....	140,260	91,914

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES, 1920-1928

Counties	1920		1924		1928	
	Cameron Morrison Democrat	John J. Parker Republican	A. W. McLean Democrat	I. M. Meekins Republican	O. Max Gardner, Democrat	H. F. Seawell, Republican
Alamance.....	5,274	4,624	4,934	3,168	5,600	6,160
Alexander.....	2,000	2,643	2,292	2,429	2,430	2,250
Alleghany.....	1,417	1,187	1,648	1,242	1,648	1,214
Anson.....	3,340	422	2,391	209	3,263	508
Ashe.....	3,628	3,800	4,350	3,891	4,097	3,994
Avery.....	403	2,497	460	2,151	481	3,004
Beaufort.....	3,559	2,212	3,081	1,283	4,062	2,122
Bertie.....	1,886	147	1,836	85	2,186	138
Bladen.....	1,991	1,010	1,691	600	2,185	1,433
Brunswick.....	1,311	1,381	1,123	1,247	1,214	1,452
Buncombe.....	10,412	8,005	10,826	6,011	15,393	14,493
Burke.....	3,314	3,566	4,089	3,227	3,847	4,503
Cabarrus.....	4,394	5,226	4,539	3,604	5,991	5,948
Caldwell.....	2,953	3,222	3,374	2,466	3,004	3,678
Camden.....	565	116	396	161	696	118
Carteret.....	2,094	2,292	2,313	1,832	2,712	2,726
Caswell.....	1,250	496	1,074	443	1,257	451
Catawba.....	5,424	5,912	5,831	6,028	5,759	7,053
Chatham.....	3,219	2,895	3,271	2,752	3,352	3,081
Cherokee.....	1,762	2,474	1,767	2,317	2,149	3,058
Chowan.....	1,129	162	733	80	1,084	112
Clay.....	763	913	1,004	1,124	961	1,012
Cleveland.....	5,116	2,978	3,789	1,796	6,453	3,678
Columbus.....	3,313	1,655	2,855	1,428	3,661	2,865
Craven.....	3,464	604	3,081	221	3,744	976
Cumberland.....	3,316	1,849	3,304	1,093	4,312	2,531
Currituck.....	974	69	639	82	1,288	68
Dare.....	846	624	823	638	977	717
Davidson.....	4,907	5,844	6,558	6,202	7,223	8,290
Davie.....	1,634	2,583	1,807	2,680	1,553	2,784
Duplin.....	3,432	2,704	2,981	1,502	3,361	2,550
Durham.....	4,706	3,494	5,233	2,752	6,671	5,964
Edgecombe.....	3,395	292	2,437	92	4,662	469
Forsyth.....	8,250	6,759	7,875	5,256	11,176	9,893
Franklin.....	2,786	552	1,987	270	3,118	415
Gaston.....	7,220	5,749	6,694	3,467	8,640	8,698
Gates.....	812	294	664	95	755	266
Graham.....	655	916	871	906	1,058	1,192
Granville.....	2,662	793	2,218	433	3,241	568
Greene.....	1,664	427	1,132	151	1,332	329
Guilford.....	9,594	7,788	9,236	6,453	13,523	13,456
Halifax.....	3,540	413	3,329	185	5,379	371
Harnett.....	3,902	3,318	3,336	2,824	4,219	4,416
Haywood.....	4,227	2,962	4,569	2,375	4,837	4,019
Henderson.....	2,525	3,604	3,066	3,406	3,881	4,571
Hertford.....	1,165	210	986	108	1,288	122
Hoke.....	1,266	156	1,160	112	1,321	204
Hyde.....	1,170	475	657	352	722	406
Iredell.....	6,351	4,194	6,505	3,608	6,539	5,751

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1920-1928—Continued

Counties	1920		1924		1928	
	Cameron Morrison Democrat	John J. Parker Republican	A. W. McLean Democrat	I. M. Meekins, Republican	O. Max Gardner, Democrat	H. F. Seawell, Republican
Jackson.....	2,398	2,354	3,170	2,779	3,356	3,382
Johnston.....	6,076	5,336	4,727	4,842	5,931	7,246
Jones.....	999	328	711	150	824	301
Lee.....	2,319	1,155	1,862	677	2,110	1,176
Lenoir.....	2,882	1,024	2,294	395	2,955	637
Lincoln.....	3,326	3,127	2,948	2,679	3,503	3,752
Macon.....	2,101	2,037	2,651	2,218	2,544	2,542
Madison.....	1,330	3,609	1,430	3,110	1,316	3,558
Martin.....	2,577	496	2,012	193	2,905	300
McDowell.....	2,821	2,563	3,084	2,557	3,859	3,222
Mecklenburg.....	11,221	3,360	8,978	2,128	15,213	7,373
Mitchell.....	736	2,235	747	1,604	985	3,316
Montgomery.....	2,305	2,309	2,510	2,060	2,558	2,476
Moore.....	2,708	2,242	2,872	1,848	3,051	3,165
Nash.....	4,072	1,518	3,253	765	4,853	1,382
New Hanover.....	4,342	472	5,295	558	4,695	2,129
Northampton.....	2,329	126	1,705	101	2,104	160
Onslow.....	1,578	822	1,163	364	1,426	755
Orange.....	2,081	1,786	2,015	1,193	2,432	2,045
Pamlico.....	1,291	1,011	909	393	1,069	810
Pasquotank.....	1,816	417	1,020	548	2,278	430
Pender.....	1,611	672	1,219	208	1,547	770
Perquimans.....	1,057	480	557	283	884	380
Person.....	1,629	1,582	1,603	1,004	1,425	910
Pitt.....	4,156	834	3,362	433	5,274	830
Polk.....	1,387	1,349	1,659	1,407	1,828	1,645
Randolph.....	5,066	6,243	5,395	6,286	5,560	6,988
Richmond.....	3,219	1,134	2,719	504	3,679	1,470
Robeson.....	6,185	2,111	4,778	610	5,816	1,837
Rockingham.....	4,469	3,592	4,481	2,569	4,667	4,713
Rowan.....	6,427	4,853	5,335	3,638	6,324	6,924
Rutherford.....	5,092	4,002	5,170	3,842	5,312	5,121
Sampson.....	2,428	5,333	2,089	3,316	2,750	5,160
Scotland.....	1,671	296	1,511	138	2,036	341
Stanly.....	3,901	4,273	3,968	3,529	3,826	4,175
Stokes.....	2,001	2,899	2,298	2,490	2,444	3,560
Surry.....	3,569	5,173	4,504	4,979	4,678	6,495
Swain.....	1,418	2,252	1,795	2,177	1,895	2,335
Transylvania.....	1,549	1,659	1,842	1,775	1,973	2,010
Tyrrell.....	717	535	493	599	540	462
Union.....	4,025	1,499	2,782	613	3,495	1,598
Vance.....	2,459	804	2,271	357	2,901	895
Wake.....	8,145	3,349	9,300	2,267	11,856	4,209
Warren.....	1,891	244	1,827	94	2,363	136
Washington.....	1,115	971	846	834	1,038	1,059
Watauga.....	1,753	2,600	2,405	2,747	3,199	2,792
Wayne.....	4,847	2,776	3,801	1,203	4,738	3,515
Wilkes.....	2,884	6,453	3,563	6,148	3,506	7,394
Wilson.....	3,530	1,296	2,659	467	4,185	1,251
Yadkin.....	1,355	3,295	1,389	2,880	1,234	3,641
Yancey.....	2,306	2,574	2,649	2,132	2,784	2,475
Totals.....	308,151	230,175	294,441	185,627	362,009	289,415

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1920-1926

Counties	1920		1924		1926	
	Lee S. Overman Democrat	A. E. Holton, Republican	F. M. Simmons, Democrat	A. A. Whitener, Republican	L. S. Overman, Democrat	Johnson I. Hayes, Republican
Alamance	5,289	4,604	4,955	3,180	4,360	3,304
Alexander	2,045	2,639	2,297	2,424	2,320	2,203
Alleghany	1,426	1,182	1,658	1,220	1,412	1,073
Anson	3,375	423	2,404	209	1,694	64
Ashe	3,630	3,793	4,350	3,891	3,908	3,404
Avery	404	2,496	461	2,150	416	1,499
Beaufort	3,564	2,214	3,084	1,276	1,242	197
Bertie	1,887	145	1,836	83	729	21
Bladen	2,000	1,003	1,703	584	1,457	439
Brunswick	1,317	1,378	1,130	1,227	1,173	1,026
Buncombe	10,413	7,914	10,536	5,982	8,699	4,411
Burke	3,311	3,562	4,097	3,199	3,550	3,185
Cabarrus	4,429	5,208	4,533	3,596	4,804	3,997
Caldwell	2,966	3,208	3,383	2,464	2,893	1,580
Camden	563	118	433	136	152	14
Carteret	2,094	2,289	2,311	1,822	2,389	1,112
Caswell	1,253	493	1,085	439	817	273
Catawba	5,436	5,907	5,845	6,173	5,171	4,688
Chatham	3,229	2,894	3,430	2,731	3,133	2,002
Cherokee	1,753	2,473	1,765	2,308	1,842	2,063
Chowan	1,133	172	735	79	223	11
Clay	763	913	1,008	1,122	845	952
Cleveland	5,202	2,945	3,795	1,789	3,040	797
Columbus	3,337	1,639	2,848	1,425	3,126	1,002
Craven	3,463	603	3,081	221	1,237	81
Cumberland	3,341	1,836	3,316	1,085	1,835	902
Currituck	974	67	590	36	346	12
Dare	845	624	837	625	713	508
Davidson	4,933	5,819	6,431	6,191	6,144	5,971
Davie	1,636	2,579	1,813	2,676	1,953	2,450
Duplin	3,442	2,699	2,995	1,498	2,100	650
Durham	4,772	3,472	5,200	2,793	3,228	1,213
Edgecombe	3,413	247	2,452	87	794	16
Forsyth	8,309	6,717	7,871	5,243	4,790	2,849
Franklin	2,799	540	1,998	268	843	138
Gaston	7,236	5,743	6,693	3,484	4,443	2,054
Gates	812	294	672	194	950	175
Graham	653	914	865	909	858	976
Granville	2,671	793	2,243	430	1,006	109
Greene	1,662	427	1,136	151	503	31
Guilford	9,808	7,733	9,373	6,435	6,589	4,445
Halifax	3,547	404	3,342	184	1,139	109
Harnett	3,918	3,312	3,349	2,823	3,278	2,705
Haywood	4,225	2,962	4,569	2,476	3,672	1,568
Henderson	2,522	3,498	3,084	3,252	3,273	3,683
Hertford	1,168	210	985	106	472	31
Hoke	1,274	154	1,165	112	753	35
Hyde	1,169	476	676	320	307	54
Iredell	6,493	4,384	6,512	3,600	4,774	2,423

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1920-1926—*Continued*

Counties	1920		1924		1926	
	Lee S. Overman, Democrat	A. E. Holton, Republican	F. M. Simmons, Democrat	A. A. Whitener, Republican	L. S. Overman, Democrat	Johnson J. Hayes, Republican
Jackson.....	2,399	2,354	3,138	2,800	2,550	2,624
Johnston.....	6,081	5,332	4,787	4,825	6,079	4,946
Jones.....	1,000	337	717	146	425	30
Lee.....	2,364	1,124	1,874	675	1,374	291
Lenoir.....	2,881	1,021	2,285	396	1,375	277
Lincoln.....	3,337	3,125	2,948	2,673	3,115	2,847
Macon.....	2,106	2,033	2,648	2,212	2,542	2,079
Madison.....	1,335	3,610	1,414	3,045	955	1,789
Martin.....	2,574	498	2,022	190	910	38
McDowell.....	2,817	2,568	3,082	2,543	2,934	2,815
Mecklenburg.....	11,542	3,253	8,970	2,110	2,877	424
Mitchell.....	737	2,554	745	1,604	429	925
Montgomery.....	2,337	2,294	2,517	2,059	2,266	1,465
Moore.....	2,747	2,223	2,878	1,849	2,091	1,170
Nash.....	4,084	1,511	3,281	757	1,833	242
New Hanover.....	4,342	472	5,268	501	1,050	103
Northampton.....	2,330	127	1,713	96	941	118
Onslow.....	1,574	821	1,172	364	744	104
Orange.....	2,127	1,727	2,036	1,185	1,547	741
Pamlico.....	1,291	1,010	909	393	436	103
Pasquotank.....	1,817	416	1,317	236	609	84
Pender.....	1,606	672	1,229	209	681	98
Perquimans.....	1,060	478	570	270	476	72
Person.....	1,656	1,565	1,639	982	1,124	408
Pitt.....	4,201	821	3,403	416	1,617	127
Polk.....	1,390	1,350	1,656	1,408	1,711	1,366
Randolph.....	5,078	6,239	5,452	6,285	5,440	5,487
Richmond.....	3,368	1,098	2,724	503	2,414	265
Robeson.....	6,297	2,055	4,777	614	2,352	252
Rockingham.....	4,512	3,587	4,489	2,573	3,188	1,944
Rowan.....	6,438	4,888	5,350	3,696	3,372	1,561
Rutherford.....	5,111	3,993	5,171	3,847	3,909	2,861
Sampson.....	2,433	5,289	2,097	3,279	2,564	2,620
Scotland.....	1,702	286	1,498	145	716	61
Stanly.....	3,911	4,275	3,959	3,520	3,263	2,879
Stokes.....	2,009	2,988	2,314	2,485	2,137	2,607
Surry.....	3,581	5,153	4,511	4,970	4,623	4,607
Swain.....	1,419	2,252	1,795	2,177	1,876	1,840
Tennessee.....	1,549	1,664	1,837	1,770	1,919	1,908
Tyrell.....	717	535	648	448	500	278
Union.....	4,203	1,365	2,782	607	1,359	228
Vance.....	2,508	768	2,263	354	1,382	165
Wake.....	8,307	3,278	9,318	2,084	4,554	493
Warren.....	1,894	240	1,829	94	1,033	20
Washington.....	1,115	970	802	812	988	618
Watauga.....	1,757	2,598	2,405	2,659	2,923	2,895
Wayne.....	4,867	2,766	3,797	1,203	2,731	997
Wilkes.....	2,884	6,458	3,573	6,147	3,550	6,014
Wilson.....	3,539	1,319	2,777	468	896	110
Yadkin.....	1,360	3,290	1,393	2,874	935	2,131
Yancey.....	2,306	2,574	2,635	2,126	2,219	2,259
Totals.....	310,504	229,343	295,404	184,393	218,934	142,891

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1922-1928

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922		1924		1926	1928	
	Hallett S. Ward, Democrat	C. E. Kramer, Republican	Lindsay C. Warren, Democrat	Peter D. Burgess, Republican	Lindsay C. Warren, Democrat	Lindsay C. Warren, Democrat	Marion B. Prescott, Republican
Beaufort.....	1,854	557	3,097	1,193	1,235	3,910	2,037
Camden.....	223	6	443	125	167	691	104
Chowan.....	312	2	708	69	232	1,075	133
Currituck.....	368	10	606	18	348	1,284	54
Dare.....	648	473	809	559	785	1,021	659
Gates.....	708	141	668	176	940	749	243
Hertford.....	438	28	971	81	471	1,281	108
Hyde.....	470	79	712	202	339	718	342
Martin.....	1,030	39	1,927	173	880	2,813	292
Pasquotank.....	607	150	1,178	172	611	2,145	435
Perquimans.....	455	108	550	235	478	870	370
Pitt.....	1,653	89	3,285	354	1,622	5,019	941
Tyrrell.....	611	307	584	380	496	548	448
Washington.....	824	432	849	741	897	1,016	1,043
Totals.....	10,201	3,401	16,387	4,478	9,501	23,140	7,209

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922	1924		1926	1928	
	Claud Kitchin Democrat	John H. Kerr Democrat	M. R. Vick Republican	John H. Kerr Democrat	John H. Kerr Democrat	J. L. Johnston Republican
Bertie.....	765	1,844	45	736	2,111	104
Edgecombe.....	1,228	2,098	30	806	4,483	430
Greene.....	826	1,080	113	498	1,243	236
Halifax.....	1,314	3,219	188	1,161	5,234	332
Lenoir.....	1,402	2,092	292	1,374	2,701	553
Northampton.....	806	1,734	74	1,033	2,002	124
Warren.....	978	1,761	57	987	2,207	144
Wilson.....	1,214	2,484	370	889	4,148	1,082
Totals.....	8,533	16,312	1,169	7,484	24,129	3,005

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1922-1928—*Continued*
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922		1924		1926		1928	
	C. L. Abernethy, Democrat	Thomas J. Hood, Republican	C. L. Abernethy, Democrat	William H. Fisher, Republican	C. L. Abernethy, Democrat	Roscoe Butler, Republican	C. L. Abernethy, Democrat	W. G. Mebane Republican
Carteret.....	2,583	1,563	2,213	1,556	2,597	976	2,722	2,608
Craven.....	1,867	57	3,112	151	2,225	61	3,340	1,186
Duplin.....	2,621	669	2,931	1,367	2,091	624	3,351	2,538
Jones.....	494	53	662	132	420	28	731	320
Onslow.....	833	161	1,044	312	743	93	1,475	644
Pamlico.....	838	280	843	283	436	95	1,044	778
Pender.....	900	242	1,126	173	674	44	1,553	708
Sampson.....	1,494	3,117	2,067	3,325	2,595	2,608	2,769	5,080
Wayne.....	2,471	782	3,687	1,132	2,739	969	4,755	3,445
Totals.....	14,101	6,925	17,685	8,431	13,520	5,498	21,740	17,310

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922		1924		1926		1928	
	Edward W. Pou Democrat	F. Eugene Hester Republican	Edward W. Pou Democrat	Young Z. Parker Republican	Edward W. Pou Democrat	Hobart Brantley Republican	Edward W. Pou, Democrat	Lossing L. Wrenn, Republican
Chatham.....	3,326	2,814	3,336	2,637	3,105	1,959	3,292	3,111
Franklin.....	1,135	111	1,864	245	844	128	3,064	381
Johnston.....	5,271	4,240	4,847	4,643	6,140	4,931	6,024	7,174
Nash.....	2,277	104	3,125	682	1,775	238	4,738	1,273
Vance.....	921	155	2,072	327	1,361	152	2,634	711
Wake.....	4,275	662	8,813	1,971	4,775	473	11,536	3,784
Totals.....	16,205	8,086	24,057	10,505	17,700	7,881	31,288	16,434

ELECTION RETURNS

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1922-1928—Continued
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922		1924		1926		1928	
	Charles M. Stedman, Democrat	Lucy B. Patterson, Republican	Charles M. Stedman, Democrat	Thomas C. Carter, Republican	Charles M. Stedman, Democrat	O. C. Durland, Republican	Chas. M. Stedman, Democrat	Junius H. Harden, Republican
Alamance.....	3,851	1,579	4,766	3,270	4,375	3,292	5,093	6,721
Caswell.....	860	191	1,036	440	809	331	1,149	456
Durham.....	3,194	1,478	4,590	2,738	2,906	1,066	6,326	5,843
Forsyth.....	5,748	3,479	7,689	5,232	4,798	2,811	10,903	9,970
Granville.....			2,075	412	999	107	3,162	590
Guilford.....	5,553	3,598	9,384	6,171	6,540	4,408	13,108	13,584
Orange.....	1,697	868	1,849	1,149	1,378	648	2,328	2,037
Person.....	1,647	827	1,438	871	993	336	1,380	899
Rockingham.....	4,155	2,071	4,419	2,556	3,168	1,912	4,405	4,638
Stokes.....	1,818	2,067	2,256	2,435	2,142	2,517	2,500	3,549
Surry.....	3,755	4,020	4,546	4,981	4,619	4,588	4,626	6,526
Totals.....	33,694	20,380	44,048	30,255	32,727	22,014	54,990	54,813

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922		1924		1926		1928	
	Homer L. Lyon, Democrat	William J. McDonald, Republican	Homer L. Lyon, Democrat	William J. McDonald, Republican	Homer L. Lyon, Democrat	Leaman Baggett, Republican	J. Bayard Clark, Democrat	W. C. Downing, Republican
Bladen.....	2,325	569	1,602	534	1,210	703	2,323	1,304
Brunswick.....	1,138	1,109	1,126	1,238	1,179	104	1,204	1,440
Columbus.....	2,241	466	2,847	1,369	2,426	1,704	3,625	2,833
Cumberland.....	1,163	373	3,305	1,151	1,904	973	4,210	2,670
Harnett.....	3,529	2,098	3,301	2,643	3,030	2,750	4,181	4,339
New Hanover.....	1,871	85	5,176	501	1,052	84	4,712	1,999
Robeson.....	2,729	566	4,325	717	2,087	592	5,806	1,779
Totals.....	14,996	5,266	21,682	8,153	12,888	7,846	26,061	16,364

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1922-1928—Continued
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922		1924		1926		1928	
	William C. Hammer, Democrat	W. B. Love, Republican	William C. Hammer, Democrat	S. Carter Williams, Republican	William C. Hammer, Democrat	S. Carter Williams, Republican	William C. Hammer, Democrat	A. I. Ferree, Republican
Anson.....	1,753	70	2,407	206	1,707	59	3,257	515
Davidson.....	5,753	5,100	6,542	6,139	6,217	5,930	7,287	8,299
Davie.....	1,617	1,980	1,805	2,464	1,963	2,426	1,609	2,735
Hoke.....	627	20	1,172	104	758	32	1,335	173
Lee.....	1,363	318	1,808	670	1,373	274	2,115	1,095
Montgomery.....	2,491	2,119	2,489	2,044	2,247	1,466	2,556	2,465
Moore.....	2,468	1,708	2,889	1,842	2,127	1,112	3,364	2,781
Randolph.....	5,691	5,558	5,516	6,165	5,486	5,410	5,651	6,854
Richmond.....	2,440	218	2,737	481	2,466	227	3,753	1,438
Scotland.....	858	30	1,491	160	715	58	1,979	338
Union.....	1,362	234	2,746	582	1,370	233	3,376	1,566
Wilkes.....	3,051	4,354	3,463	6,035	3,888	5,640	3,513	7,345
Yadkin.....	1,155	1,883	1,426	2,760	1,015	1,902	1,329	3,502
Totals.....	30,629	23,592	36,491	29,650	31,332	24,769	41,124	39,106

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922		1924		1926		1928	
	Robert L. Doughton, Democrat	J. Ike Campbell, Republican	Robert L. Doughton, Democrat	J. D. Dorsett, Republican	Robert L. Doughton, Democrat	O. F. Pool, Republican	Robert L. Doughton, Democrat	W. S. Bogle, Republican
Alexander.....	2,192	2,221	2,316	2,419	2,373	2,197	2,474	2,254
Alleghany.....	1,584	1,105	1,756	1,046	1,733	892	1,770	1,024
Ashe.....	4,089	3,629	4,436	3,816	4,106	3,267	4,221	3,874
Cabarrus.....	4,236	3,929	4,516	3,552	4,817	3,996	5,978	5,950
Caldwell.....	3,396	2,782	3,392	2,475	2,944	1,555	3,033	3,653
Iredell.....	5,481	2,468	6,568	3,562	4,911	2,362	6,694	5,705
Rowan.....	4,633	2,620	5,225	3,756	3,364	1,539	6,292	6,889
Stanly.....	3,673	3,620	3,963	3,520	3,284	2,875	3,860	4,160
Watauga.....	2,056	2,119	2,520	2,520	2,988	2,860	3,213	2,742
Totals.....	31,340	24,235	34,692	26,675	30,520	21,543	37,535	36,521

ELECTION RETURNS

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1922-1928—*Continued*
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922		1924		1926		1928	
	A. L. Bulwinkle, Democrat	R. H. Shuford, Republican	A. L. Bulwinkle, Democrat	John A. Hendricks, Republican	Alfred L. Bulwinkle, Democrat	Garrett D. Bailey, Republican	Alfred L. Bulwinkle, Democrat	Chas. A. Jones, Republican
Avery.....	552	1,605	527	1,735	578	1,201	470	3,124
Burke.....	3,963	2,881	4,137	3,190	3,521	3,122	3,816	4,525
Catawba.....	5,595	4,923	5,795	5,900	4,999	4,664	5,691	7,164
Cleveland.....	2,532	981	3,767	1,723	3,047	800	5,883	4,172
Gaston.....	4,212	1,147	6,592	3,388	4,510	1,952	8,568	8,724
Lincoln.....	3,014	2,255	2,917	2,637	3,120	2,833	3,332	3,932
Madison.....	1,390	1,919	1,470	3,114	1,026	1,743	1,446	3,963
Mecklenburg.....	3,976	677	8,657	2,153	2,970	395	13,851	8,472
Mitchell.....	634	1,191	781	1,458	481	911	987	3,338
Yancey.....	2,728	1,589	2,727	2,129	2,102	2,424	2,712	2,385
Totals.....	28,596	19,168	37,370	27,427	26,354	20,045	46,756	49,799

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	1922		1924		1926		1928	
	Zebulon Weaver, Democrat	Ralph A. Fisher, Republican	Zebulon Weaver, Democrat	Lewis P. Hamlin, Republican	Zebulon Weaver, Democrat	R. Kenneth Smathers, Republican	Zebulon B. Weaver, Democrat	Geo. M. Pritchard, Republican
Buncombe.....	9,356	5,331	10,816	6,086	8,765	4,540	14,765	14,986
Cherokee.....	1,994	2,019	1,789	2,274	2,077	2,028	2,258	2,965
Clay.....	950	935	1,005	1,120	860	960	983	1,022
Graham.....	785	931	870	893	871	970	1,063	1,194
Haywood.....	4,224	1,728	4,572	2,357	3,635	1,605	4,911	3,962
Henderson.....	2,874	2,580	3,098	3,421	3,184	3,716	3,851	4,563
Jackson.....	2,798	2,533	3,129	2,791	2,576	2,621	3,350	3,389
McDowell.....	3,231	2,522	3,080	2,557	2,922	2,830	3,831	3,243
Macon.....	2,539	1,982	2,644	2,216	2,488	2,099	2,575	2,575
Polk.....	1,364	1,384	1,610	1,403	1,713	1,359	1,820	1,649
Rutherford.....	4,194	2,838	4,932	3,800	3,928	2,767	5,307	5,136
Swain.....	1,572	1,497	1,705	2,113	1,883	1,855	1,934	2,334
Sylvania.....	1,745	1,912	1,780	1,840	1,927	1,850	1,959	2,027
Totals.....	37,626	28,192	41,030	32,871	36,829	29,200	48,607	49,045

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BY COUNTIES,
1928Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina Sub-
mitted to a Vote of the People at the General Election
November 6, 1928

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADOPTED

Amendment to section 28, Article II—Relating to pay of members of the General Assembly.

Chapter 203, Public Laws, 1927.

That the Constitution of the State of North Carolina be and it is hereby amended by striking out section 28, Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

SEC. 28. *Pay of members and officers of the General Assembly.* The members of the General Assembly for the term of their office shall receive a salary for their services of six hundred dollars each. The salaries of the presiding officers of the two houses shall be seven hundred dollars each: *Provided*, that in addition to the salaries herein provided for, should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members shall receive eight dollars per day each, and the presiding officers of the two houses ten dollars per day each, for every day of such extra session not exceeding twenty days; and should an extra session continue more than twenty days, the members and officers shall serve thereafter without pay.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REJECTED

Amendment to section 23, Article IV—Providing for Solicitorial Districts.

Chapter 99, Public Laws, 1927.

That section 23 of Article IV of the Constitution of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 23. The State shall be divided into twenty-four solicitorial districts, for each of which a solicitor shall be chosen by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the

Superior Courts, and advise the officers of justices in his district. But the General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REJECTED

Amendment to section 3, Article V—Relating to classification of intangible property.

Chapter 216, Public Laws, 1927.

That section 3 of article V of the Constitution of North Carolina be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. *Taxes to be levied.* Laws shall be passed taxing all real and personal property, including moneys, bonds, notes, investments in stock, and all other choses in action, according to their true value in money. The rate of taxation on real property and tangible personal property shall be uniform within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, but intangible personal property may be classified by the General Assembly, which shall prescribe a uniform rate of tax throughout the State for each class.

The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes: *Provided*, that the rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed six per cent (6%) and there shall be allowed against the income the following exemptions, to-wit: for a married man with a wife living with him, or for a widow or widower having a minor child or children, natural or adopted, not less than (\$2,000) two thousand dollars; for all other persons, not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and there may be allowed other deductions (not including living expenses), so that only net incomes are taxed.

VOTE ON FOREGOING AMENDMENT RELATING TO PAY OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Counties	For	Against
Alamance.....	1,228	1,603
Alexander.....	371	407
Alleghany.....	322	1,123
Anson.....	766	1,453
Ashe.....	182	1,578
Avery.....	206	238
Beaufort.....	1,888	2,015
Bertie.....	1,102	230
Bladen.....	700	1,873
Brunswick.....	619	532
Buncombe.....	11,153	7,429
Burke.....	1,287	561
Cabarrus.....	2,677	992
Caldwell.....	451	704
Camden.....	504	33
Carteret.....	1,237	499
Caswell.....	468	477
Catawba.....	441	371
Chatham.....	1,062	3,093
Cherokee.....	1,532	1,081
Chowan.....	634	110
Clay.....	251	68
Cleveland.....	1,347	2,740
Columbus.....	1,034	1,436
Craven.....	1,064	559
Cumberland.....	1,493	1,934
Currituck.....	885	20
Dare.....	327	62
Davidson.....	1,089	1,968
Davie.....	823	633
Duplin.....	939	3,244
Durham.....	3,068	1,594
Edgecombe.....	1,843	1,378
Forsyth.....	6,527	6,507
Franklin.....	1,033	1,422
Gaston.....	4,122	1,776
Gates.....	198	371
Graham.....	845	280
Granville.....	1,601	1,260
Greene.....	188	839
Guilford.....	9,365	5,583
Halifax.....	3,105	1,035
Harnett.....	1,152	2,800
Haywood.....	1,733	1,349
Henderson.....	2,225	1,495
Hertford.....	506	467
Hoke.....	263	627
Hyde.....	252	212
Iredell.....	1,197	2,075
Jackson.....	2,649	519

ELECTION RETURNS

VOTE ON FOREGOING AMENDMENT RELATING TO PAY OF MEMBERS
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—*Continued*

Counties	For	Against
Johnston.....	1,415	6,181
Jones.....	108	442
Lee.....	522	1,772
Lenoir.....	732	1,296
Lincoln.....	1,302	370
Macon.....	1,242	448
Madison.....	672	1,307
Martin.....	1,158	673
McDowell.....	2,783	1,366
Mecklenburg.....	8,595	2,487
Mitchell.....	189	371
Montgomery.....	449	907
Moore.....	889	1,645
Nash.....	2,498	1,464
New Hanover.....	3,084	1,447
Northampton.....	485	857
Onslow.....	247	836
Orange.....	1,026	1,609
Pamlico.....	241	553
Pasquotank.....	1,175	453
Pender.....	594	605
Perquimans.....	609	101
Person.....	441	936
Pitt.....	2,296	1,963
Polk.....	773	1,174
Randolph.....	672	2,624
Richmond.....	1,358	1,334
Robeson.....	1,794	2,283
Rockingham.....	1,108	1,244
Rowan.....	3,103	3,482
Rutherford.....	2,025	3,007
Sampson.....	1,055	3,572
Scotland.....	886	511
Stanly.....	1,320	2,091
Stokes.....	135	3,090
Surry.....	1,890	2,219
Swain.....	1,459	234
Transylvania.....	1,305	438
Tyrrell.....	414	328
Union.....	637	1,566
Vance.....	931	879
Wake.....	6,508	4,124
Warren.....	635	664
Washington.....	692	295
Watauga.....	804	381
Wayne.....	1,819	3,805
Wilkes.....	656	3,262
Wilson.....	1,349	1,255
Yadkin.....	302	2,514
Yancey.....	1,610	616
Total.....	147,946	147,734

VOTE ON FOREGOING AMENDMENT RELATING TO SOLICITORIAL DISTRICTS

Counties	For	Against
Alamance.....	1,057	1,635
Alexander.....	216	407
Alleghany.....	296	1,123
Anson.....	591	1,477
Ashe.....	95	1,543
Avery.....	96	234
Beaufort.....	1,722	2,016
Bertie.....	775	441
Bladen.....	531	1,803
Brunswick.....	326	434
Buncombe.....	10,263	6,621
Burke.....	780	695
Cabarrus.....	2,223	1,100
Caldwell.....	267	691
Camden.....	244	119
Carteret.....	687	663
Caswell.....	333	587
Catawba.....	307	409
Chatham.....	907	3,159
Cherokee.....	1,317	977
Chowan.....	475	173
Clay.....	103	39
Cleveland.....	1,036	2,828
Columbus.....	617	1,666
Craven.....	894	524
Cumberland.....	1,075	2,056
Currituck.....	684	74
Dare.....	207	65
Davidson.....	948	1,943
Davie.....	263	636
Duplin.....	737	3,362
Durham.....	2,923	1,427
Edgecombe.....	1,422	1,679
Forsyth.....	6,275	6,299
Franklin.....	553	1,779
Gaston.....	3,815	1,876
Gates.....	115	386
Graham.....	613	195
Granville.....	1,281	1,340
Greene.....	146	862
Guilford.....	8,257	5,339
Halifax.....	2,664	1,309
Harnett.....	880	2,974
Haywood.....	1,837	1,213
Henderson.....	1,786	1,349
Hertford.....	420	509
Hoke.....	157	675
Hyde.....	199	217
Iredell.....	795	2,168
Jackson.....	2,312	489

VOTE ON FOREGOING AMENDMENT RELATING TO SOLICITORIAL DISTRICTS—*Continued*

Counties	For	Against
Johnston.....	1,503	6,097
Jones.....	45	453
Lee.....	418	1,820
Lenoir.....	671	1,296
Lincoln.....	989	462
Macon.....	927	364
Madison.....	470	1,194
Martin.....	898	777
McDowell.....	2,576	1,343
Mecklenburg.....	8,386	2,315
Mitchell.....	95	391
Montgomery.....	316	930
Moore.....	680	1,791
Nash.....	2,161	1,544
New Hanover.....	2,733	1,218
Northampton.....	327	926
Onslow.....	214	857
Orange.....	895	1,447
Pamlico.....	142	540
Pasquotank.....	1,052	432
Pender.....	366	752
Perquimans.....	587	63
Person.....	248	1,042
Pitt.....	1,806	2,309
Polk.....	709	1,152
Randolph.....	430	2,634
Richmond.....	981	1,545
Robeson.....	1,526	2,257
Rockingham.....	900	1,178
Rowan.....	2,012	3,594
Rutherford.....	1,534	3,227
Sampson.....	924	3,648
Scotland.....	691	497
Stanly.....	1,020	2,083
Stokes.....	96	3,042
Surry.....	1,627	2,502
Swain.....	1,371	199
Transylvania.....	1,075	338
Tyrrell.....	295	272
Union.....	420	1,516
Vance.....	657	1,067
Wake.....	5,667	4,368
Warren.....	404	707
Washington.....	471	479
Watauga.....	688	379
Wayne.....	1,608	3,839
Wilkes.....	560	3,353
Wilson.....	1,110	1,286
Yadkin.....	172	2,459
Yancey.....	1,274	492
Total.....	123,249	150,061

VOTE ON FOREGOING AMENDMENT RELATING TO CLASSIFICATION OF INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

Counties	For	Against
Alamance.....	1,232	1,573
Alexander.....	358	290
Alleghany.....	52	1,103
Anson.....	392	1,598
Ashe.....	89	1,539
Avery.....	302	226
Beaufort.....	1,230	2,462
Bertie.....	124	762
Bladen.....	650	1,908
Brunswick.....	520	410
Buncombe.....	10,872	6,355
Burke.....	775	723
Cabarrus.....	2,005	1,288
Caldwell.....	344	713
Camden.....	461	34
Carteret.....	582	1,049
Caswell.....	553	435
Catawba.....	399	375
Chatham.....	976	3,174
Cherokee.....	1,468	912
Chowan.....	285	370
Clay.....	104	38
Cleveland.....	1,043	2,824
Columbus.....	903	1,627
Craven.....	1,017	619
Cumberland.....	940	2,188
Currituck.....	769	27
Dare.....	220	72
Davidson.....	978	1,710
Davie.....	357	685
Duplin.....	448	3,694
Durham.....	3,168	1,516
Edgecombe.....	1,492	1,677
Forsyth.....	3,175	9,520
Franklin.....	720	1,826
Gaston.....	3,164	2,587
Gates.....	122	422
Graham.....	634	168
Granville.....	1,532	1,202
Greene.....	199	858
Guilford.....	9,157	5,005
Halifax.....	1,702	2,364
Harnett.....	477	3,504
Haywood.....	2,259	1,126
Henderson.....	2,370	1,279
Hertford.....	500	485
Hoke.....	164	716
Hyde.....	157	248
Iredell.....	871	2,174
Jackson.....	2,383	502

VOTE ON FOREGOING AMENDMENT RELATING TO CLASSIFICATION
OF INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY—*Continued*

Counties	For	Against
Johnston.....	600	6,473
Jones.....	53	454
Lee.....	311	1,758
Lenoir.....	656	1,374
Lincoln.....	1,134	454
Macon.....	1,112	288
Madison.....	831	1,156
Martin.....	607	1,085
McDowell.....	2,711	1,206
Mecklenburg.....	9,147	2,337
Mitchell.....	359	369
Montgomery.....	335	930
Moore.....	603	1,925
Nash.....	1,980	1,778
New Hanover.....	3,395	1,190
Northampton.....	556	767
Onslow.....	264	844
Orange.....	1,062	1,338
Pamlico.....	126	647
Pasquotank.....	1,206	433
Pender.....	248	892
Perquimans.....	686	64
Person.....	274	1,028
Pitt.....	2,145	2,185
Polk.....	957	1,012
Randolph.....	808	2,273
Richmond.....	774	1,958
Robeson.....	1,309	2,611
Rockingham.....	1,328	1,040
Rowan.....	2,020	3,764
Rutherford.....	2,031	2,905
Sampson.....	1,137	3,749
Scotland.....	746	472
Stanly.....	1,101	2,093
Stokes.....	160	3,015
Surry.....	1,921	2,418
Swain.....	1,417	216
Transylvania.....	1,249	322
Tyrrell.....	362	249
Union.....	544	1,432
Vance.....	371	1,378
Wake.....	5,224	5,016
Warren.....	332	889
Washington.....	120	580
Watauga.....	691	452
Wayne.....	1,886	3,725
Wilkes.....	415	3,453
Wilson.....	1,072	1,497
Yadkin.....	203	2,453
Yancey.....	1,321	460
Total.....	124,894	158,354

PART X

CONSTITUTIONS

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
2. CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
3. INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WE, THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-president of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-president, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SEC. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of the Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgement require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SEC. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose to concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;— And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No bill or Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax should be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census of Enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no Person holding any office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or

Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of Delay.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all Persons voted for, and of the Number of votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for

this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to Discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emoluments from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the Execution of his office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United

States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their

Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SEC. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens, or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulation as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Man-

ner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law, or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-

fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

THE AMENDMENTS

I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

II

A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

XI

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the

Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall

make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

XV

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

XVII

SECTION 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

SEC. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

SEC. 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

XVIII

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XIX

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS

The First to Tenth, inclusive, were declared in force December 15, 1791; the Eleventh, January 8, 1798; the Twelfth, September 25, 1804; the Thirteenth was proclaimed December 18, 1865; the Fourteenth, July 28, 1868; the Fifteenth, March 30, 1870; the Sixteenth, February 25, 1913; the Seventeenth, May 31, 1913; the Eighteenth, January 29, 1919; the Nineteenth, August 26, 1920.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ADOPTED APRIL 24, 1868, WITH AMENDMENTS TO 1927

(See Freeman v. Lide, 176-434.)

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him

for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

Const. 1868.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and Government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

Const. 1868.

SECTION 1. *The equality and rights of men.* That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Const. 1868; Decl. Independence.

State v. Hay, 126-1006; State v. Hill, 126-139.

SEC. 2. *Political power and government.* That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 1.

Quinn v. Lattimore, 120-428; Nichols v. McKee, 68-430.

✓ SEC. 3. *Internal government of the State.* That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of the law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 2.

State v. Railway, 145-496; State v. Herring, 145-418; State v. Hicks, 143-689; State v. Lewis, 142-626; Durham v. Cotton Mills, 141-616; State v. Sutton, 139-574; State v. Holoman, 139-642; State v. Patterson, 134-612; State v. Gallop, 126-979; Humphrey v. Church, 109-132; Winslow v. Winslow, 95-24.

SEC. 4. *That there is no right to secede.* That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people

thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 5. *Of allegiance to the United States Government.* That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 6. *Public debt; bonds issued under ordinance of Convention of 1868, 68-69, 69-70, declared invalid; exception.* The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the Convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State, unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose.¹

¹In the Constitution of 1868, this section read as follows:

"Sec. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the Rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of, any debt or obligation, expressed or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave."

In pursuance of Ch. 85, Public Laws of 1872-73, this section was amended by striking out the first clause down to and including the word "but."

The clause beginning with "nor" and ending with "purpose" was added in pursuance of Ch. 268, Public Laws of 1879.

Const. 1868; 1872-3, c. 85; 1879, c. 268.

Const. 1, s. 6—Annot.

Comrs. v. Snuggs, 121-409; Baltzer v. State, 104-265; Horne v. State, 84-362; Brickell v. Comrs., 81-240; Davis v. Comrs. 72-441; Lance v. Hunter, 72-178; Logan v. Plummer, 70-388; Rand v. State, 65-197; R. R. v. Holden, 63-414; Galloway v. Jenkins, 63-152.

Const. 1, s. 7.

SEC. 7. *Exclusive emoluments, etc.* No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 3.

Power Co. v. Power Co., 175-668, 171-248; Reid v. R. R., 162-355; State v. Perry, 151-661; St. George v. Hardie, 147-88; State v. Cantwell, 142-604; In re Spease Ferry, 138-219; Bray v. Williams, 137-391; Mial v. Ellington, 134-131; Ewbank v. Turner, 134-82; State v. Biggs, 133-729; Jones v. Comrs., 130-451; Hancock v. R. R., 124-255; Motley v. Warehouse Co., 122-350, 124-232; State v. Call, 121-645; Broadfoot v. Fayetteville, 121-418; Rowland v. Loan Assn., 116-879; R. R. Comrs. v. Tel. Co., 113-213; State v. Van Doran, 109-864; State v. Stovall, 103-416; Gregory v. Forbes, 96-77; Bridge Co. v. Comrs., 81-491; State v. Morris, 77-512; Simonton v. Lanier, 71-503; Barrington v. Ferry Co., 69-165; Kingsbury v. R. R., 66-284; Long v. Beard, 7-57; Bank v. Taylor, 6-266.

SEC. 8. *The legislative, executive and judicial powers distinct.* The legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 4.

Lee v. Beard, 146-361; State v. Turner, 143-641; White v. Auditor, 126-605; Bird v. Gilliam, 125-79; Wilson v. Jordan, 124-705; Miller v. Alexander, 122-718; Garner v. Worth, 122-257; Caldwell v. Wilson, 121-476; Carr v. Coke, 116-236; Goodwin v. Fertilizer Works, 119-120; In re Sultan, 115-62; Herndon v. Ins. Co., 111-386; Horton v. Green, 104-401; Rencher v. Anderson, 93-105; Burton v. Spiers, 92-503; In re Oldham, 89-23; Brown v. Turner, 70-93; Railroad v. Jenkins, 68-503; Barnes v. Barnes, 53-372; Houston v. Bogle, 32-504; Hoke v. Henderson, 15-1; Robinson v. Barfield, 6-391.

SEC. 9. *Of the power of suspending laws.* All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 5.

Jones v. Comrs., 130-470; Abbott v. Beddingfield, 125-268 (dissenting opinion); White v. Auditor, 126-605.

SEC. 10. *Elections free.* All elections ought to be free.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 6.

SEC. 11. *In criminal prosecutions.* In all criminal prosecutions every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defense, and not be compelled

to give evidence against himself, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty,

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 7.

State v. Neville, 175-731; State v. Fowler, 172-905; State v. Cherry, 154-624; State v. Dry, 152-813; State v. Whedbee, 152-770; State v. Leeper, 146-655; State v. Cline, 146-640; State v. Railway, 145-495; State v. Dowdy, 145-433; State v. Harris, 145-456; State v. Hodge, 142-683; State v. Cole, 132-1073; In re Briggs, 135-118; Sheek v. Sain, 127-266; State v. Mitchell, 119-785; Smith v. Smith, 116-386; Holt v. Warehouse Co., 116-488; State v. Shade, 115-759; State v. Massey, 104-880; State v. Cannady, 78-540; State v. Morris, 84-756; State v. Hodson, 74-153; State v. Collins, 70-247; State v. Alman, 64-366; State v. Thomas, 64-76; State v. Tilghman, 33-513.

SEC. 12. *Answers to criminal charges.* No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment or impeachment.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 8.

State v. Newell, 172-933; State v. Hyman, 164-411; State v. Harris, 145-456; Ex parte McCown, 139-95; State v. Lytle, 138-742; State v. Hunter, 106-800; State v. Dunn, 95-699; State v. Powell, 86-642; State v. Moore, 104-750; State v. Cannady, 78-540; Kane v. Haywood, 66-31; State v. Simons, 68-379; State v. Moss, 47-68.

SEC. 13. *Right of jury.* No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 9.

Jones v. Brinkley, 174-23; State v. Newell, 172-933; State v. Hyman, 164-411; State v. Rogers, 162-656; State v. Brittain, 143-668; Ex parte McCown, 139-95; State v. Lytle, 138-742; State v. Thornton, 136-616; Hargett v. Bell, 134-396; Smith v. Paul, 133-68; State v. Ostwalt, 118-1211; State v. Gadberry, 117-818; State v. Whitaker, 114-819; State v. Best, 111-646; State v. Cutshall, 110-543; State v. Hunter, 106-800; State v. Dunn, 95-698; State v. Powell, 97-417; State v. Divine, 98-781; State v. Powell, 86-642; State v. Dudley, 83-661; State v. Cannady, 78-541; State v. Dixon, 75-275; Barnes v. Barnes, 53-366; State v. Moss, 47-68.

SEC. 14. *Excessive bail.* Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 10. See English Bill of Rights (1689), c. 1, s. 10.

State v. Smith, 174-804; State v. Woodlief, 172-885; State v. Blake, 157-608; State v. Lance, 149-551; State v. Farrington, 141-844; State v. Hanby, 126-1066; Bryan v. Patrick, 124-661; State v. Ballard, 122-1025; State v. Apple, 121-585; State v. Reid, 106-716; State v. Pettie, 80-369; State v. Cannady, 78-543; State v. Driver, 78-423; State v. Reid, 18-377.

SEC. 15. *General warrants.* General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and

supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 11.
Brewer v. Wynne, 163-319; State v. Fowler, 172-905.

SEC. 16. *Imprisonment for debt.* There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 39.
State v. Williams, 150-802; Ledford v. Emerson, 143-527; State v. Morgan, 141-726; State v. Torrence, 127-550; Stewart v. Bryan, 121-49; Lockhart, v. Bear, 117-301; Preiss v. Cohen, 117-59; Fertilizer Co. v. Grubbs, 114-471; Burgwyn v. Hall, 108-490; State v. Earnhardt, 107-789; State v. Norman, 110-489; Winslow v. Winslow, 95-24; Kiney v. Lougenour, 97-325; Long v. McLean, 88-3; State v. Beasley, 75-212; Melvin v. Melvin, 72-384; Daniel v. Owen, 72-340; State v. Davis, 82-610; State v. Wallin, 89-578; State v. Canaday, 78-539; Pain v. Pain, 80-322; Moore v. Mullen, 77-327; Moore v. Green, 73-394; State v. Green, 71-173; State v. Palin, 63-471; Bunting v. Wright, 61-295; Burton v. Dickens, 7-103.

SEC. 17. *No person taken, etc., but by law of land.* No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 12; Mag. Charta, (1215) c. 39, (1225), c. 29.

Bradshaw v. Lumber Co., 179-501; State v. Kirkpatrick, 179-747; Parker v. Comrs., 178-92; Comrs. v. Boring, 175-105; Comrs. v. State Treasurer, 174-141; Lang v. Development Co., 169-662; State v. Collins, 169-323; State v. Bullock, 161-223; Dalton v. Brown, 159-175; Lawrence v. Hardy, 151-123; Starnes v. Mfg. Co., 147-556; Caldwell Land, etc., Co. v. Smith, 146-199; State v. Williams, 146-618; Dewey v. R. R., 142-392; Anderson v. Wilkins, 142-154; State v. Morgan, 141-726; Daniels v. Home, 139-237; State v. Jones, 139-613; Cozard v. Hardware Co., 139-296; Porter v. Armstrong, 139-179; Ex parte McCown, 139-95; Mial v. Ellington, 134-172; Lumber Co. v. Lumber Co., 135-742; Parish v. Cedar Co., 133-478; Jones v. Comrs., 130-461; Dyer v. Ellington, 126-941; State v. Hill, 126-1139; Herring v. Pugh, 126-852; Hutton v. Webb, 124-479, 126-897; Southport v. Stanly, 125-464; Hogan v. Brown, 125-251; Morris v. House, 125-559; Day's Case, 124-362; Caldwell v. Wilson, 121-477; Wood v. Bellamy, 120-212; Hilliard v. Asheville, 118-845; Call v. Wilkesboro, 115-337; State v. Warren, 113-683; Lance v. Harris, 112-480; Williams v. Johnson, 112-435; Bass v. Navigation Co., 111-439; Staton v. R. R., 111-278; State v. Cutshall, 110-543; State v. Hunter, 106-800; Moose v. Carson, 104-431; London v. Headen, 76-72; Rhea v. Hampton, 101-53; State v. Wilson, 107-865; Woodard v. Blue, 103-109; Railroad v. Ely, 95-77; Winslow v. Winslow, 95-24; Worth v. Cox, 89-44; Whitehead v. Latham, 83-232; Vann v. Pipkin, 77-410; State v. Morris, 77-512; Whitehead v. R. R., 87-255; Bridge Co. v. Comrs., 81-491; Pool v. Trexler, 76-297; Privett v. Whitaker, 73-554; State v. Dixon, 75-275; Wilson v. Charlotte, 74-756; State v. Mooney, 74-100; Brown v. Turner, 70-93; King v. Hunter, 65-603; Bank v. Jenkins, 64-719; Norfleet v. Cromwell, 70-634; Johnson v. Rankin, 70-550; Franklin v. Vannoy, 66-151; Sedberry v. Comrs., 66-486; Miller v. Gibbon, 63-635; Schenck Ex parte, 65-353; Koonce v. Wallace, 52-194; Barnes v. Barnes, 53-372; Cotten v. Ellis, 52-545; Cornelius v. Glen, 52-512; State v. Glen, 52-321; Stanmire v. Taylor, 48-207; State v. Matthews, 48-452; McNamara v. Kearns, 24-66; Houston v. Bogle, 32-496; State v. Allen, 23-183; Mills v. Williams, 33-558; State v. Johnson, 33-647; R. R. v. Davis, 19-451; Hoke v. Henderson, 15-1; Pipkin v. Wynne, 13-402; Hamilton v. Adams, 6-161; Oats v. Darden, 5-500; University v. Foy, 5-58, 3-310.

See, also, section 19 of this article.

SEC. 18. *Persons restrained of liberty.* Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 13.
Harkins v. Cathey, 119-663; State v. Herndon, 107-935; In re Schenck, 74-607.

SEC. 19. *Controversies at law respecting property.* In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 14.
In re Stone, 176-336; Crews v. Crews, 175-168; Walls v. Strickland, 174-298; Silvey v. R. R., 172-110; State v. Rogers, 162-656; Williams v. R. R., 140-623; Kearns v. R. R., 139-482; Smith v. Paul, 133-66; Boutten v. R. R., 128-340; Caldwell v. Wilson, 121-465; Wilson v. Featherstone, 120-447; Harkins v. Cathey, 119-662; State v. Mitchell, 119-786; Driller Co. v. Worth, 117-517; McQueen v. Bank, 111-515; Smith v. Hicks, 108-248; Lassiter v. Upchurch, 107-411; Railroad v. Parker, 105-246; Stevenson v. Felton, 99-58; Harris v. Shaffer, 92-30; Grant v. Hughes, 96-177; Pasour v. Lineberger, 90-159; Worthy v. Shields, 90-192; Wessel v. Rathjohn, 89-377; Grant v. Reese, 82-72; Chasteen v. Martin, 81-51; Overby v. Association, 81-62; Bernheim v. Waring, 79-56; Atkinson v. Whithead, 77-418; Perry v. Tupper, 77-413; Womble v. Fraps, 77-198; Wilson v. Charlotte, 74-756; Armfield v. Brown, 73-81; Lippard v. Troutman, 72-551; Isler v. Murphy, 71-436; Witkowsky v. Wasson, 71-460; Pearson v. Caldwell, 70-291; Armfield v. Brown, 70-27; Green v. Castlebury, 70-20; Maxwell v. Maxwell, 70-267; Klutts v. Mackenzie, 65-102; Andrews v. Pritchett, 66-387; White v. White, 15-257; Smith v. Campbell, 10-590; Bayard v. Singleton, 1-5.

SEC. 20. *Freedom of the press.* The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 15.
Osborn v. Leach, 135-628; Cowan v. Fairbrother, 118-406.

SEC. 21. *Habeas corpus.* The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Const. 1868.
Ex parte Moore, 64-802.

SEC. 22. *Property qualification.* As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property, therefore no property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

Const. 1868.
Wilson v. Charlotte, 74-756.

SEC. 23. *Representation and taxation.* The people of the State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any im-

post or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 16.
State v. Wheeler, 141-773; Winston v. Taylor, 99-210; Moore v. Fayetteville, 80-154; Worth v. Comrs., 60-617.

SEC. 24. *Militia and right to bear arms.* A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.¹

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 17; Convention 1875.
State v. Barrett, 138-687; State v. Boone, 132-1107; State v. Reams, 121-556; State v. Speller, 86-697.

SEC. 25. *Right of the people to assemble together.* The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress or grievances. But secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.²

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 18; Convention 1875.

SEC. 26. *Religious liberty.* All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 19.
Rodman v. Robinson, 134-503; Lord v. Hardie, 82-241; Melvin v. Easley, 52-356.

SEC. 27. *Education.* The people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Const. 1868.
Collie v. Comrs., 145-170, overruling Barksdale v. Comrs., 93-483; Lowery v. School Trustees, 140-33; Bear v. Comrs., 124-212.

SEC. 28. *Elections should be frequent.* For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 20.

¹ The last sentence of Sec. 24 was added by the Convention of 1875.

² The last sentence of Sec. 25 was added by the Convention of 1875.

SEC. 29. *Recurrence to fundamental principles.* A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 21.

SEC. 30. *Hereditary emoluments, etc.* No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 22.

State v. Cantwell, 142-614; Bryan v. Patrick, 124-661; Bridge Co. v. Comrs., 81-504.

SEC. 31. *Perpetuities, etc.* Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state, and ought not to be allowed.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 23.

State v. Kirkpatrick, 179-747; Allen v. Reidsville, 178-513; State v. Perry, 151-661; St. George v. Hardie, 147-88; State v. Cantwell, 142-614; In re Spease Ferry, 138-259; State v. Biggs, 133-729; Robinson v. Lamb, 126-492; Garsed v. Greensboro, 126-160; Bennett v. Comrs., 125-468; Bryan v. Patrick, 124-661; Guy v. Comrs., 122-471; Thrift v. Elizabeth City, 122-31; Railway v. Railway, 114-725; State v. Moore, 104-718; Hughes v. Hodges, 102-236; Bridge Co. v. Comrs., 81-504; Railroad v. Reid, 64-155; Simonton v. Lanier, 71-503; State v. McGowen, 37-9; State v. Gerrard, 37-210; Griffin v. Graham, 8-96; Bank v. Taylor, 6-266.

SEC. 32. *Ex post facto laws.* Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no ex post facto law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done ought to be passed.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 24.

State v. Broadway, 157-598; Penland v. Barnard, 146-378; Anderson v. Wilkins, 142-154; Robinson v. Lamb, 129-16; City of Wilmington v. Cronly, 122-383; Culbreth v. Downing, 121-205; Morrison v. McDonald, 113-327; Kelly v. Fleming, 113-133; Lowe v. Harris, 112-472; State v. Ramsour, 113-642; Gilchrist v. Middleton, 108-705; Leak v. Gay, 107-468; Williams v. Weaver, 94-134; State v. Littlefield, 93-614; Burton v. Speers and Clark, 92-503; King v. Foscoe, 91-116; Strickland v. Draughan, 91-103; Wilkerson v. Buchanan, 83-296; Whitehead v. Latham, 83-232; Tabor v. Ward, 83-291; Pearsall v. Kenan, 79-472; Lilly v. Purcell, 78-82; Young v. Henderson, 76-420; Libbett v. Maultsby, 71-345; Etheridge v. Vernoy, 71-184; Franklin v. Vannoy, 66-145; Johnson v. Winslow, 64-27; Jacobs v. Smallwood, 63-112; State v. Keith, 63-144; Robeson v. Brown, 63-554; State v. Bell, 61-76; Hinton v. Hinton, 61-410; Cooke v. Cooke, 61-583; Parker v. Shannnonhouse, 61-209; Barnes v. Barnes, 53-366; State v. Bond, 49-9; Phillips v. Cameron, 48-391; Salter v. Bryan, 26-494; Taylor v. Harrison, 13-374; Oats v. Darden, 5-500.

SEC. 33. *Slavery prohibited.* Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and are hereby, forever prohibited within the State.

Const. 1868.

State v. Hairston, 63-451.

SEC. 34. *State boundaries.* The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Decl. Rights, s. 25.

SEC. 35. *Courts shall be open.* All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Const. 1868.

Osborn v. Leach, 135-628; Jones v. Comrs., 130-461; Driller Co. v. Worth, 118-746; Dunn v. Underwood, 116-526; Hewlett v. Nutt, 79-263.

SEC. 36. *Soldiers in time of peace.* No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 37. *Other rights of the people.* This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

Const. 1868.

State v. Williams, 146-618; Daniels v. Homer, 139-237; Thrift v. Elizabeth City, 122-38; Railroad v. Holden, 63-410; Nichols v. McKee, 68-430; State v. Keith, 63-144; Railroad v. Reid, 64-155.

ARTICLE II

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. *Two branches.* The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a Senate and House of Representatives.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 1.

Wilson v. Jordan, 124-719; Comrs. v. Call, 123-323.

✓ SEC. 2. *Time of assembly.* The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election; and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present.¹

¹ In the Constitution of 1868, the first clause of this section read as follows: "The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled shall be denominated the General Assembly."

The word "annually" was changed to "biennially" in pursuance of Ch. 82, Public Laws of 1872-73.

The Convention of 1875 changed the time of meeting to "the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election."

Const. 1868; P. L. 1872-3, c. 82; Convention 1875; Const. 1776, ss. 4, 46; Convention 1885, art. 1, s. 4, cl. 7.
Herring v. Pugh, 126-862.

SEC. 3. *Number of senators.* The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. 1, s. 1, cl. 1.

SEC. 4. *Regulations in relation to districting the State for senators.* The Senate districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration by order of Congress, that each Senate district shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more senators.¹

Const. 1868; P. L. 1872-3, c. 81.

SEC. 5. *Regulations in relation to apportionment of representatives.* The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts of the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. 1, s. 1, cls. 2, 3.

Comrs. v. Ballard, 69-18; Mills v. Williams, 33-563.

¹ Sec. 5 of the Constitution of 1868, which was changed to Sec. 4 of the present Constitution in pursuance of Ch. 81, Public Laws of 1872-73, was as follows:

"Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said Senate districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order of Congress, that each Senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators."

Sec. 4 of the Constitution of 1868, which divided the State into Senatorial districts pending a division by the first General Assembly after 1871, was omitted by the Convention of 1875. So was Sec. 8 which made the temporary apportionment for the House of Representatives.

SEC. 6. *Ratio of representation.* In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians not taxed shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing two but not three times the said ratio there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. 1, s. 1, cl. 4.
Moffit v. Asheville, 103-237; Comrs. v. Ballard, 69-18.

SEC. 7. *Qualifications for Senators.* Each member of the Senate shall not be less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in this State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the district for which he was chosen one year immediately preceding his election.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 8. *Qualifications for Representatives.* Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 9. *Election of officers.* In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be viva voce.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. 1, s. 4, cl. 1.
Cherry v. Burns, 124-766; Stanford v. Ellington, 117-161.

SEC. 10. *Powers in relation to divorce and alimony.* The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. 1, s. 4, cl. 3.
Cooke v. Cooke, 164-272; In re Boyett, 136-415; Ladd v. Ladd, 121-118; Baity v. Cranfill, 91-293.

SEC. 11. *Private laws in relation to names of persons, etc.* The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of any infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. 1, s. 4, cl. 4.

SEC. 12. *Thirty days notice shall be given anterior to passage of private laws.* The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass such a law shall have been given, under such direction and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. 1, s. 4, cl. 5.

Power Co. v. Power Co., 175-668; Cox v. Comrs., 146-584; Bray v. Williams, 137-390; Comrs. v. Coke, 116-235; Gatlin v. Tarboro, 78-119; Broadnax v. Comrs., 64-244.

SEC. 13. *Vacancies.* If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of elections shall be issued by the Governor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. 1, s. 4, cl. 6.

SEC. 14. *Revenue.* No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or allow the counties, cities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

Const. 1868.

Road Com. v. Comrs., 178-61; Guire v. Comrs., 177-516; Wagstaff v. Highway Com., 177-354; Woodall v. Highway Com., 176-377; Wagstaff v. Highway Com., 174-377; Claywell v. Comrs., 173-657; Brown v. Comrs., 173-598; Cottrell v. Lenoir, 173-138; Hargrave v. Comrs., 168-626; Gregg v. Comrs., 162-479; Pritchard v. Comrs., 160-476, 159-636; Russell v. Troy, 159-366; Comrs. v. Comrs., 157-515; Comrs. v. Bank, 152-387; Tyson v. Salisbury, 151-468; Bank v. Lacy, 151-3; Battle v. Lacy, 150-573; Wittowsky v. Comrs., 150-90; Lutterloh v. Fayetteville, 149-65; Cox v. Comrs., 146-584; Improvement Co. v. Comrs., 146-353; Comrs. v. Trust Co., 143-110; Fortune v. Comrs., 140-329; Comrs. v. Stafford, 138-453; Bray v. Williams, 137-390; Graves v. Comrs., 135-49; Brown v. Stewart, 134-357; Wilson v. Markley, 133-616; Debnam v. Chitty, 131-657; Hooker v. Greenville, 130-293; Cotton Mills v. Waxhaw, 130-293; Armstrong v. Stedman, 130-219; Comrs. v. DeRossett, 129-275; Black v.

Comrs., 129-122; Glenn v. Wray, 126-730; Edgerton v. Water Co., 126-96; Smathers v. Comrs., 125-480; Slocumb v. Fayetteville, 125-362; Comrs. v. Payne, 123-486, 123-432; McGuire v. Williams, 123-349; Comrs. v. Call, 123-308; Charlotte v. Shepard, 122-602; Robinson v. Goldsboro, 122-211; Rodman v. Washington, 122-39; Mayo v. Comrs., 122-5; Comrs. v. Snuggs, 121-394; Bank v. Comrs., 119-214; Bank v. Comrs., 116-339; Jones v. Comrs., 107-265; Wood v. Oxford, 97-227; Galloway v. Jenkins, 63-147.

SEC. 15. *Entails.* The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 43.

SEC. 16. *Journals.* Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 46.

Wilson v. Markley, 133-616; Carr v. Coke, 116-234.

SEC. 17. *Protest.* Any member of either house may dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reason of his dissent entered on the journal.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 45.

SEC. 18. *Officers of the House.* The House of Representatives shall choose their own speaker and other officers.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 10.

Nichols v. McKee, 68-432.

SEC. 19. *President of the Senate.* The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote unless it may be equally divided.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 20. *Other senatorial officers.* The Senate shall choose its other officers and also a speaker (pro tempore) in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 10.

Nichols v. McKee, 68-432.

SEC. 21. *Style of the acts.* The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

Const. 1868.

State v. Patterson, 98-664.

SEC. 22. *Powers of the General Assembly.* Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to

be passed into laws; and the two houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day, or place.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 10.
State v. Pharr, 179-699.

SEC. 23. *Bills and resolutions to be read three times, etc.* All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each house before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 11.
State v. Patterson, 134-620; Wilson v. Markley, 133-616; Cotton Mills v. Waxhaw, 130-293; Smathers v. Comrs., 125-486; Comrs. v. Snuggs, 121-400; Russell v. Ayer, 120-211; Bank v. Comrs., 119-222; Cook v. Mears, 116-592; Carr v. Coke, 116-234; Scarborough v. Robinson, 81-409.

SEC. 24. *Oath of members.* Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

✓ Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 12.

SEC. 25. *Terms of office.* The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.
Aderholt v. McKee, 65-259.

SEC. 26. *Yeas and nays.* Upon motion made and seconded in either house by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journals.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 27. *Election for members of the General Assembly.* The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two

¹ Sec. 27 of the Constitution of 1868 was as follows: "The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office of those elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election."

The Convention of 1875 omitted the last clause, and the remainder became Sec. 25 of the present Constitution.

years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

Aderholt v. McKee, 65-259; Loftin v. Sowers, 65-251.

SEC. 28. *Pay of members and officers of the General Assembly.* The members of the General Assembly for the term of their office shall receive a salary for their services of six hundred dollars each. The salaries of the presiding officers of the two houses shall be seven hundred dollars each: *Provided*, that in addition to the salaries herein provided for, should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members shall receive eight dollars per day each, and the presiding officers of the two houses ten dollars per day each, for every day of such extra session not exceeding twenty days; and should an extra session continue more than twenty days, the members and officers shall serve thereafter without pay.²

Convention 1875.

Kendall v. Stafford, 178-461; Bank v. Worth, 117-153.

SEC. 29. *Limitations upon power of General Assembly to enact private or special legislation.* The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution relating to the establishment of courts inferior to the Superior Court; relating to the appointment of justices of the peace; relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances; changing the names of

¹ This section constituted the first part of Sec. 29 of the Constitution of 1868. The following additional sentence of Sec. 29 was omitted by the Convention of 1875: "The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this Constitution by the voters of the State, and the General Assembly then elected shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter; and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election."

Under authority of this section, the General Assembly changed the time of holding the election to Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, Ch. 275, Public Laws of 1876-77.

² Sec. 28 added to the Constitution by the Convention of 1875, reads as follows: "The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive as a compensation for their services the sum of four dollars per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two houses shall be six dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period not exceeding twenty days."

The section was made to read as at present by Ch. 203, Public Laws of 1927, ratified by the people on November 6, 1928.

cities, towns and townships; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges; relating to non-navigable streams; relating to cemeteries; relating to the pay of jurors; erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts; remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury; regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing; extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability; giving effect to informal wills and deeds; nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private or special act by the partial repeal of a general law, but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private or special laws enacted by it. Any local, private or special act or resolution passed in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating matters set out in this section.¹

P. L. 1915, c. 99. In effect January 10, 1917. See *Reade v. Durham*, 173-6668; *Mills v. Comrs.*, 175-215.

Davis v. Lenoir County, 178-668; *Comrs. v. Pruden*, 178-394; *Comrs. v. Trust Co.*, 178-170; *Martin County v. Trust Co.*, 178-26; *Parvin v. Comrs.*, 177-508; *Mills v. Comrs.*, 175-215; *Highway Com. v. Malone*, 173-685; *Richardson v. Comrs.*, 173-685; *Ranklin v. Gaston County*, 173-683; *Reade v. Durham*, 173-668; *Brown v. Comrs.*, 173-598.

SEC. 30. The General Assembly shall not use nor authorize to be used any part of the amount of any sinking fund for any purpose other than the retirement of the bonds for which said sinking fund has been created.²

ARTICLE III

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. *Officers of the executive department; terms of office.* The executive department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State; a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney-General,

¹ This section was added by Ch. 99, Public Laws of 1915, ratified by popular vote in 1916. It became effective on January 10, 1917.

² This section was added by Ch. 91, Public Laws of 1924, extra session, ratified by popular vote in November, 1924.

who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and place and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: Provided, that the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their office four years from and after the first day of January, 1869.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. II, s. 1.

Wilson v. Jordan, 124-719; Rhyne v. Lipscombe, 122-652; Caldwell v. Wilson, 121-476; Winslow v. Morton, 118-490; Battle v. McIver, 68-467; Howerton v. Tate, 68-546.

SEC. 2. *Qualifications of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.*

No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant-Governor unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 15.

SEC. 3. *Returns of elections.* The returns of every election for officers of the executive department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officer, directed to the Secretary of State. The return shall be canvassed and the result declared in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.²

¹ In this section as found in the Constitution of 1868, the words "a Superintendent of Public Works" followed "Treasurer." These words were stricken out and the office of Superintendent of Public Works abolished in pursuance of Ch. 84, Public Laws of 1872-73.

² In the Constitution of 1868, that portion of this section after the word "directed" and before "contested" read as follows: "to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively, shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint-ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly." The section was amended to its present form in pursuance of Ch. 88, Public Laws of 1925.

For the laws governing the canvassing of returns, see C. S., 5993-6008; Ch. 260, Public Laws of 1927.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. II, ss. 3, 4; P. L. 1925, c. 88.
Winslow v. Morton, 118-486; O'Hara v. Powell, 80-108.

SEC. 4. *Oath of the office for Governor.* The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor to which he has been elected.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. II, s. 5.

SEC. 5. *Duties of Governor.* The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 6. *Reprives, commutations, and pardons.* The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall biennially communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reasons therefor.¹

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 19.

In re Williams, 149-436; State v. Bowman, 145-425; Herring v. Pugh, 126-862; In re McMahon, 125-40; State v. Mathis, 109-815; State v. Cardwell, 95-643; State v. Alexander, 76-231; State v. Moonney, 74-98; State v. Blalock, 61-242.

SEC. 7. *Annual reports from officers of executive department and of public institutions.* The officers of the executive department and of the public institutions of the State shall, at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the execu-

¹ The word "biennially" was substituted for "annually" in this section of the Constitution of 1868, in pursuance of Ch. 82, Public Laws of 1872-73.

tive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Const. 1868.

Arendell v. Worth, 125-122; Welker v. Bledsoe, 68-463; Nichols v. McKee, 68-435.

SEC. 8. *Commander-in-Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 18.

Winslow v. Morton, 118-486.

SEC. 9. *Extra session of General Assembly.* The Governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 10. *Officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.* The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the senators-elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

Salisbury v. Croom, 167-223; State v. Baskerville, 141-811; Day's Case, 124-366; Ewart v. Jones, 116-570; University v. McIver, 72-76; Cloud v. Wilson, 72-155; Battle v. McIver, 68-467; Nichols v. McKee, 68-429; Howerton v. Tate, 68-546; Rogers v. McGowan, 68-520; Badger v. Johnson, 68-471; Welker v. Bledsoe, 68-457; Clark v. Stanley, 66-59; State v. Pender, 66-317; Railroad v. Holden, 63-410.

SEC. 11. *Duties of the Lieutenant-Governor.* The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 12. *In case of impeachment of Governor, or vacancy caused by death or resignation.* In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties and

emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor until the disabilities shall cease or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant-Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the senators shall elect one of their own number president of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor, shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities are removed or a new Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, and they may elect such president.

Const. 1868.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-626; Cadwell v. Wilson, 121-476.

SEC. 13. *Duties of other executive officers.* The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney-General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.

Const. 1868.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-626; Sneed v. Bullock, 80-135; Cloud v. Wilson, 72-163; Clark v. Stanley, 66-59; Nichols v. McKee, 68-429; Battle v. McIver, 68-467; Boner v. Adams, 65-639.

SEC. 14. *Council of State.* The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute, ex officio, the Council of State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum; their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a journal, to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either house. The

Attorney-General shall be ex officio, the legal adviser of the executive department.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 16.

SEC. 15. *Compensation of executive officers.* The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 16. *Seal of State.* There shall be a seal of State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, ss. 17, 36.

Howell v. Hurley, 170-798; Richards v. Lumber Co., 158-54.

SEC. 17. *Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics.* The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

Cunningham v. Sprinkle, 124-638; Chemical Co. v. Board of Agriculture, 111-136.

ARTICLE IV

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. *Abolishes distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and feigned issues.* The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits, shall be abolished; and there shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights

¹ Sec. 17 in the Constitution of 1868 was as follows: "There shall be established in the office of Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide." The section was changed to its present form in the Convention of 1875.

or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action; and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party, against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished, and the fact at issue tried by order of court before a jury.

Const. 1868.

Tillotson v. Currin, 176-479; Jerome v. Setzer, 175-391; Hardware Co. v. Lewis, 173-290; Makuen v. Elder, 170-510; Fowle v. McLean, 168-537; Wilson v. Ins. Co., 155-173; Hauser v. Morrison, 146-248; Levin v. Gladstein, 142-484; Turner v. McKee, 137-259; Staton v. Webb, 137-38; Boles v. Caudle, 133-528; Parker v. Express Co., 132-131; Harrison v. Hargrove, 116-418; Peebles v. Gay, 115-41; Moore v. Beaman, 112-560; Hood v. Sudderth, 111-219; Markham v. Markham, 110-356; Conley v. R. R., 109-692; Vegelman v. Smith, 95-254; Lumber Co. v. Wallace, 93-25; Blake v. Askew, 76-326; Abrams v. Cureton, 74-526; Bitting v. Thaxton, 72-541; Tidline v. Hickerson, 72-241; Belmont v. Reilly, 71-262; Froelich v. Express Co., 67-4; Harkey v. Houston, 65-137; Tate v. Towe, 64-647; State v. McIntosh, 64-607; Mitchell v. Henderson, 63-640; State v. Baker, 63-276.

See, also under C. S., section 399.

SEC. 2. *Division of judicial powers.* The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, courts of justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

State v. Burnett, 179-735; State v. Collins, 151-648; Hauser v. Morrison, 146-248; Ex parte McCown, 139-105; State v. Lytle, 138-741; State v. Baskerville, 141-813; Mott v. Comrs., 126-869; State v. Gallop, 126-983; Rhyne v. Lipscombe, 122-650; Caldwell v. Wilson, 121-476; McDonald v. Morrow, 119-670; Ewart v. Jones, 116-572; Express Co. v. R. R., 111-463; Wool v. Saunders, 108-739; State v. Weddington, 103-364; State v. Speaks, 95-689; State v. Spurtin, 80-363; State v. Cherry, 72-123; State v. Ketchey, 70-621; State v. Davis, 69-495; Rowark v. Gaston, 67-292; Froelich v. Express Co., 67-1; State v. Pender, 66-313; Wilmington v. Davis, 63-583; Edenton v. Wool, 65-379; Washington v. Hammons, 76-34; State v. Threadgill, 76-17; State v. Baker, 63-278; McAdoo v. Benbow, 63-461.

SEC. 3. *Trial court of impeachment.* The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the Senate. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

¹Sec. 4 of the Constitution of 1868 was as follows: "The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the trial of impeachment, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Justices of the Peace, and special Courts." This was amended to become Sec. 2 of the present Constitution by the Convention of 1875. Sections 2 and 3 of the Constitution of 1868, providing for a commission to report to the General Assembly rules of practice and procedure and a code of North Carolina law, were omitted by the Convention of 1875.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. III, s. 1, cls. 2, 3.
Caldwell v. Wilson, 121-476.

SEC. 4. *Impeachment.* The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present. When the Governor is impeached the Chief Justice shall preside.

Const. 1868; Convention 1835, art. III, s. 1, cl. 3.

SEC. 5. *Treason against the State.* Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Const. 1868. See Const. U. S., art. III, s. 3.

SEC. 6. *Supreme Court justices.* The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four associate justices.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875; P. L. 1887, c. 212.

SEC. 7. *Terms of the Supreme Court.* The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, as now, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.²

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.
State v. Marsh, 134-197.

SEC. 8. *Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. And the jurisdiction of said court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the court shall have the power to issue any remedial writs nec-

¹ This section is identical with Sec. 8 in the Constitution of 1868. The Convention of 1875 changed the number of associate justices to two. The number was changed to four in pursuance of Ch. 212, Public Laws of 1887.

² Sec. 9 in the Constitution of 1868 was as follows: "There shall be two terms of the Supreme Court held at the seat of government of the State in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require." This section was changed to the present Sec. 7 by the Convention of 1875.

Subsequently the General Assembly changed the time of holding the two terms to the first Monday in February and the last Monday in August. Ch. 178, Public Laws of 1881; Ch. 49, Public Laws of 1887; Ch. 660, Public Laws of 1901; Revisal, 1905, s. 1535.

essary to give it a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior courts.¹

Convention 1875. See Const. 1868, art. IV, s. 10.

R. R. v. Cherokee County, 177-86; Taylor v. Johnson, 171-84; State v. Tripp, 168-150; State v. Lee, 166-250; Page v. Page, 166-90; In re Wiggins, 165-457; Mott v. R. R., 164-367; Johnson v. R. R., 163-431; Pender v. Ins. Co., 163-98; Overman v. Lanier, 156-537; State v. Webb, 155-426; In re Holley, 154-163; Harvey v. R. R., 153-567; Stokes v. Cogdell, 153-181; In re Applicants for License, 143-1; Hollingsworth v. Skelding, 142-256; Slocumb v. Construction Co., 142-354; State v. Lilliston, 141-867; Brown v. Power Co., 140-348; Barker v. R. R., 137-222; State v. Marsh, 134-185; Mott v. Comrs., 126-869; Wilson v. Jordan, 124-719; State v. Hinson, 123-757; Harkins v. Cathey, 119-658; McDonald v. Morrow, 119-670; Carr v. Coke, 116-242; State v. Whitaker, 114-818; Express Co. v. R. R., 111-463; State v. Herndon, 107-934; Farrar v. Staton, 101-78; Rencher v. Anderson, 93-105; Railroad v. Warren, 92-620; Coats v. Wilkes, 92-381; Murrill v. Murrill, 90-120; Worthy v. Shields, 90-192; Young v. Rollins, 90-125; Wessel v. Rathjohn, 89-377; McMillan v. Baker, 85-291; Greenboro v. Scott, 84-184; Shields v. Whitaker, 82-516; Simmons v. Foscoe, 81-86; Jones v. Boyd, 80-258; State v. McGimsey, 80-383; Battle v. Mayo, 102-435; In re Schenck, 74-609; Keener v. Finger, 70-42; Long v. Holt, 68-53; Rush v. Steamboat Co., 68-74; Isler v. Brown, 67-175; State v. Jefferson, 66-309; Rogers v. Goodwin, 64-279; McKimmon v. Faulk, 63-279; Biggs Ex parte, 64-202; Heilig v. Stokes, 63-612; Foushee v. Pattershall, 67-453; Perry v. Shepherd, 78-85; Graham v. Skinner, 57-94.

See, also, C. S. sec. 1411.

SEC. 9. *Claims against the State.* The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

Const. 1868.

Miller v. State, 134-272; Moody v. State Prison, 128-14; White v. Auditor, 126-598; Printing Co. v. Hoey, 124-795; Railroad v. Dortch, 124-675; Pate v. R. R., 122-878; Garner v. Worth, 122-250; Blount v. Simmons, 119-51; Burton v. Furman, 115-171; Cowles v. State, 115-173; Baltzer v. State, 109-187, 104-270; Martin v. Worth, 91-45; Clodfelter v. State, 86-51; Bain v. State, 86-49; Horne v. State, 82-382, 84-362; Sinclair v. State, 69-47; Bayne v. Jenkins, 66-358; Bledsoe v. State, 64-392; Reynolds v. State, 64-460; Rand v. State, 65-194; Battle v. Thompson, 65-408; Boner v. Adams, 65-644.

SEC. 10. *Judicial districts for Superior Courts.* The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and there shall be held a Superior Court in each county at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in

¹Sec. 10 of the Constitution of 1868, changed to Sec. 8 of the present Constitution by the Convention of 1875, read as follows: "The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the Courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference; but no issue of fact shall be tried before this Court; and the Court shall have power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control of the inferior Court."

each county as may be prescribed by law. But the General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

State v. Shuford, 128-588; Wilson v. Jordan, 124-705; Rhyne v. Lipscombe, 122-650; Ewart v. Jones, 116-578; State v. Spurtin, 80-363; State v. Taylor, 76-64; State v. Adair, 66-298.

SEC. 11. *Residences of judges; rotation in judicial districts; special terms.* Every judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The judges shall preside in the courts of the different districts successively, but no judge shall hold the courts in the same district oftener than once in four years; but in case of the protracted illness of the judge assigned to preside in any district, or of any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall be unable to preside, the Governor may require any judge to hold one or more specified terms in said district in lieu of the judge assigned to hold the courts of the said district; and the General Assembly may by general laws provide for the selection of special or emergency judges to hold the Superior Courts of any county or district when the judge assigned thereto, by reason of sickness, disability, or other cause, is unable to attend and hold said court, and when no other judge is available to hold the same. Such special or emergency judges shall have the power and authority of regular judges of the Superior Courts, in the courts which they are so appointed to hold; and the General Assembly shall provide for their reasonable compensation.²

Const. 1868; Convention 1875; P. L. 1915, c. 99. Last part of section, providing for "special or emergency judges," took effect January 10, 1917. See Reade v. Durham, 173-668.

Watson v. R. R., 152-215; State v. Shuford, 128-588; Mott v. Comrs., 126-866; Rhyne v. Lipscombe, 122-650; State v. Turner, 119-841; McDonald

¹ Sec. 12 of the Constitution of 1868, changed to the present Sec. 10 by the Convention of 1875, read as follows: "The State shall be divided into twelve judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a Superior Court in each county in said district at least twice in each year, to continue for two weeks, unless the business shall be sooner disposed of." Sec. 13 made the apportionment of the twelve districts.

There are now twenty judicial districts in the State. Ch. 180, Public Laws of 1885; Ch. 28, Public Laws of 1901; Chs. 9, 63, 196, Public Laws of 1913.

² Sec. 14 of the Constitution of 1868 was as follows: "Every judge of a Superior Court shall reside in his district while holding his office. The judges may exchange districts with each other with the consent of the Governor, and the Governor for good reasons, which he shall report to the Legislature at its current or next session, may require any judge to hold one or more specified terms of said courts in lieu of the judge in whose district they are." This section was re-written to read as the present Sec. 11 through the clause ending with "court of the said district." The remainder of the present Sec. 11 was added by Ch. 99, Public Laws of 1915, ratified by the people in November, 1916, and effective Jan. 10, 1917.

v. Morrow, 119-670; Delafield v. Stafford, 114-239; State v. Lewis, 107-967; State v. Speaks, 95-689; State v. Bowman, 80-437; State v. McGimsey, 80-377; State v. Munroe, 80-373; State v. Watson, 75-136; State v. Ketchey, 70-622; Howes v. Mauney, 66-222; State v. Adair, 66-298; Myers v. Hamilton, 65-568.

SEC. 12. *Jurisdiction of courts inferior to Supreme Court.* The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coördinate department of the government; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court among the other courts prescribed in this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best; provide also a proper system of appeals; and regulate by law, when necessary, the method of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution.¹

Convention 1875.

State v. Little, 175-743; Cole v. Sanders, 174-112; Jones v. Brinkley, 174-23; Corp. Com. v. R. R., 170-560; Oil Co. v. Grocery Co., 169-521; State v. Brown, 159-467; State v. Collins, 151-648; State v. Shine, 149-480; Lee v. Beard, 146-361; Duckworth v. Mull, 143-469; In re Applicants for License, 143-1; State v. Baskerville, 141-813; Settle v. Settle, 141-564; Corp. Com. v. R. R., 139-126; Ex parte McCowan, 139-105; State v. Lytle, 138-741; State v. Lew, 133-666; Brinkley v. Smith, 130-225; In re Gorham, 129-490; State v. Brown, 127-564; Mott v. Comrs., 126-868; State v. Davis, 126-1007; State v. Battle, 126-1036; McCall v. Webb, 125-243; Wilson v. Jordan, 124-690; State v. Ray, 122-1098; Pate v. R. R., 122-877; Tate v. Comrs., 122-661; Rhyne v. Lipscombe, 122-650; Malloy v. Fayetteville, 122-480; Caldwell v. Wilson, 121-477; McDonald v. Morrow, 119-670; Springer v. Shavender, 118-42; Ewart v. Jones, 116-575; Express Co. v. R. R., 111-463; State v. Folwers, 109-841. In re Deaton 105-62; State v. Moore, 104-751; Walker v. Scott; 102-487; State v. Powell, 97-417; Bynum v. Powe, 97-374; Freight Discrimination Cases, 95-435; Rencher v. Anderson, 93-105; Murrill v. Murrill, 90-120; Cheek v. Watson, 90-302; In re Oldham, 89-23; Simpson v. Jones, 82-324; State v.

¹ This section was added by the Convention of 1875, replacing Secs. 15, 16 and 17 of the Constitution of 1868 which were as follows:

"Sec. 15. The Superior Courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions, whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other courts; and of all criminal actions in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month."

"Sec. 16. The Superior Courts shall have appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or fact, determined by a Probate Judge or a Justice of the Peace, where the matter in controversy exceeds twenty-five dollars, and of matters of law in all cases."

"Sec. 17. The clerks of the Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction of the probate of deeds, the granting of letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians, the apprenticing of orphans, to audit the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and of such other matters as shall be prescribed by law. All issues of fact joined before them shall be transferred to the Superior Courts for trial, and appeals shall lie to the Superior Courts from their judgment in all matters of law."

For the law distributing this power and jurisdiction to the inferior courts, see C. S., Ch. 27.

Munroe, 80-373; State v. Spurtin, 80-362; Walton v. Walton, 80-26; Bratton v. Davidson, 79-423; Washington v. Hammond, 76-35; State v. Upchurch, 72-33; State v. Burk, 73-266; Bryan v. Rousseau, 71-194; Credle v. Gills, 65-192; Wilmington v. Davis, 63-582; Donaldson v. Waldrop, 63-507.

SEC. 13. *In case of waiver of trial by jury.* In all issues of fact, joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by a jury; in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

Const. 1868.

Lumber Co. v. Lumber Co., 137-439; Wilson v. Featherstone, 120-447; Taylor v. Smith, 118-127; Driller Co. v. Worth, 117-518; Nissen v. Mining Co., 104-309; Battle v. Mayo, 102-434; Passour v. Lineberger, 90-159; Keener v. Finger, 70-42; Armfield v. Brown, 70-29.

See, also, C. S., Secs. 568, 1502.

SEC. 14. *Special courts in cities.* The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of special courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns, where the same may be necessary.

Const. 1868.

Oil Co. v. Grocery Co., 169-521; State v. Brown, 159-467; State v. Doster, 157-634; State v. Collins, 151-648; State v. Baskerville, 141-811; State v. Lytle, 138-741; Mott v. Comrs., 126-878; State v. Higgs, 126-1019; State v. Powell, 97-417; Washington v. Hammond, 76-34; State v. Ketchey, 70-622; State v. Pender, 66-318; State v. Walker, 65-462; Edenton v. Wool, 65-381; Wilmington v. Davis, 63-583.

SEC. 15. *Clerk of the Supreme Court.* The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Court, and shall hold his office for eight years.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 16. *Election of Superior Court clerk.* A clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

Const. 1868.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-620; White v. Murray, 126-157; Clarke v. Carpenter, 81-311; University v. McIver, 72-85.

SEC. 17. *Term of office.* Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four years.

Const. 1868.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-620.

SEC. 18. *Fees, salaries and emoluments.* The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries and emoluments of all officers provided for in this article; but the salaries of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Const. 1868; Convention, 1835, art. III, s. 2.

In re taxation of judges' salaries, 131-692; Mott v. Comrs., 126-869; In re Walker, 82-94; Burton v. Comrs., 82-91; Bunting v. Gales, 77-451; King v. Hunter, 65-603.

SEC. 19. *What laws are, and shall be, in force.* The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution or the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

Const. 1868.

State v. Baskerville, 141-811; Mott v. Comrs., 126-878; Ewart v. Jones, 116-577; State v. King, 69-422; State v. Hairston, 63-452; State v. Baker, 63-278; State v. Colbert, 75-368; Boyle v. New Bern, 64-664; State v. Underwood, 63-98; State v. Jarvis, 63-556.

SEC. 20. *Disposition of actions at law and suits in equity pending when this Constitution shall go into effect, etc.* Actions at law and suits in equity pending when this Constitution shall go into effect shall be transferred to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change; and all such actions and suits commenced before and pending at the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for shall be heard and determined according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

Const. 1868.

Lash v. Thomas, 86-316; Patton v. Shipman, 81-349; Sharpe v. Williams, 76-91; Baldwin v. York, 71-466; Green v. Moore, 66-425; Johnson v. Sedberry, 65-1; Foard v. Alexander, 64-71; Teague v. Jones, 63-91; Gaither v. Gibson, 63-93.

SEC. 21. *Elections, terms of office, etc., of justices of the Supreme and judges of the Superior Courts.* The justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The judges of the Superior Courts, elected at the first election under this amendment, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may from time to time provide by law that the judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at succeeding elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein

provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-626; Tate v. Comrs., 122-663; Appendix, 114-927; Hargrove v. Hilliard, 72-169; Cloud v. Wilson, 72-155; University v. McIver, 72-76; Loftin v. Sowers, 65-251.

SEC. 22. *Transaction of business in the Superior Courts.* The Superior Courts shall be, at all times, open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

Const. 1868.

Mott v. Comrs., 126-869; Delafield v. Construction Co., 115-21; Bynum v. Powe, 97-374; Comrs. v. Cook, 86-19; Harrell v. Peebles, 79-26; Hervey v. Edmunds, 68-234; Hunt v. Sneed, 64-180; Green v. Moore, 66-426; McAdoo v. Benbow, 63-463; Foard v. Alexander, 64-69.

SEC. 23. *Solicitors for each judicial district.* A solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State in all criminal actions in the Superior Courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

Const. 1868.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-626; Wilson v. Jordan, 124-690; Tate v. Comrs., 122-663.

SEC. 24. *Sheriffs and Coroners.* In each county a sheriff and coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a constable elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no coroner in a county, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause in any

¹ To form this section, the Convention of 1875 combined with some changes Secs. 26 and 27 of the Constitution of 1868, which were as follows:

"Sec. 26. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall be elected in like manner, and shall hold their offices for eight years; but the Judges of the Superior Courts elected at the first election under this Constitution shall, after their election, under the superintendence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, be divided by lot into two equal classes, one of which shall hold office for four years, the other for eight years.

"Sec. 27. The General Assembly may provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective district."

of the offices created by this section, the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, s. 38.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-620; Rhyne v. Lipscombe, 122-650; State v. Sigman, 106-730; King v. McLure, 84-153; Worley v. Smith, 81-307; Wittkowsky v. Wasson, 69-38.

SEC. 25. *Vacancies.* All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article of the Constitution shall be filled by the appointments of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places, until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices. If any person elected or appointed to any of said offices, shall neglect and fail to qualify, such offices shall be appointed to, held and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of said offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

State v. Baskerville, 141-811; Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-620; Ewart v. Jones, 116-570; Appendix C. S., 114-927; State v. Lewis, 107-976; Gilmer v. Holton, 98-26; King v. McLure, 84-153; Worley v. Smith, 81-307; Buchanan v. Comrs., 80-126; Hargrove v. Hilliard, 72-169; Cloud v. Wilson, 72-155; Nichols v. McKee, 68-429.

SEC. 26. *Terms of office of first officers.* The officers elected at the first elections held under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Const. 1868.

Opinion of Judges, 114-925; Aderholt v. McKee, 65-258; Loftin v. Sowers, 65-254.

SEC. 27. *Jurisdiction of justices of the peace.* The several justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of civil actions founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy; and all of criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days. And the General Assembly may give to justices of the peace jurisdiction of other civil actions wherein

¹ This section is Sec. 31 of the Constitution of 1868 as amended by the Convention of 1875 by the addition of the latter portion beginning with the words "for members."

the value of the property in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom the judgment shall be rendered in any civil action may appeal to the Superior Court from the same. In all cases of a criminal nature the party against whom the judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings, and file the same with the Clerk of the Superior Court for his county.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

Comrs. v. Sparks, 179-581; Jerome v. Setzer, 175-391; Oil Co. v. Grocery Co., 169-521; State v. Doster, 157-634; Wilson v. Ins. Co., 155-173; Riddle v. Milling Co., 150-689; Hauser v. Morrison, 146-248; State v. Bossee, 145-579; Duckworth v. Mull, 143-461; Brown v. Southerland, 142-614; State v. Baskerville, 141-811; State v. Lytle, 138-745; State v. Moore, 136-582; State v. Giles, 134-735, overruling State v. Ostwalt, 118-1209; Knight v. Taylor, 131-85; Cowell v. Gregory, 130-85; State v. Davis, 129-570; Mott v. Comrs., 126-869; State v. White, 125-674; State v. Ray, 122-1098; Rhyne v. Lipscombe, 122-650; Malloy v. Fayetteville, 122-480; State v. Addington, 121-540; McDonald v. Morrow, 119-674; Harkins v. Cathey, 119-665; State v. Nelson, 119-801; State v. Ivie, 118-1230; Alexander v. Gibbon, 118-805; Gambling v. Dickey, 118-986; State v. Wynne, 116-985; Williams v. Bowling, 111-295; Martin v. Goode, 111-289; Slocumb v. Shingle Co., 110-24; State v. Biggers, 108-762; Henderson v. Davis, 106-91; Durham v. Wilson, 104-598; Peck v. Culberson, 104-428; State v. Powell, 97-417; 86-640; Montague v. Mial, 89-137; Allen v. Jackson, 86-321; Morris v. Saunders, 85-140; Katzenstein v. R. R., 84-694; Boing v. R. R., 87-360; Hannah v. R. R., 87-351; Lutz v. Thompson, 87-334; Love v. Rhyne, 86-576; McLane v. Layton, 76-571; McAdoo v. Callum, 86-419; Allen v. Jackson, 86-321; Coggins v. Harrell, 86-317; Brickell v. Bell, 84-85; Fisher v. Webb, 84-44; State v. Dudley, 83-661; State v. Jones, 83-659; Derr v. Stubbs, 83-559; State v. Moore, 82-659; Dalton v. Webster, 82-282; Murphy v. McNeill, 82-221; McDonald v. Cannon, 82-247; State v. Edney, 80-360; Evans v. Williamson, 79-86; State v. Styles, 76-156; Heyer v. Beatty, 76-29; State v. Threadgill, 76-18; Nance v. R. R., 76-9; Pullen v. Green, 75-218; Hinton v. Davis, 75-18; Forsyth v. Bullock, 74-137; Hendrick v. Mayfield, 74-626; State v. Buck, 73-631; State v. Bailey, 73-70; Latham v. Rollins, 72-455; State v. Quick, 72-244; State v. Presley, 72-205; State v. Upchurch, 72-148; State v. Cherry, 72-123; State v. Perry, 71-523; Templeton v. Summers, 71-270; State v. Vermington, 71-263; Bryin v. Rousseau, 71-194; Bullinger v. Marshall, 71-520; Railroad v. Sharpe, 70-510; State v. Heidelberg, 70-496; State v. Yarborough, 70-250; Fell v. Porter, 69-140; Caldwell v. Beatty, 69-364; Davis v. Baker, 67-388; Froelich v. Express Co., 67-1; State v. Pendleton, 65-618; State v. Deaton, 65-497; Edenton v. Wool, 65-379; Hedgecock v. Davis, 64-650; State v. Johnson, 64-581; Wilmington v. Davis, 63-584; Winslow v. Weith, 66-432; Durlin v. Howard, 66-433; Froniburger v.

¹ This section is Sec. 33 of the Constitution of 1868 with the following changes made by the Convention of 1875: Omission of the words "exclusive original" before "jurisdiction" in line 2; omission of "all" before "civil" in line 3; substitution of "thirty days" for "one month"; addition of the sentence beginning with "And"; omission of the clauses "and, if the judgment shall exceed twenty-five dollars, there may be a new trial of the whole matter in the Appellate Court; but if the judgment shall be for twenty-five dollars or less, then the case shall be heard in the Appellate Court only upon matters of law" after the phrase "Superior Court from the same" in line 15.

Lee, 66-333; State v. Pender, 66-313; Creedle v. Gibbs, 65-192; Rives v. Guthrie, 46-84.

See, also, C. S., secs. 1473, 1474, 1481.

SEC. 28. *Vacancies in office of justice.* When the office of justice of the peace shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

Const. 1868.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-628; Gilmer v. Holton, 98-26; Cloud v. Wilson, 72-155.

SEC. 29. *Vacancies in office of Superior Court clerk.* In case the office of clerk of a Superior Court for a county shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the judge of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

Const. 1868.

Rodwell v. Rowland, 137-628; White v. Murray, 126-157; Williams v. Bowling, 111-295; Martin v. Goode, 111-289.

SEC. 30. *Officers of other courts inferior to Supreme Court.* In case the General Assembly shall establish other courts inferior to the Supreme Court, the presiding officers and clerk thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, and they shall hold their office for a term not exceeding eight years.¹

Convention 1875.

White v. Murray, 126-157; Ewart v. Jones, 116-572; State v. Weddington, 103-364.

SEC. 31. *Removal of judges of the various courts for inability.* Any judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, and the presiding officers of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly. The judge or presiding officer against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon.²

Convention 1875. See Convention 1835, art. III, s. 2, cl. 1.

¹ A new section added by the Convention of 1875.

² A new section added by the Convention of 1875.

SEC. 32. *Removal of clerks of the various courts for inability.* Any clerk of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior courts, or of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability; the clerk of the Supreme Court by the judges of said court, the clerks of the Superior courts by the judge riding the district, and the clerks of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law by the presiding officer of said courts. The clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day appointed to act thereon, and the clerk shall be entitled to an appeal to the next term of the Superior Court, and thence to the Supreme Court, as provided in other cases of appeal.¹

Convention 1875.

SEC. 33. *Amendments not to vacate existing offices.* The amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this convention shall not have the effect to vacate any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution of the State, and filled, or held, by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution, and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof.²

Convention 1875.

State v. Moore, 136-581; Appendix, 114-928.

ARTICLE V

REVENUE AND TAXATION

SECTION 1. *Capitation tax; exemptions.* The General Assembly may levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which said tax shall not exceed two dollars, and cities and towns may levy a capitation tax which shall not exceed one dollar. No other capitation tax shall be levied. The commissioners of the several counties and of the cities and towns may exempt from the capitation tax any special cases on account of poverty or infirmity.³

¹ A new section added by the Convention of 1875.

² A new section added by the Convention of 1875.

³ This section was changed in pursuance of Ch. 93, Public Laws of 1920.

²⁰ This section was changed in pursuance of Ch. 93, Public Laws of 1920, extra session, from Sec. 1 in the Constitution of 1868 which was as follows: "The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each, to the tax on property value at three hundred dollars in cash. The Commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head."

1920, c. 93.

Davis v. Lenoir, 178-668; R. R. v. Comrs., 178-449; Guire v. Comrs., 177-516; Parvin v. Comrs., 177-508; Wagstaff v. Central Highway Com., 177-354; R. R. v. Cherokee County, 177-86; Hill v. Lenoir County, 176-572; Bennett v. Comrs., 173-625; Ingram v. Johnson, 172-676; Moore v. Comrs., 172-419; Hargrave v. Comrs., 168-627; Kitchin v. Wood, 154-565; Bd. of Education v. Comrs., 150-116; Perry v. Comrs., 148-521; R. R. v. Comrs., 148-248; R. R. v. Comrs., 148-220; Collie v. Comrs., 145-172; State v. Wheeler, 141-774; Pace v. Raleigh, 140-67; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 137-313; Wingate v. Parker, 136-369; State v. Ballard, 122-1026; Comrs. v. Snugg, 121-409; Russell v. Ayer, 120-180; Williams v. Comrs., 119-520; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 111-578; 107-112; Jones v. Comrs., 107-248; Redmond v. Comrs., 106-137; Parker v. Comrs., 104-168; Barksdale v. Comrs., 93-472; Cromartie v. Comrs., 87-139, 85-217; Clifton v. Wynne, 80-145; French v. Wilmington, 75-477; Griffin v. Comrs., 74-701; French v. Comrs., 74-692; Brown v. Comrs., 72-388; Mauney v. Comrs., 71-486; Brothers v. Comrs., 70-726; Street v. Comrs., 70-644; Johnson v. Comrs., 67-101; Sedberry v. Comrs., 66-486; University v. Holden, 63-410; R. R. v. Holden, 63-400; Gardner v. Hall, 61-21.

SEC. 2. *Application of proceeds of State and county capitation tax.* The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

Const. 1868.

Wagstaff v. Central Highway Com., 177-354; Hill v. Lenoir County, 176-572; Moose v. Comrs., 172-419; Board of Ed. v. Comrs., 150-116; Perry v. Comrs., 148-521; R. R. v. Comrs., 148-248; Collie v. Comrs., 145-170; State v. Wheeler, 141-774; Crocker v. Moore, 140-432; Board of Ed. v. Comrs., 137-311; School Directors v. Comrs., 127-263; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 113-379; Redmond v. Comrs., 106-137; Parker v. Comrs., 104-168; Durham v. Bostick, 72-353; Jacobs v. Smallwood, 63-112.

SEC. 3. *Taxation shall be by uniform rule and ad valorem; exemptions.* Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and, also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money.

Provided, notes, mortgages, and all other evidences of indebtedness or any renewal thereof, given in good faith to build, repair or purchase a home, when said loan does not exceed eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), and said notes and mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness, or any renewal thereof, shall be made to run for not less than one nor more than thirty-three years, shall be exempt from taxation of every kind for fifty per cent of the value of the notes and mortgages: *Provided*, the holder of said note or notes must reside in the county where the land lies and there list it for taxation: *Provided further*, that when said notes and mortgages are held and taxed in the county where the home is situated, then the owner of the home shall be exempt from taxation of every

kind for fifty per cent of the value of said notes and mortgages. The word "home" is defined to mean lands, whether consisting of a building lot or a larger tract, together with all the buildings and outbuildings which the owner in good faith intends to use as a dwelling place for himself or herself, which shall be conclusively established by the actual use and occupancy of such premises as a dwelling place of the purchaser or owner for a period of three months.

The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes: *Provided*, the rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed six per cent (6%), and there shall be allowed the following exemptions, to be deducted from the amount of annual incomes, to wit: for married man with a wife living with him, or to a widow or widower having minor child or children, natural or adopted, not less than \$2,000; to all other persons not less than \$1,000, and there may be allowed other deductions (not including living expenses) so that only net incomes are taxed.¹

Const. 1868; P. L., 1917, c. 119; P. L. Ex. S., 1920, c. 93; P. L. Ex. S., 1924, c. 115.

Brown v. Jackson, 179-363; Motor Corp. v. Flynt, 178-399; Bickett v. Tax Com., 177-433; Smith v. Wilkins, 164-135; State v. Bullock, 161-223; Comrs. v. Webb, 160-594; Dalton v. Brown, 159-175; State v. Williams, 158-610; Guano Co. v. Biddle, 158-212; Pullen v. Corp. Com., 152-548; Wolfenden v. Comrs., 152-83; State v. Danenburg, 151-718; Land Co. v. Smith, 151-70; R. v. New Bern, 147-165; Lumber Co. v. Smith, 146-198; Collie v. Comrs., 145-170; State v. Wheeler, 141-773; In re Morris Estate, 138-259; State v. Roberson, 136-587; Plymouth v. Cooper, 135-1; Lacy v. Packing Co., 134-567; Jackson v. Comrs., 130-387; State v. Hunt, 129-686; State v. Carter, 129-560;

¹Sec. 3 of the Constitution of 1868 reads as follows:

"Sec. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes, provided that no income shall be taxed when the property, from which the income is derived, is taxed."

The first amendment was made in pursuance of Ch. 119, Public Laws of 1917, by the addition of the following proviso after the word "money": "Provided, notes, mortgages, and all other evidence of indebtedness given in good faith for the purchase price of a home, when said purchase price does not exceed three thousand dollars, and said notes, mortgages, and other evidence of indebtedness shall be made to run for not less than five nor more than twenty years, shall be exempt from taxation of every kind: Provided, that the interest carried by such notes and mortgages shall not exceed five and one-half per cent."

The second amendment was made in pursuance of Ch. 93, Public Laws of 1920, extra session, by the repeal of the clause "provided that no income shall be taxed when the property, from which the income is derived, is taxed" and the addition of the proviso beginning with the words "Provided, the rate of tax on incomes."

The third amendment was made in pursuance of Ch. 115, Public Laws of 1924, extra session. The proviso added in 1917 was repealed and for it was substituted the three provisos now appearing as the second paragraph of Sec. 3.

State v. Irvin, 126-989; State v. Sharp, 125-631; Collins v. Pettitt, 124-727; State v. Ballard, 122-1026; Cobb v. Comrs., 122-307; Hilliard v. Asheville, 118-845; Schaul v. Charlotte, 118-733; Rosenbaum v. New bern, 118-83; State v. Worth, 116-1007; Loan Assn. v. Comrs., 115-410; State v. Moore, 113-697; State v. Georgia Co., 112-34; Wiley v. Comrs., 111-400; Raleigh v. Peace, 110-38; State v. Wessel, 109-735; State v. Stephenson, 109-733; State v. French, 109-722; Jones v. Comrs., 107-257; Redmond v. Comrs., 106-137; Puitt v. Comrs., 94-709; Holton v. Comrs., 93-430; Busbee v. Comrs., 93-143; Wilmington v. Macks, 86-91; Busbee v. Comrs., 93-143; Railroad v. Comrs., 91-454; Jones v. Arrington, 91-125; Cain v. Comrs., 86-8; Railroad v. Comrs., 84-504; Worth v. Comrs., 82-420; Worth v. Railroad, 89-301; Evans v. Comrs., 89-154; Belo v. Comrs., 82-415; Mowery v. Salisbury, 82-175; Hewlett v. Nutt, 79-263; Gatlin v. Tarboro, 78-119; Young v. Henderson, 76-420; Railroad v. Comrs., 75-477; French v. Wilmington, 75-477; Kyle v. Comrs., 75-445; Wilson v. Charlotte, 74-748; Rwy. Co. v. Wilmington, 72-73; R. R. v. Comrs., 72-10; Ruffin v. Comrs., 69-498; Lilly v. Comrs., 69-300; Pullen v. Comrs., 68-451; University v. Holden, 43-410.

SEC. 4. *Restrictions upon the increase of the public debt except in certain contingencies.* Except for the refunding of valid bonded debt, and except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasions or insurrections, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State to an amount exceeding in the aggregate, including the then existing debt recognized by the State, and deducting sinking funds then on hand, and the par value of the stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company owned by the State, seven and one-half per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property within the State as last fixed for taxation.

And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.¹

Const. 1868; P. L., 1923, c. 145.

Comrs. v. State Treasurer, 174-141; Moran v. Comrs., 168-289; Comrs. v. Snuggs, 121-402; Mauney v. Comrs., 71-486; R. R. v. Jenkins, 65-173; University v. Holden, 63-410; Galloway v. R. R., 65-147.

¹ The first sentence of this section was substituted in pursuance of ch. 145, Public Laws of 1923, for the first sentence of Sec. 5 of the Constitution of 1868 which was as follows: "Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually." With the repeal of Sec. 4 of the Constitution of 1868 (ch. 85, Public Laws of 1872-73), ch. 5 became ch. 4 of the present Constitution.

SEC. 5. *Property exempt from taxation.* Property belonging to the State or to municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers; libraries and scientific instruments, or any other personal property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars.¹

Const. 1868; P. L., 1872-3, c. 83.

Wagstaff v. Central Highway Com., 177-354; Leary v. Comrs., 172-25; Southern Assembly v. Palmer, 166-75; Davis v. Salisbury, 161-56; Comrs. v. Webb, 160-594; Corp. Com. v. Construction Co., 160-582; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 137-314; United Brethren v. Comrs., 115-489; Loan Assn. v. Comrs., 115-410; State v. Stevenson, 109-730; R. R. v. Comrs., 75-474, 84-504.

SEC. 6. *Taxes levied for counties.* The total of the State and county tax on property shall not exceed fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars value of property except when the county property tax is levied for a special purpose and with the special approval of the General Assembly, which may be done by special or general act: Provided, this limitation shall not apply to taxes levied for the maintenance of the public schools of the State for the term required by article nine, section three, of the Constitution: Provided, further, the State tax shall not exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars value of property.²

P. L., 1920, c. 83.

Comrs. v. Spitzer, 179-436.

SEC. 7. *Acts levying taxes shall state object, etc.* Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

Const. 1868.

Parker v. Comrs., 178-92; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 137-311; McCless v. Meekins, 117-34; Parker v. Comrs., 104-170; Clifton v. Wynne, 80-145; R. R. v. Holden, 63-410.

¹ This section, which was Sec. 6 of the Constitution of 1868, was amended by the insertion of the phrase "or any other personal property," in pursuance of ch. 83, Public Laws of 1872-73.

² In pursuance of ch. 93, Public Laws of 1920, extra session, this section was substituted for the old Sec. 6 (Sec. 7 of the Constitution of 1868), which was as follows: "The taxes levied by the Commissioners of the several counties for county purposes, shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose, and with the special approval of the General Assembly."

ARTICLE VI¹

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE

SECTION 1. *Who may vote.* Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.²

P. L., 1899, c. 218; P. L., 1900, c. 2.

Woodall v. Highway Co., 176-377; Ingram v. Johnson, 172-676; State v. Knight, 169-333; Gill v. Comrs., 160-176; Pace v. Raleigh, 140-68; Clarke v. Statesville, 139-492; Quinn v. Lattimore, 120-428; In re Reid, 119-641; Harris v. Scarborough, 110-232; Hannon v. Grizzard, 89-115; State v. Jones, 82-685; Lee v. Dunn, 73-595; Van Bokkelen v. Canady, 73-198; Railroad v. Comrs., 72-486; University v. McIver, 72-76; Perry v. Whitaker, 71-475; Jacobs v. Smallwood, 63-112; Roberts v. Cannon, 20-256:

SEC. 2. *Qualifications of voters.* He shall reside in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, that removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime the punishment of which now is, or may hereafter be, imprisonment in the State Prison shall be permitted to

¹ Article VI was re-drafted and submitted to a popular vote, August 2, 1900, to become effective July 1, 1902. Ch. 218, Public Laws of 1899; ch. 2, Public Laws of 1900.

² Sec. 1 of the Constitution of 1868 was as follows: "Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old, or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector." The Convention of 1875 changed "thirty" to "ninety" and added the sentence: "But no person who, upon conviction or confession in open court, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, or any other crime infamous by the laws of this State, and hereafter committed shall be deemed an elector, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law." In pursuance of ch. 218, Public Laws of 1899 and ch. 2, Public Laws of 1900, the section was amended to read as at present.

The 19th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, ratified August 26, 1920, provided that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." The General Assembly of North Carolina provided for the registration and voting of women by ch. 18, Public Laws of 1920, extra session.

vote, unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.¹

Convention 1875; P. L., 1899, c. 218; P. L., 1900, c. 2, s. 2.

State v. Windley, 178-670; Woodall v. Highway Com., 176-377; State v. Smith, 174-804; Watson v. R. R., 152-215; Cox v. Comrs., 146-584; Harris v. Scarborough, 110-232; Pace v. Raleigh, 140-68; Clarke v. Statesville, 139-492; Quinn v. Lattimore, 120-428; DeBerry v. Nicholson, 102-465; Van Bokkelen v. Canady, 73-198; Railroad v. Comrs., 72-486; Perry v. Whitaker, 71-475.

See, also, C. S., secs. 5936, 5937.

SEC. 3. *Voter to be registered.* Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed, and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.²

P. L., 1899, c. 218; P. L., 1900, c. 2, s. 3.

Cox v. Comrs., 146-584; Pace v. Raleigh, 140-68; Harris v. Scarborough, 110-232.

SEC. 4. *Qualifications for registration.* Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language. But no male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration,

¹ This section was added in pursuance of ch. 218, Public Laws of 1899 and ch. 2, Public Laws of 1900. The first sentence read: "He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward or other election district in which he offers to vote, four months next preceding the election." This sentence was changed to read as at present, in pursuance of ch. 93, Public Laws of 1920, extra session.

² Sec. 2 of the Constitution of 1868 was as follows: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time, for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register, without first taking an oath or affirmative to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith." This was amended to read as the present Sec. 3 in pursuance of ch. 218, Public Laws of 1899 and ch. 2, Public Laws of 1900.

For the present registration laws, see C. S. 5939-5948.

and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section two of this article.¹

Const. 1868; P. L., 1899, c. 218; P. L., 1900, c. 2, s. 4.

Ingram v. Johnson, 172-676; Moose v. Comrs., 172-419; State v. Knight, 169-333; Perry v. Comrs., 148-521; Cox v. Comrs., 146-584; Collie v. Comrs., 145-175; Pace v. Raleigh, 140-68; Clarke v. Statesville, 139-492; Harris v. Scarborough, 110-232; Hannon v. Grizzard, 89-115.

SEC. 5. *Indivisible plan; legislature intent.* That this amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts, and to make them so dependent upon each other that the whole shall stand or fall together.²

P. L., 1900, c. 2, s. 5.

SEC. 6. *Elections by people and General Assembly.* All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Const. 1868; P. L., 1899, c. 218.

SEC. 7. *Eligibility to office; official oath.* Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as; so help me, God."³

¹ This section was added in pursuance of ch. 218, Public Laws of 1899 and ch. 2, Public Laws of 1900. The following changes were made in pursuance of ch. 93, Public Laws of 1920, to make the section read as at present: The clause "and before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid on or before the first of May, of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution," immediately following the word "language," was stricken out; the proviso, "Provided, such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required," was stricken from the end of the section.

² A new section added in pursuance of ch. 2, Public Laws of 1900.

³ Sec. 4 of the Constitution of 1868 amended to become the present Sec. 7 in pursuance of ch. 218, Public Laws of 1899 and ch. 2, Public Laws of 1900, was as follows: "Every voter, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible to office; but before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath: 'I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office. So help me God.'"

P. L., 1899, c. 218; P. L., 1900, c. 2, s. 7.

Cole v. Saunders, 174-112; State v. Knight, 169-333; St. v. Batement, 162-588.

SEC. 8. *Disqualification for office.* The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted, or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of an treason or felony, or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.¹

P. L., 1899, c. 218; P. L., 1900, c. 2, s. 8.

State v. Windley, 178-670; Bank v. Redwine, 171-559; State v. Knight, 169-333.

SEC. 9. *When this chapter operative.* That this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of this suffrage amendment.²

P. L., 1899, c. 218; P. L., 1900, c. 2, s. 9.

ARTICLE VII

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

SECTION 1. *County officers.* In each county there shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, and five commissioners.

Const. 1868.

Rhodes v. Lewis, 80-136; Van Bokkelen v. Canady, 73-198; Aderholt v. McKee, 65-257.

SEC. 2. *Duty of county commissioners.* It shall be the duty of the commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of

¹ The last sentence of this section, which was Sec. 5 of the Constitution of 1868, was as follows: "Second, all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or of any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption, or mal-practice in office, unless such person shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship." The section was amended to read as the present Sec. 8 in pursuance of ch. 218, Public Laws of 1899 and ch. 2, Public Laws of 1900.

² A new section added in pursuance of ch. 218, Public Laws of 1899 and ch. 2, Public Laws of 1900.

the penal and charitable institutions, schools, roads, bridges, levying of taxes and finances of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The register of deeds shall be, ex officio, clerk of the board of commissioners.

Const. 1868.

Holmes v. Bullock, 178-376; Wilson v. Holding, 170-352; Comrs. v. Comrs., 165-632; Bunch v. Comrs., 159-335; Southern Audit Co. v. McKensie, 147-461; Crocker v. Moore, 140-433; In re Spease Ferry, 138-219; Barrington v. Ferry Co., 69-165; Canal Co. v. McAllister, 74-163; Lane v. Stanley, 65-156; R. R. v. Holden, 63-434.

See, also, C. S., secs. 1297, 1299, 1300.

SEC. 3. *Counties to be divided into districts.* It shall be the duty of the commissioners first elected in each county to divide the same into convenient districts, to determine the boundaries and prescribe the name of the said districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

Const. 1868.

Road Com. v. Comrs., 178-61; Motor Co. v. Flynt, 178-399; Wittkowsky v. Comrs., 150-90; Wallace v. Trustees, 84-164; Gamble v. McCrady, 75-509; McNeill v. Green, 75-329; Tucker v. Raleigh, 75-267; Wilson v. Charlotte, 74-748; Canal Co. v. McAllister, 74-159; Gray v. Comrs., 74-101; Wade v. Comrs., 74-81; Bladen Co. v. Clarke, 73-255; Mitchell v. Trustees, 71-400; Barrington v. Ferry Co., 69-165; University v. Holden, 63-410; Gooch v. Gregory, 65-142; Lane v. Stanley, 65-153.

SEC. 4. *Townships have corporate powers.* Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be known as townships.

Const. 1868.

Road Com. v. Comrs., 178-61; Motor Co. v. Flynt, 178-399; Mann v. Allen, 171-219; Jones v. New Bern, 152-64; Wittkowsky v. Comrs., 150-90; Crocker v. Moore, 140-429; Cotton Mills v. Waxhaw, 130-295; Brown v. Comrs., 100-92; Wallace v. Trustees, 84-164; Mitchell v. Trustees, 71-400; Payne v. Caldwell, 65-488; Lane v. Stanley, 65-153.

SEC. 5. *Officers of townships.* In each township there shall be biennially elected, by the qualified voters thereof, a clerk and two justices of the peace who shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the county commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the townships, as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of justices of the peace in cities and towns, and in those townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every township there shall also be biennially elected a school committee, consisting of three persons, whose duty shall be prescribed by law.

Const. 1868.

Road Com. v. Comrs., 178-61; Wallace v. Trustees, 84-164; Simpson v. Comrs., 84-158; Mitchell v. Trustees, 71-400; Haughton v. Comrs., 70-466; Edenton v. Wool, 65-379; Conoley v. Harris, 64-662; Wilmington v. Davis, 63-582.

SEC. 6. *Trustees shall assess property.* The township board of trustees shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make return to the county commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law. The clerk shall be, ex officio, treasurer of the township.

Const. 1868.

R. R. v. Comrs., 178-449; Road Com. v. Comrs., 178-62; Guire v. Comrs., 177-516; Parvin v. Comrs., 177-508; Jones v. Comrs., 107-261; R. R. v. Comrs., 84-508; R. R. v. Comrs., 82-261; Cobb v. Elizabeth City, 75-1; R. R. v. Comrs., 72-12.

SEC. 7. *No debt or loan except by a majority of voters.* No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein.

Const. 1868.

Comrs. v. Spitzer, 179-436; Davis v. Lenoir County, 178-668; Guire v. Comrs., 177-516; Parvin v. Comrs., 177-516; Hill v. Lenoir, 176-572; Williams v. Comrs., 176-554; Woodall v. Highway Com., 176-377; Comrs. v. Boring, 175-105; Comrs. v. State Treasurer, 174-141; Comrs. v. Spitzer, 173-147; Cottrell v. Lenoir, 173-138; Archer v. Joyner, 173-75; Swindell v. Belhaven, 173-1; Stephens v. Charlotte, 172-564; Moose v. Comrs., 172-419; Keith v. Lockhart, 171-451; Kinston v. Trust Co., 169-207; Hargrave v. Comrs., 168-626; Moran v. Comrs., 168-289; Comrs. v. Comrs., 165-632; Sprague v. Comrs., 165-603; Withers v. Comrs., 163-341; Pritchard v. Comrs., 160-476; Russell v. Troy, 159-366; Winston v. Bank, 158-512; Tripp v. Comrs., 158-180; Ellis v. Trustees, 156-10; Board of Trustees v. Webb, 155-379; Sanderlin v. Luken, 152-738; Highway Com. v. Webb, 152-710; Underwood v. Ashboro, 152-641; Ellison v. Williamston, 152-147; Burgin v. Smith, 151-561; Hightower v. Raleigh, 150-569; Smith v. Belhaven, 150-156; Wittkowsky v. Comrs., 150-90; Hendersonville v. Jordan, 150-35; Wharton v. Greensboro, 149-62; Perry v. Comrs., 148-521; Hollowell v. Borden, 148-255; R. R. v. Comrs., 148-248; R. R. v. Comrs., 148-220; Comrs. v. McDonald, 148-125; Comrs. v. Webb, 148-120; McLeod v. Comrs., 148-77; Swinson v. Mount Olive, 147-611; Wharton v. Greensboro, 146-356; Collie v. Comrs., 145-178; Crocker v. Moore, 140-432; Greensboro v. Scott, 138-184; Smith v. Trustees, 141-151; Jones v. Comrs., 137-579; Wingate v. Parker, 136-369; Faucett v. Mount Airy, 134-1; Cotton Mills v. Waxhaw, 130-293; Black v. Comrs., 129-122; Broadfoot v. Fayetteville, 128-529; State v. Irvin, 126-992; Garsed v. Greensboro, 126-161; Edgerton v. Water Co., 126-93; Smathers v. Comrs., 125-488; Slocumb v. Fayetteville, 125-362; Bear v. Comrs., 124-204; Comrs. v. Payne, 123-432; Tate v. Comrs., 122-812; Charlotte v. Shepard, 122-602; Herring v. Dixon, 122-420; Rodman v. Washington, 122-39; Thrift v. Elizabeth City, 122-31; Mayo v. Comrs., 122-5; Comrs. v. Snugg, 121-403; Charlotte v. Shepard, 120-411; Williams v. Comrs., 119-520; Vaughn v. Comrs., 117-435; McCless v. Meekins, 117-34; R. R. v. Comrs., 116-563; Bank v. Comrs., 116-339; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 113-379; Graded School v. Broadhurst, 109-228; R. R. v. Comrs., 109-159; Jones v. Comrs., 107-248; Parker v. Comrs., 104-168; Brown v. Comrs., 100-92; Rigsbee v. Durham, 99-341, 98-81; Gardner v. New Bern, 98-228; Wood v. Oxford, 97-227; McDowell v. Construction Co., 96-514; Rankham v. Manning, 96-133;

Duke v. Brown, 96-127; Southerland v. Goldsboro, 96-49; Halcombe v. Comrs., 89-346; Evans v. Comrs., 89-154; Shuford v. Comrs., 86-553; Norment v. Charlotte, 85-387; Simpson v. Comrs., 84-158; Gatlin v. Tarboro, 78-119; Young v. Henderson, 76-420; French v. Wilmington, 75-477; Kyle v. Comrs., 75-445; Tucker v. Raleigh, 75-267; Wilson v. Charlotte, 74-748; French v. Comrs., 74-692; Van Bokkelen v. Canady, 73-198; R. R. v. Comrs., 72-486; Trull v. Comrs., 72-388; Weinstein v. Comrs., 71-525; Reiger v. Comrs., 70-319; Payne v. Caldwell, 65-488; Lane v. Stanly, 65-153; Broadnax v. Groom, 64-244; Winslow v. Comrs., 64-218; University v. Holden, 63-410.

See, also, C. S., secs. 1297, 2691.

SEC. 8. *No money drawn except by law.* No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury, except by authority of law.

Const. 1868.

Faison v. Comrs., 171-411; Grady v. Comrs., 74-101.

SEC. 9. *Taxes to be ad valorem.* All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township shall be uniform and ad valorem upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

Const. 1868.

Marshburn v. Jones, 176-516; Keith v. Lockhart, 171-451; Board of Trustees v. Webb, 155-379; Comrs. v. Webb, 160-594; Perry v. Comrs., 148-521; McLeod v. Comrs., 148-77; Smith v. Trustees, 141-151; Jones v. Comrs., 137-600; Wingate v. Parker, 136-369; Harper v. Comrs., 133-106; Winston v. Salem, 131-404; Ins. Co. v. Stedman, 130-223; State v. Irvin, 126-993; Hilliard v. Asheville, 118-845; Loan Assn. v. Comrs., 115-410; Wiley v. Comrs., 111-397; Raleigh v. Peace, 110-32; Redmond v. Comrs., 106-122; Jones v. Comrs., 106-122; Moore v. Comrs., 80-154; Young v. Henderson, 76-420; Cain v. Comrs., 86-15; Kyle v. Comrs., 75-447; Cobb v. Elizabeth City, 75-7; Wilson v. Charlotte, 74-754; Rwy. Co. v. Wilmington, 72-73; Grady v. Comrs., 74-101; Weinstein v. Comrs., 71-535; Pullen v. Raleigh, 68-451.

See, also, C. S., sec. 2678.

SEC. 10. *When officers enter on duty.* The county officers first elected under the provisions of this article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 11. *Governor to appoint justices.* The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of justices of the peace in each county, who shall hold their places until sections four, five and six of this article shall have been carried into effect.

Const. 1868.

Nichols v. McKee, 68-429.

See, also, C. S., secs. 1462-1472.

SEC. 12. *Charters to remain in force until legally changed.* All charters, ordinances and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

Const. 1868.

Ward v. Elizabeth City, 121-1; Dare Co. v. Currituck Co., 95-189.

SEC. 13. *Debts in aid of the rebellion not to be paid.* No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall assume to pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion.

Const. 1868.

Board of Trustees v. Webb, 155-379; R. R. v. Comrs., 148-220; Smith v. School Trustees, 141-157; Jones v. Comrs., 137-600; Wingate v. Parker, 136-369; Brickell v. Comrs., 81-242; Weith v. Wilmington, 68-24; Poindexter v. Davis, 67-112; Davis v. Poindexter, 72-441; Lance v. Hunter, 72-178; Logan v. Plummer, 70-388; Rand v. State, 65-194; Setzer v. Comrs., 64-516; Winslow v. Comrs., 64-218; Leak v. Comrs., 64-132.

SEC. 14. *Powers of General Assembly over municipal corporations.* The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change, or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article, and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine and thirteen.¹

Convention 1875.

Motor Co. v. Flynt, 178-399; Road Com. v. Comrs., 178-61; Cole v. Sanders, 174-112; Mann v. Allen, 171-219; Comrs. v. Comrs., 165-632; Bunch v. Comrs., 159-335; Board of Trustees v. Webb, 155-379; Southern Audit Co. v. McKenzie, 147-461; Smith v. School Trustees, 141-157; Crocker v. Moore, 140-433; Jones v. Comrs., 137-600; Wingate v. Parker, 136-369; In re Spease Ferry, 138-220; Gattis v. Griffin, 125-334; Harris v. Wright, 121-172; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 111-578; Sneed v. Bullock, 80-132; Jones v. Jones, 80-127.

ARTICLE VIII

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

SECTION 1. *Corporations under general laws.* No corporation shall be created nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering and organization of all corporations and for amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general laws and special acts may be altered from

¹ A new section added by the Convention of 1875.

time to time or repealed; and the General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.¹

P. L., 1915, c. 99. In effect January 19, 1917; see *Reade v. Durham*, 173-668; *Mills v. Comrs.*, 175-215; *Woodall v. Highway Co.*, 176-377.

Mills v. Comrs., 175-215; Board of Education v. *Comrs.*, 174-47; *Stagg v. Land Co.*, 171-583; *Mann v. Allen*, 171-219; *R. R. v. Oates*, 164-167; *Reid v. R. R.*, 162-355; *Power Co. v. Whitney Co.*, 150-31; *State v. Cantwell*, 142-614; *Coleman v. R. R.*, 138-354; *Debnam v. Tel. Co.*, 126-843; *Gattis v. Griffin*, 125-334; *Railroad v. Dortch*, 124-673; *Griffin v. Water Co.*, 122-210; *Ward v. Elizabeth City*, 121-1; *Wilson v. Leary*, 120-92; *Winslow v. Morton*, 118-486; *Hanstein v. Johnson*, 112-253; *R. R. v. Comrs.*, 108-60; *McGowan v. Railroad*, 95-417; *R. R. v. Rollins*, 82-523; *State v. Jones*, 67-210; *Clark v. Stanley*, 66-59; *R. R. v. Reid*, 64-226, 155; *State v. Matthews*, 56-451; *State v. Petway*, 55-396.

SEC. 2. *Debts of corporations, how secured.* Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations, and other means, as may be prescribed by law.

Const. 1868.

Reade v. Durham, 173-668; *Van Bokkelen v. Canady*, 73-198.

SEC. 3. *What corporations shall include.* The term "corporation" as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Const. 1868.

Barker v. R. R., 137-223; *Hanstein v. Johnson*, 112-253.

SEC. 4. *Legislature to provide for organizing cities, towns, etc.* It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by general laws for the organization of cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.²

Const. 1868; P. L., 1915, c. 99.

Taylor v. Greensboro, 175-423; *Mills v. Comrs.*, 175-215; *Reade v. Durham*, 173-668; *Bramham v. Durham*, 171-196; *Winston v. Bank*, 158-512; *Murphy v.*

¹ Sec. 1 in the Constitution of 1868 was as follows: "Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of corporations cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed, pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time or repealed." This section was stricken out and the present Sec. 1 substituted therefor by ch. 99, Public Laws of 1915, ratified by the people in November, 1916, and effective January 10, 1917.

² Ch. 99, Public Laws of 1915, ratified by the people in November, 1916, and effective January 10, 1917, amended Sec. 4 of the Constitution of 1863 to read as the present Sec. 4 by adding "by general laws" after "to provide" and by changing the word "assessments" to "assessment."

Webb, 156-402; Ellison v. Williams, 152-147; Bradshaw v. High Point, 151-517; Perry v. Comrs., 148-521; Cox v. Comrs., 146-584; Wingate v. Parker, 136-369; Robinson v. Goldsboro, 135-382; Brockenbrough v. Comrs., 134-17; Wadsworth v. Concord, 133-587; State v. Green, 126-1032; Cotton Mills v. Waxhaw, 130-293; State v. Irvin, 126-993; Hutton v. Webb, 124-749; Rosenbaum v. Newbern, 118-84; Railway v. Railway, 114-725; Raleigh v. Peace, 110-32; Jones v. Comrs., 107-263; Gatlin v. Tarboro, 78-119; French v. Wilmington, 75-477; Tucker v. Raleigh, 75-267; Wilson v. Charlotte, 74-748; Van Bokelen v. Canady, 73-198; Pullen v. Raleigh, 68-451; Dellinger v. Tween, 66-206.

ARTICLE IX

EDUCATION

SECTION 1. *Education shall be encouraged.* Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Const. 1868; Const. 1776, Sec. 41.

Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 178-305; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 174-469; Comrs., v. Bd. of Ed., 163-404; Corp. Com. v. Construction Co., 160-582; Collie v. Comrs., 145-170; Green v. Owen, 125-223; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 111-582; Lane v. Stanley, 65-153; Barksdale v. Comrs., 93-472.

SEC. 2. *General Assembly shall provide for schools; separation of the races.* The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of, or to the prejudice of, either race.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 178-305; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 174-469; Moose v. Comrs., 172-419; School Comrs. v. Bd. of Ed., 169-196; Johnson v. Bd. of Ed., 166-468; Comrs. v. Bd. of Ed., 163-404; Williams v. Bradford, 158-36; Bontiz v. School Trustees, 154-375; State v. Wolf, 145-440; Collie v. Comrs., 145-178; Lowery v. School Trustees, 140-39; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 137-314; Hooker v. Greenville, 130-474; Bear v. Comrs., 124-213; Bd. of Ed. v. State Board, 114-313; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 111-578; Markham v. Manning, 96-132; Puitt v. Comrs., 94-709; Riggsbee v. Durham, 94-800; R. R. v. Holden, 63-436.

SEC. 3. *Counties to be divided into districts.* Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least six months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall

¹ The last sentence was added by the Convention of 1875.

fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section, they shall be liable to indictment.¹

Const. 1868; P. L., 1917, c. 192.

Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 178-305; Hill v. Lenoir County, 176-572; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 174-469; Bennett v. Comrs., 173-625; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 150-116; R. R. v. Comrs., 148-220; Collie v. Comrs., 145-172; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 111-578, 113-379; Barksdale v. Comrs., 93-172.

SEC. 4. *What property devoted to educational purposes.* The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; also all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education; also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State, and not otherwise appropriated by the State, or by terms of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be paid into the State treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.²

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

Collie v. Comrs., 145-186; Bear v. Comrs., 124-212; McDonald v. Morrow, 119-674; Sutton v. Phillips, 116-434; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 111-578; University v. Holden, 63-410.

See, also, C. S., Sec. 3480.

SEC. 5. *County school fund; proviso.* All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund; also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several

¹ This section was amended by the substitution of "six" for "four," by ch. 192, Public Laws of 1917, ratified by the people in November, 1918.

² Sec. 4 of the Constitution of 1868, which was changed to read as the present Sec. 4 by the Convention of 1875, was as follows: "The proceeds of all land that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise specially appropriated by the United States or heretofore by this State; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property now belonging to any fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds that may accrue the State from sales of estrays, or from fines, penalties, and forfeitures; also, the proceeds of all sales of the swamp land belonging to the State; also, all moneys that shall be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; also, all grants, gifts or devises that may hereafter be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the grant, gift or devise, shall be securely invested and sacredly preserved as an irreducible educational fund, the annual income of which, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be necessary, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and perfecting in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other purposes or uses whatsoever."

counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State; and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this State: Provided, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

In re Wiggins, 171-372; Collie v. Comrs., 145-178; State v. Maulsby, 139-584; School Directors v. Asheville, 137-507; Bearden v. Fullam, 129-479; School Directors v. Asheville, 128-249; Bd. of Ed. v. Henderson, 126-689; Carter v. R. R. 126-437; Godwin v. Fertilizer Works, 119-120; Sutton v. Phillips, 116-502; Burrell v. Hughes, 116-434; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 111-578; Hodge v. R. R., 108-25; Katzenstein v. R. R., 84-688; University v. McIver, 72-76

SEC. 6. *Election of trustees, and provisions for maintenance, of University.* The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof in anywise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.²

P. L., 1872-3, c. 86. See Const. 1776, Sec. 41.

Finger v. Hunter, 130-529; Brewer v. University, 110-26; University v. R. R., 76-103; University v. McIver, 72-76.

SEC. 7. *Benefits of the University.* The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also, that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State, or shall hereafter accrue, from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estate of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

Const. 1868.

University v. R. R., 76-103; University v. Maulsby, 43-257.

¹ A new section added by the Convention of 1875.

² In pursuance of ch. 86, Public Laws of 1872-73, this Sec. 6 was substituted for Sec. 5 of the Constitution of 1868, which was as follows: "The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments and franchises, is under the control of the State, and shall be held to an inseparable connection with the free public school system of the State."

SEC. 8. *Board of Education.* The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall constitute a State Board of Education.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 9. *President and secretary.* The Governor shall be president and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be secretary of the Board of Education.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 10. *Powers of the board.* The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the president and directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools and the educational fund of the State, but all acts, rules and regulations of said board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed they shall not be reënacted by the board.

Const. 1868.

Board v. Makely, 139-34; Dosh v. Lumber Co., 128-85; Bd. of Ed. v. State Board, 114-317.

SEC. 11. *First session of the board.* The first session of the Board of Education shall be held in the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the board.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 12. *Quorum.* A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 13. *Expenses.* The contingent expenses of the board shall be provided by the General Assembly.

Const. 1868.

Ewart v. Jones, 116-578.

SEC. 14. *Agricultural department.* As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain, in connection with the University, a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining, and of normal instruction.

Const. 1868.

Chemical Co. v. Board of Agriculture, 111-136.

SEC. 15. *Children must attend school.* The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child, of sufficient mental and physical ability, shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

Const. 1868.

State v. Wolf, 145-440; Bear v. Comrs., 124-212.

ARTICLE X

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS

SECTION 1. *Exceptions of personal property.* The personal property of any resident of this State, to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under executive or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Const. 1868.

Befarrah v. Spell, 178-231; Grocery Co. v. Bails, 177-298; Gardner v. McConnaughey, 157-481; Cromer v. Self, 149-164; McKeithan v. Blue, 142-352; Lynn v. Cotton Mills, 130-621; Chitty v. Chitty, 118-647; Lockhart v. Bear, 117-301; Jones v. Alsbrook, 115-49; Wilmington v. Sprunt, 114-310; Dickens v. Long, 109-165; Shepherd v. Murrill, 90-208; Slaughter v. Winfrey, 85-159; Smith v. McMillan, 84-583; Durham v. Speeke, 82-87; Gheen v. Summey, 85-187; Gamble v. Rhyne, 80-183; Earle v. Hardie, 80-177; Richardson v. Wicker, 80-172; Welch v. Macy, 78-240; Pemberton v. McRae, 75-497; Vann v. B. & L. Assn., 75-494; Gaster v. Hardie, 75-460; Comrs. v. Riley, 75-144; Curlee v. Thomas, 74-51; Duvall v. Rollins, 71-218; Garrett v. Cheshire, 69-396; Burns v. Harris, 67-140, 66-509; Dellinger v. Tweed, 66-206; Watts v. Leggett, 66-197; Johnson v. Cross, 66-167; Horton v. McCall, 66-159; McKeithan v. Terry, 64-25; Hill v. Kessler, 63-437; Dean v. King, 35-20.

See, also, C. S., Sec. 728.

SEC. 2. *Homestead.* Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwelling and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

Const. 1868.

Kirkwood v. Peden, 173-460; Sash Co. v. Parker, 153-130; Simmons v. Respass, 151-5; Carpenter v. Duke, 144-291; McKeithan v. Blue, 142-352; Smith v. Bruton, 137-79; Vann v. Edwards, 135-661; Joyner v. Snugg, 132-580; Cawfield v. Owens, 129-286, 130-643; Lynn v. Cotton Mills, 130-621; Finger v. Hunter, 130-529; Watts ex parte, 130-237; Vann v. Edwards, 128-

428; Coffin v. Smith, 128-255; Tiddy v. Graves, 126-620, 127-503; Toms v. Flack, 127-423; Brinkley v. Ballance, 126-396; McLamb v. McPhail, 126-618; Jennings v. Hinton, 126-48; Walton v. Bristol, 125-419; Weathers v. Borders, 124-615; Slocumb v. Ray, 123-571; Moore v. Wolf, 122-716; McGowan v. McGowan, 122-168; Campbell v. Potts, 119-533; Chitty v. Chitty, 118-647; Springer v. Colwell, 116-520; Jones v. Alsbrook, 115-52; Gardner v. Batts, 114-496; Fulton v. Roberts, 113-421; Vanstory v. Thornton, 112-196; Lovick v. Life Assn., 110-93; Tucker v. Tucker, 110-333; Vanstory v. Thornton, 110-10; Dickens v. Long, 109-169; Tucker v. Tucker, 108-237; Long v. Walker, 105-116; Ducker v. Wilson, 104-595; Hardy v. Carr, 104-33; Peck v. Culbertson, 104-425; Hughes v. Hodges, 102-252; Jones v. Briton, 102-168; Lee v. Moseley, 101-311; Miller v. Miller, 89-402; Mebane v. Layton, 89-395; Campbell v. White, 95-491; Toms v. Fite, 93-274; Wilson v. Patton, 87-318; Butler v. Stainback, 87-216; Burton v. Spiers, 87-87; Cumming v. Bloodworth, 87-83; Murchison v. Plyler, 87-79; Gill v. Edwards, 87-76; Gregory v. Ellis, 86-579; Grant v. Edwards, 86-513; McDonald v. Dickson, 85-248; Wyche v. Wyche, 85-96; Smith v. High, 85-93; Gamble v. Watterson, 83-573; Watkins v. Overby, 83-165; Adrian v. Shaw, 82-474; Murphy v. McNeill, 82-221; Bruce v. Strickland, 81-267; Gheen v. Summey, 80-169; Richardson v. Wicker, 80-172; Wharton v. Leggett, 80-169; Suit v. Suit, 78-272; Bank v. Green, 78-247; Spoon v. Reid, 78-244; Bunting v. Jones, 78-242; Welsh v. Macy, 78-240; Littlejohn v. Egerton, 77-379; Pemberton v. McRae, 75-497; Edwards v. Kearsey, 75-411; Comrs. v. Riley, 75-144; Brodie v. Batchelor, 75-51; Whitaker v. Elliott, 73-186; Abbott v. Cromartie, 72-292; Branch ex parte, 72-106; McAfee v. Bettis, 72-28; Mayo v. Cotton, 69-289; Hagar v. Nixon, 69-108; Crummen v. Bennett, 68-494; Cheatham v. Jones, 68-153; Martin v. Hughes, 67-293; Dellinger v. Tweed, 66-206; Watts v. Leggett, 66-197; Ladd v. Adams, 66-164; Poe v. Hardie, 65-447; Lute v. Reilly, 65-20; Sluder v. Rogers, 64-289; McKeithan v. Terry, 64-25.

See, also C. S., Sec. 728.

SEC. 3. *Homestead exemption from debt.* The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of his children, or any of them.

Const. 1868.

Simmons v. Respass, 151-5; Joyner v. Sugg, 132-580; Jackson v. Comrs., 130-387; Spence v. Goodman, 128-273; Bruton v. McRae, 125-201; Chitty v. Chitty, 118-647; Stern v. Lee, 115-430; Duckers v. Long, 112-317; Vanstory v. Thornton, 112-218; Hughes v. Hodges, 102-252; Jones v. Britton, 102-168; Saylor v. Powell, 90-202; Gregory v. Ellis, 86-597; Gamble v. Watterson, 83-573; Simpson v. Wallace, 83-477; Wharton v. Leggett, 80-169; Welch v. Macy, 78-240; Beavan v. Speed, 74-544; Allen v. Shields, 72-504; Hagar v. Nixon, 69-108; Poe v. Hardie, 65-447; Hill v. Kessler, 63-437.

SEC. 4. *Laborer's lien.* The provisions of sections one and two of this article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Const. 1868.

Isler v. Dixon, 140-530; Vann v. Edwards, 128-425; Broyhill v. Gaither, 119-443; Paper Co. v. Chronicle, 115-146; McMillan v. Williams, 109-252; Cumming v. Bloodworth, 87-83.

SEC. 5. *Benefit of widow.* If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to her benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

Const. 1868.

Caudle v. Morris, 160-168; Thomas v. Bunch, 158-175; Fulp v. Brown, 153-531; Simmons v. Respess, 151-5; Joyner v. Suggs, 132-580; Spence v. Goodwin, 128-277; Campbell v. Potts, 119-532; Vanstony v. Thornton, 112-218; Tucker v. Tucker, 108-237; Hughes v. Hodges, 102-252; Jones v. Britton, 102-168; Saylor v. Powell, 90-202; Simpson v. Wallace, 83-477; Richardson v. Wicker, 80-172; Wharton v. Leggett, 80-169; Beaven v. Speed, 74-544; Hagar v. Nixon, 69-108; Watts v. Leggett, 66-197; Johnson v. Cross, 66-167; Poe v. Hardie, 65-447.

See, also, C. S., Sec. 748.

SEC. 6. *Property of married women secured to them.* The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

Const. 1868.

Sills v. Bethea, 178-315; Lancaster v. Lancaster, 178-22; Deese v. Deese, 176-527; Freeman v. Lide, 176-434; Stallings v. Walker, 176-321; Gooch v. Bank, 176-213; Kilpatrick v. Kilpatrick, 176-182; Everett v. Ballard, 174-16; Freeman v. Belfer, 173-581; Satterwhite v. Gallagher, 173-525; Graves v. Johnson, 172-176; McCurry v. Purgason, 170-463; Warren v. Dail, 170-406; Butler v. Butler, 169-584; Royal v. Southerland, 168-405; Patterson v. Franklin, 168-75; McKinnon v. Caulk, 167-411; Norwood v. Totten, 166-648; Jackson v. Beard, 162-105; Greenville v. Gornto, 161-341; Sipe v. Herman, 161-107; Flanner v. Flanner, 160-126; Rea v. Rea, 156-529; Council v. Pridgen, 153-443; Richardson v. Richardson, 150-549; Jones v. Smith, 149-317; State v. Robinson, 143-620; Hodgins v. R. R., 143-93; Ball v. Paquin, 140-88; Smith v. Bruton, 137-83; Vann v. Edwards, 135-661; Perkins v. Brinkley, 133-154; State v. Jones, 132-1046; Hallyburton v. Slagle, 132-947; Ray v. Long, 132-891; Finger v. Hunter, 130-529; Watts ex parte, 130-237; Cawfield v. Owens, 129-286; Vann v. Edwards, 128-428; Coffin v. Smith, 128-255; Tidley v. Graves, 126-620, 127-503; Toms v. Flack, 127-423; Brinkley v. Ballance, 126-396; McLamb v. McPhail, 126-218; Jennings v. Hinton, 126-48; Walton v. Bristol, 125-419; Weathers v. Borders, 124-615; Strather v. R. R., 123-198; Slocumb v. Ray, 123-571; Moore v. Wolf, 122-716; McLeod v. Williams, 122-455; Green v. Bennett, 120-396; Barrett v. Barrett, 120-131; Houck v. Somers, 118-611; Hall v. Walker, 118-380; Bank v. Howell, 118-273; Kirby v. Boyette, 118-258, 116-165; Bates v. Salton, 117-101; Zimmerman v. Robinson, 114-39; Strouse v. Cohen, 113-349; Jones v. Coffey, 109-515; Walker v. Long, 109-510; Thompson v. Wiggins, 109-508; Osborne v. Withers, 108-677; Kirkpatrick v. Holmes, 108-209; Ferguson v. Kinsland, 93-337; Southerland v. Hunter, 93-310; Long v. Barnes, 87-329; Cecil v. Smith, 81-285; O'Connor v. Harris, 81-279; Hall v. Short, 81-273; Holliday v. McMillan, 79-315; Manning v. Manning, 79-300; Manning v. Manning, 79-293; Kirkman v. Bank, 77-394; King v. Little, 77-138; Atkinson v. Richardson, 74-455; Rountree v. Gay, 74-447; Pippen v. Wesson, 74-437; Purvis v. Carstaphan, 73-575; Harris v. Jenkins, 72-183; Shuler v. Milsaps, 71-297; Teague v. Downs, 69-280; Woody v. Smith, 65-116; Rowland v. Perry, 64-578.

See, also, C. S., Sec. 2506, et seq.

SEC. 7. *Husband may insure his life for the benefit of wife and children.* The husband may insure his own life for the sole

use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the wife and children, or to the guardian, if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of her husband, or any of his creditors.

Const. 1868.

Herring v. Sutton, 129-112; Hooker v. Sugg, 102-115; Burton v. Fairin-holt, 86-260; Burwell v. Snow, 107-82.

SEC. 8. *How deed for homestead may be made.* Nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of the same by deed; but no deed made by the owner of a household shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

Const. 1868.

Power Co. v. Power Co., 168-219; Dalrymple v. Cole, 156-353, 170-102; Davenport v. Fleming, 154-291; Sash Co. v. Parker, 153-130; Ball v. Paquin, 140-97; Joyner v. Sugg, 132-580; Cawfield v. Owen, 129-286, 130-644; Spence v. Goodwin, 128-276; Jordan v. Newsome, 126-558; Wittkowsky v. Gidney, 124-437; McLeod v. Williams, 122-455; Bevan v. Ellis, 121-224; Barrett v. Barrett, 120-131; Chitty v. Chitty, 118-648; Thomas v. Fulford, 117-673; Shaffer v. Bledsoe, 117-144; Stern v. Lee, 115-442; Allen v. Volen, 114-564; Vanstory v. Thornton, 112-196; Leak v. Gay, 107-482; Long v. Walker, 105-116; Hughes v. Hodges, 102-252; Adrian v. Shaw, 82-474; Littlejohn v. Eger-ton, 76-468; Beavan v. Speed, 74-544; Lambert v. Kinnery, 74-348; Mayho v. Cotton, 69-289; Poe v. Hardie, 65-447.

See, also, C. S., Sec. 729.

ARTICLE XI

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

SECTION 1. *Punishments; convict labor; proviso.* The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz.: Death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no convict shall be farmed out who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson: Provided, that no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer, except by a responsible officer of the State; but the convict so farmed out shall be at

all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the penitentiary board or some officer of this State.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875.

State v. Nipper, 166-272; State v. Young, 138-574; State v. Burke, 73-83; State v. King, 69-419.

SEC. 2. *Death punishment.* The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

Const. 1868.

State v. Burnett, 179-735; State v. Lytle, 138-744; State v. Burke, 73-83; State v. King, 69-419.

SEC. 3. *Penitentiary.* The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's prison or penitentiary, at some central and accessible point within the State.

Const. 1868.

Day's Case, 124-367; Welker v. Bledsoe, 68-457; R. R. v. Holden, 63-436.

SEC. 4. *Houses of correction.* The General Assembly may provide for the erection of houses of correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

Const. 1868.

In re Watson, 157-340; Moffitt v. Asheville, 103-237.

SEC. 5. *Houses of refuge.* A house or houses of refuge may be established whenever the public interest may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 6. *The sexes to be separated.* It shall be required, by competent legislation, that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails, and city police prisons secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

Const. 1868.

Moffitt v. Asheville, 103-237.

SEC. 7. *Provision for the poor and orphans.* Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan, being one of the

¹ All of this section after the first sentence was added by the Convention of 1875.

first duties of a civilized and Christian state, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

Const. 1868.

Comrs. v. Spitzer, 173-147; Bd. of Ed. v. Comrs., 137-314; Miller v. Atkinson, 63-540.

SEC. 8. *Orphan houses.* There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated, and taught some business or trade.

Const. 1868.

Miller v. Atkinson, 63-537.

SEC. 9. *Inebriates and idiots.* It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

Const. 1868.

Board of Education v. State Board, 114-313.

SEC. 10. *Deaf-mutes, blind and insane.* The General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf-mute, blind and insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State.¹

Const. 1868; P. L., 1879, Chs. 254, 314.

In re Boyette, 136-418; Hospital v. Fountain, 128-25; In re Hybart, 119-359.

SEC. 11. *Self-supporting.* It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature and the Board of Public Charities that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

Const. 1868.

ARTICLE XII

MILITIA

SECTION 1. *Who are liable to militia duty.* All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the militia: Provided, that all persons who may

¹ This section was inserted, in pursuance of Chs. 254 and 314, Public Laws of 1879, in lieu of Sec. 10 of the Constitution of 1868 which was as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide that all the deaf mutes, the blind, and the insane of the State, shall be cared for at the charge of the state."

be averse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 2. *Organizing, etc.* The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same, when called into active service.

Const. 1868.

Winslow v. Morton, 118-486; Worth v. Comrs., 118-112.

SEC. 3. *Governor Commander-in-Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion.

Const. 1868.

Winslow v. Morton, 118-486; Worth v. Comrs., 118-112.

SEC. 4. *Exemptions.* The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and to enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia.

Const. 1868.

ARTICLE XIII

AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. *Convention, how called.* No convention of the people of this State shall ever be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly and except the proposition, convention or no convention, be first submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, at the next general election, in a manner to be prescribed by law. And should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of said convention, it shall assemble on such day as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875; Convention 1835; art. 4, sec. 1.

Moose v. Comrs., 172-461.

SEC. 2. *How the Constitution may be altered.* No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each house of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the

¹ The Convention of 1875 added the word "ever" after "shall" in line 2 and all of the section after the words "General Assembly" in line 4.

qualified voters of the whole State, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.¹

Const. 1868; Convention 1875; Convention 1835, art. 4, sec. 1.

Reade v. Durham, 173-668; Moose v. Comrs., 172-461; University v. McIver, 72-76.

ARTICLE XIV

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 1. *Indictments.* All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon in the proper courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbidden by this Constitution.

Const. 1868.

Debnam v. Tel. Co., 126-835; Morris v. Hauser, 125-559; Day's Case, 124-365; State v. Moore, 120-567.

SEC. 2. *Penalty for fighting duel.* No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State.

Const. 1868.

Cole v. Sanders, 174-112; State v. Lord, 145-479.

SEC. 3. *Drawing money.* No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

Const. 1868.

Martin v. Clark, 135-180; White v. Auditor, 126-602; White v. Hill, 125-200; Garner v. Worth, 122-252; Cotton Mills v. Comrs., 108-685.

¹Sec. 2 of the Constitution of 1868, amended by the Convention of 1875 to read as the present Sec. 2, was as follows: "No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill, so agreed to, shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Representatives throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters voting thereon have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

SEC. 4. *Mechanic's lien.* The General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor.

Const. 1868.

Mfg. Co. v. Andrews, 165-285; Moore v. Industrial Co., 138-306; Finger v. Hunter, 130-529; Tedder v. R. R., 124-344; Lester v. Houston, 101-605; Whitaker v. Smith, 81-341.

SEC. 5. *Governor to make appointments.* In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers of the State, whether heretofore elected or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the officers are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Const. 1868.

Markham v. Simpson, 175-135.

SEC. 6. *Seat of government.* The seat of government in this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

Const. 1868.

SEC. 7. *Holding office.* No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other state or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities or commissioners for special purposes.¹

Const. 1868; P. L., 1872-3, c. 88; Convention 1835, art. 4, sec. 4.

Kendall v. Stafford, 178-461; Cole v. Sanders, 174-112; Bank v. Redwine, 171-559; State v. Knight, 169-333; Graves v. Barden, 169-8; Whitehead v. Pittman, 165-89; Midgett v. Gray, 158-133; McCullers v. Comrs., 158-75; State v. Lord, 145-479; State v. Smith, 145-476; Dunham v. Anders, 128-207; White v. Murrar, 126-153; Dowtin v. Beardsley, 126-116; Barnhill v. Thompson, 122-493; Wood v. Bellamy, 120-223; Harkins v. Cathey, 119-659; Bank v. Worth, 117-152; McNeill v. Somers, 96-467; Doyle v. Raleigh, 89-133.

See, also, C. S., sec. 3200.

SEC. 8. *Intermarriage of whites and negroes prohibited.* All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white

¹ Sec. 7 of the Constitution of 1868, amended in pursuance of Ch. 88, Public Laws of 1872-73, to read as the present Sec. 7, was as follows: "No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the State, at the same time: Provided, That officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities, and Commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section."

person and a person of negro descent to the third generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.¹

Convention 1875.

Johnson v. Bd. of Ed., 166-468; Ashe v. Mfg. Co., 154-241; Ferrall v. Ferrall, 153-174; Hopkins v. Bowers, 111-175.

¹ A new section added by the Convention of 1875.

Index to the Constitution of North Carolina

- Abuses in assessments and contracting debts by municipal corporations, general assembly to prevent. A. 8, S. 4.
- Actions at law and equity suits, no distinction. A. 4, S. 1.
pending when constitution took effect. A. 4, S. 20.
- Acts of general assembly, style of. A. 2, S. 21.
levying taxes, must state object. A. 5, S. 7.
- Agricultural department. A. 3, S. 17.
in connection with university. A. 9, S. 14.
- Alimony, general assembly does not secure. A. 2, S. 10.
- Allegiance to United States government. A. 1, S. 5.
- Alleys, laws authorizing, etc. A. 2, S. 29.
- Amendments. A. 13.
do not vacate existing office. A. 4, S. 33.
- Answer to criminal charge. A. 1, S. 12.
- Apportionment of senators and representatives. A. 2, SS. 4, 5, 6.
- Arms, right to bear. A. 1, S. 24.
- Article seven, general assembly may modify or repeal certain sections. A. 7, S. 14.
- Assemblage, right of. A. 1, S. 25.
- Assessment or collection of taxes, extending time for. A. 2, S. 29.
- Attorney-General advises executive. A. 3, S. 14.
duties of. A. 3, S. 13.
- Auditor, duties of. A. 3, S. 13.
- Bail, excessive. A. 1, S. 14.
- Ballot, elections to be by. A. 6, S. 6.
- Bills of general assembly, read three times. A. 2, S. 23.
- Blind provided for. A. 11, S. 10.
- Board of charities. A. 11, S. 7.
- Boundaries of state. A. 1, S. 34.
- Bridges, laws relating to. A. 2, S. 29.
- Capital punishment. A. 11, S. 2.
- Capitation tax. A. 5, S. 1.
application of proceeds from. A. 5, S. 2.
exemptions. A. 5, S. 1.
- Cemeteries, laws relating to. A. 2, S. 29.
- Charities, public. A. 11.
deaf-mutes and the blind. A. 11, S. 10.
idiots and inebriates. A. 11, S. 9.
provisions for orphans and the poor. A. 11, S. 7.
self-supporting as far as possible. A. 11, S. 11.
- Cities, laws changing names of. A. 2, S. 29.
organized by legislation. A. 8, S. 4.
- Citizenship, restoration to. A. 2, S. 11.
- Civil and criminal actions. A. 4, S. 1.
- Claims against the state. A. 4, S. 9.
- Clerk of superior court, election of. A. 4, S. 16.
removal for inability. A. 4, S. 32.
terms of office of. A. 4, S. 17.
- Clerk of supreme court. A. 4, S. 15.
removal of. A. 4, S. 32.
term of office of. A. 4, S. 15.
- Collection of taxes, extending time for. A. 2, S. 29.

- Collector of taxes, law relieving. A. 2, S. 29.
- Communications. A. 3, S. 6.
- Compulsory education, general assembly may provide. A. 9, S. 15.
- Concealed weapons, carrying not justified. A. 1, S. 24.
- Constitution, how changed. A. 13, S. 2.
- Controversies at law about property. A. 1, S. 19.
- Convention, how called. A. 13.
- Convict labor. A. 11, S. 1.
- Coroner and sheriff. A. 4, S. 24.
- Corporations, municipal. A. 7.
 charters remain in force till legally changed. A. 7, S. 12.
 power of general assembly over. A. 7, S. 14; A. 8, S. 4.
- Corporations other than municipal. A. 8.
 debts of, how secured. A. 8, S. 2.
 special charters prohibited. A. 8, S. 1.
- Correction, houses of. A. 11, S. 4.
- Council of state. A. 3, S. 14.
- Counsel allowed defendant. A. 1, S. 11.
- Counties, commissioners divide into districts. A. 7, S. 3.
 districts have corporate powers as townships. A. 7, S. 4.
 majority of voters necessary to levy taxes, etc. A. 7, S. 7.
 money, how drawn from treasury. A. 7, S. 8.
 officers enter on duty, when. A. 7, S. 10.
 of townships. A. 7, S. 5.
 school districts. A. 9, S. 3.
 fund. A. 9, S. 5.
- Counties, taxes to be *ad valorem*. A. 7, S. 9.
 township trustees assess property. A. 7, S. 6.
- County treasurer. A. 7, S. 1.
- County commissioners, election and duty of. A. 7, SS. 1, 2.
- Courts to be open. A. 1, S. 35.
 inferior, laws relating to establishment of. A. 2, S. 29; A. 4, S. 12.
 kinds of. A. 4, S. 2.
- Criminal and civil action. A. 4, S. 1.
 courts for cities and towns. A. 4, S. 14.
 prosecutions. A. 1, S. 11.
- Criminal charges, answer to. A. 1, S. 12.
- Deaf-mutes provided for. A. 11, S. 10.
- Death punishment. A. 11, S. 2.
- Debt does not affect homestead. A. 10, S. 3.
 county, city or town cannot contract, except by majority of qualified voters. A. 7, S. 7.
 imprisonment for. A. 1, S. 16.
 in aid of rebellion, void. A. 7, S. 13.
 restrictions upon increase of public, etc. A. 5, S. 4.
 what bonds declared invalid. A. 1, S. 6.
- Declaration of rights. A. 1.
- Deeds, laws giving effect to. A. 2, S. 29.
- Department of Agriculture. A. 3, S. 17.
- Disqualification for office. A. 6, S. 8; A. 14, S. 7.
 dueling disqualifies. A. 14, S. 2.
- Divorce, general assembly does not grant. A. 2, S. 10.
- Education, board of. A. 9, S. 8.
 county school fund. A. 9, S. 5.
 encouraged. A. 1, S. 27; A. 9, S. 1.
 expenses. A. 9, S. 13.

- first session of. A. 9, S. 11.
- officers. A. 9, S. 9.
- power of. A. 9, S. 10.
- property devoted to. A. 9, SS. 4, 5.
- quorum. A. 9, S. 12.
- Election of officers by general assembly, *viva voce*. A. 2, S. 9.
- Elections, by people by ballot and by general assembly, *viva voce*. A. 6, S. 6.
- contested, returns of. A. 3, S. 3.
- fee. A. 1, S. 10.
- frequent. A. 1, S. 28.
- Electors, qualifications of. A. 6, SS. 1, 2, 3.
- registration of. A. 6, SS. 3, 4.
- Eligibility to office. A. 6.
- Emergency judges. A. 4, S. 11.
- Emoluments, exclusive, none. A. 1, S. 7.
- hereditary. A. 1, S. 30.
- Entails to be regulated. A. 2, S. 15.
- Enumeration of rights not to impair others retained by people. A. 1, S. 37.
- Equity suits and actions at law, distinction abolished. A. 4, S. 1.
- pending when constitution took effect. A. 4, S. 20.
- Evidence against himself, criminal not compelled to give. A. 1, S. 11.
- Executive, attorney-general advises. A. 3, S. 14.
- department of. A. 3.
- distinct. A. 1, S. 8.
- officers. A. 3, S. 1.
- compensation. A. 3, S. 15.
- duties. A. 3, S. 13.
- reports of. A. 3, S. 7.
- terms of office of. A. 3, S. 1.
- seal of state. A. 3, S. 16.
- vacancy in, how filled. A. 3, S. 13.
- Exemption, personal property. A. 10, S. 1.
- by reason of military duty, etc. A. 12, S. 4.
- property of *feme covert* not liable for husband's debts. A. 10, S. 6.
- Ex post facto* laws. A. 1, S. 32.
- Extra session of general assembly. A. 3, S. 9.
- Feigned issues abolished. A. 4, S. 1.
- Ferries, laws relating to. A. 2, S. 29.
- Fines, excessive. A. 1, S. 14.
- laws remitting fines, etc. A. 2, S. 29.
- Forfeitures, laws remitting. A. 2, S. 29.
- Freedom of the press. A. 1, S. 20.
- Fundamental principles, frequent recurrence to. A. 1, S. 29.
- General assembly, acts, style of. A. 2, S. 21.
- article seven may be modified or repealed by. A. 7, S. 14.
- bills and resolutions read three times. A. 2, S. 23.
- compulsory education may be enforced by. A. 9, S. 15.
- elections by, to be *viva voce*. A. 6, S. 6.
- entails regulated by. A. 2, S. 15.
- extra sessions. A. 2, S. 28; A. 3, S. 9.
- journals kept. A. 2, S. 16.
- protest entered on. A. 2, S. 17.
- General assembly, meetings of, when. A. 2, S. 2.
- members, election for, when. A. 2, S. 27.
- oath of. A. 2, S. 24.
- office a disqualification. A. 14, S. 7.
- terms commence with election. A. 2, S. 25.
- vacancies, how filled. A. 2, S. 13.

- municipal corporations controlled by. A. 7, S. 14.
- names, personal, not changed by. A. 2, S. 11.
- non-navigable streams, laws relating to. A. 2, S. 29.
- officers of, election, *viva voce*. A. 2, S. 9.
- pay of. A. 2, S. 28.
- president of senate. A. 2, S. 19.
- speaker of house. A. 2, S. 18.
- powers of. A. 2, S. 22.
- in relation to divorce and alimony. A. 2, S. 10.
- in relation to private or special legislation. A. 2, S. 29.
- representation apportioned by. A. 2, SS. 4, 5.
- revenue. A. 2, S. 14.
- schools provided by. A. 9, S. 2.
- university to be maintained by. A. 9, SS. 6, 7.
- use of sinking fund, by, regulated. A. 2, S. 30.
- yeas and nays. A. 2, SS. 14, 26.
- Government, allegiance to United States. A. 1, S. 5.
- internal, of state. A. 1, S. 3.
- origin of. A. 1, S. 2.
- seat of, remains at Raleigh. A. 14, S. 6.
- Governor, commands militia. A. 3, S. 8.
- commutations, pardons, reprieves. A. 3, S. 6.
- compensation. A. 3, S. 15.
- duties performed by the lieutenant-governor, when. A. 3, S. 12.
- extra sessions called by. A. 3, S. 9.
- impeachment of. A. 3, S. 12.
- justices of peace, appointed by, when. A. 7, S. 11.
- lieutenant, qualification of. A. 3, S. 2.
- oath of office. A. 3, S. 4.
- officers appointed by. A. 3, S. 10; A. 14, S. 5.
- qualifications of. A. 3, S. 2.
- resident of. A. 3, S. 5.
- vacancy in office of. A. 3, S. 12.
- Health, laws relating to. A. 2, S. 29.
- Habeas Corpus*. A. 1, S. 21.
- Hereditary emoluments. A. 1, S. 30.
- Highways, laws authorizing, etc. A. 2, S. 29.
- Homestead and exemption. A. 10, S. 2.
- benefit of widow in. A. 10, S. 5.
- exempted from debt. A. 10, S. 3.
- laborer's lien attaches. A. 10, S. 4.
- notes, exempt from tax. A. 5, S. 3.
- privity examination of wife to dispose of. A. 10, S. 8.
- Houses of correction. A. 11, S. 4.
- Houses of refuge. A. 11, S. 5.
- House of Representatives, representatives, apportionment. A. 2, S. 5.
- officers of. A. 2, S. 18.
- qualification for. A. 2, S. 8.
- ratio of. A. 2, S. 6.
- term begins when. A. 2, S. 25.
- Husband can insure life for benefit of family. A. 10, S. 7.
- Idiots provided for. A. 11, S. 9.
- Immigration, department of. A. 3, S. 17.
- Impeachment. A. 4, S. 4.
- court of. A. 4, S. 3.
- of governor. A. 3, S. 12.
- Imprisonment for debt. A. 1, S. 16.
- except by law, wrong. A. 1, S. 17.
- income tax. A. 5, S. 3.
- Indictments for crime committed before constitution took effect. A. 14, S. 1.

- Inebriates. A. 11, S. 9.
- Inferior courts. A. 4, S. 12.
 - officers of. A. 4, S. 30.
- Insane provided for. A. 11, S. 10.
- Institutions, charitable. A. 11.
 - penal. A. 11.
 - public, annual reports from. A. 3, S. 7.
 - self-supporting as far as possible. A. 11, S. 11.
 - sexes to be separated. A. 11, S. 6.
- Instruction, superintendent of public. A. 3, S. 13.
- Intermarriage of whites and negroes prohibited. A. 14, S. 8.
- Internal government of state. A. 1, S. 3.
- Issues of fact, by whom tried and how waived. A. 4, S. 13.
- Judges, election, terms of, etc. A. 4, S. 21.
 - fees, salaries, emoluments. A. 4, S. 18.
 - removal of, for inability. A. 4, S. 31.
 - residence of. A. 4, S. 11.
 - special or emergency. A. 4, S. 11.
- Judicial department. A. 4.
 - districts for superior courts. A. 4, S. 10.
 - general assembly not to deprive of jurisdiction. A. 4, S. 12.
 - powers, division of. A. 4, S. 2.
 - terms of first officers under constitution. A. 4, S. 26.
 - vacancies. A. 4, S. 25.
- Judicial remedy, allowed all. A. 1, S. 35.
- Judiciary distinct. A. 1, S. 8.
- Jurisdiction, courts inferior to supreme. A. 4, S. 12.
 - justices of the peace. A. 4, S. 27.
 - supreme court. A. 4, S. 8.
- Jurors, laws relating to pay of. A. 2, S. 29.
- Jury, right of. A. 1, S. 13.
 - sacred and inviolable. A. 1, S. 19.
 - trial by, waived. A. 4, S. 13.
- Justices of the peace, governor appoints, when. A. 7, S. 11.
 - jurisdiction of. A. 4, S. 27.
 - laws relating to appointment of. A. 2, S. 29.
 - vacancies in office. A. 4, S. 28.
- Labor, etc., laws regulating. A. 2, S. 29.
- Laborers' and mechanics' lien. A. 14, S. 4.
 - attaches to homestead. A. 10, S. 4.
- Law of the land, no person imprisoned, or deprived of life, etc., but by. A. 1, S. 17.
- Laws, *ex post facto* and retrospective. A. 1, S. 32.
 - private, thirty days notice before passage. A. 2, S. 12.
 - what in force. A. 4, S. 19.
- Legislative department, distinct. A. 1, S. 8.
- Legislature, two branches of. A. 2, S. 1.
 - provide for organizing towns, etc. A. 8, S. 4.
 - trials other than jury. A. 1, S. 13.
- Legitimation, general assembly can pass general laws for. A. 2, S. 11.
- Liberty, deprivation of, except by law. A. 1, S. 17.
 - religious. A. 1, S. 26.
 - restraint of, remedied. A. 1, S. 18.
 - warrants without evidence, dangerous to. A. 1, S. 15.
- Lien of laborers and mechanics. A. 14, S. 4.
- Lieutenant-governor, president of senate, duties of. A. 3, S. 11.
 - when governor. A. 3, S. 12.

- Literary fund, board of education to succeed to rights of. A. 9, S. 10.
- Local legislation prohibited. A. 2, S. 29.
- Manufacturing, laws regulating. A. 2, S. 29.
- Marriages between whites and negroes forbidden. A. 14, S. 8.
- Married woman, husband can insure life for benefit of. A. 10, S. 7.
 privy examination of to dispose of homestead. A. 10, S. 8.
 property of, not liable for husband's debts. A. 10, S. 6.
- Mechanics' lien. A. 14, S. 4.
- Men, equality, rights of. A. 1, S. 1.
- Militia. A. 1, S. 24; A. 12.
 exemptions from duty. A. 12, S. 4.
 governor commands. A. 3, S. 8; A. 12, S. 3.
 organization of. A. 12, S. 2.
 who liable to bear arms. A. 12, S. 1.
- Mining, laws regulating. A. 2, S. 29.
- Money, how drawn from state treasury. A. 14, S. 3.
 county or township treasury. A. 7, S. 8.
 paid into treasury, refunding. A. 2, S. 29.
- Monopolies are injurious. A. 1, S. 31.
- Mortgages given for price of home, etc. A. 5, S. 3.
- Municipal corporations. A. 7.
 cannot contract debt except by majority of qualified voters. A. 7, S. 7.
 charters remain in force till changed. A. 7, S. 12.
 general assembly to provide for organization of; taxation, etc., by. A. 8, S. 4.
 power of general assembly over. A. 7, S. 14; A. 8, S. 4.
 special charter prohibited. A. 8, S. 4.
- Names of cities, towns and townships, laws changing. A. 2, S. 29.
- Names, personal, how changed. A. 2, S. 11.
- Normal school, to be maintained by general assembly at university. A. 9, S. 14.
- Notes given for price of home, not taxable. A. 5, S. 3.
- Nuisances, laws relating to abatement of. A. 2, S. 29.
- Oath of governor. A. 3, S. 4.
- Oath of member of general assembly. A. 2, S. 24.
- Oath of office. A. 6, S. 7.
- Office, cannot hold two. A. 14, S. 7.
 disqualification. A. 6, S. 8.
 dueling disqualifies for. A. 14, S. 2.
 eligibility to. A. 6.
 qualification, property, none. A. 1, S. 22.
- Officers, county. A. 7, SS. 1, 10.
 first elected. A. 4, S. 26.
 what, appointed by governor. A. 3, S. 10; A. 14, S. 5.
- Orphans, houses for. A. 11, S. 8.
 provisions for. A. 11, S. 7.
- Pardons. A. 3, S. 6.
- Peace, soldiers quartered in time of. A. 1, S. 36.
 Penalties, laws remitting. A. 2, S. 29.
- Penitentiary. A. 11, S. 3.
 convict labor. A. 11, S. 1.
 self-supporting as far as possible. A. 11, S. 11.
 sexes separated. A. 11, S. 6.
- People, right of, to assemble together. A. 1, S. 25.
- Perpetuities, injurious. A. 1, S. 31.
 general assembly shall prevent. A. 2, S. 15.

- Political power and government. A. 1, S. 2.
- societies in secret dangerous. A. 1, S. 25.
- Poll tax. A. 5, S. 1.
- Poor, provision for. A. 11, S. 7.
- Power of general assembly. A. 2, S. 22.
- to suspend laws injurious. A. 1, S. 9.
- Powers, executive, judicial and legislative, distinct. A. 1, S. 8.
- judicial, division of. A. 4, S. 2.
- Press, freedom and abuse of. A. 1, S. 20.
- Principles, recurrence to fundamental. A. 1, S. 29.
- Prisoners, health and comfort secured. A. 11, S. 6.
- Private laws. A. 2, SS. 11, 12.
- local or special legislation. A. 2, S. 29.
- Privileges exclusive, none. A. 1, S. 7.
- Property, controversies at law about. A. 1, S. 19.
- deprivation of, except by law, wrong. A. 1, S. 17.
- devoted to education. A. 9, S. 4.
- exemptions from taxation. A. 5, S. 5.
- qualifications, none. A. 1, S. 22.
- Prosecution, criminal. A. 1, S. 11.
- Protest, against act or resolves, by whom and when made. A. 2, S. 17.
- Public debt, increase of, restricted, etc. A. 5, S. 4.
- what bonds declared invalid. A. 1, S. 6.
- Public money, how drawn. A. 14, S. 3.
- Public schools, general assembly to provide for. A. 9, S. 2.
- Punishment, penal institutions and public charities. A. 11.
- cruel or unusual. A. 1, S. 14; A. 14, S. 1.
- Qualification and election of members of general assembly, each house judge of.
- A. 2, S. 22.
- Rebellion, debt in aid of, not to be paid. A. 7, S. 13.
- Recurrence to fundamental principles. A. 1, S. 29.
- Refuge, houses of. A. 11, S. 5.
- Register of deeds. A. 7, S. 1.
- Registration of electors. A. 6, SS. 3, 4.
- Religious liberty. A. 1, S. 26.
- scruples against bearing arms. A. 12, S. 1.
- Removal of judges. A. 4, S. 31.
- of clerks. A. 4, S. 32.
- Representation and taxation. A. 1, S. 23.
- Reprieves. A. 3, S. 6.
- Retrospective laws. A. 1, S. 32.
- Revenue. A. 2, S. 14; A. 5.
- Right of assemblage. A. 1, S. 25.
- of jury. A. 1, S. 13.
- of secession, none. A. 1, S. 4.
- to bear arms. A. 1, S. 24.
- to suspend laws, injurious. A. 1, S. 9.
- Rights, declaration of. A. 1.
- of men. A. 1, SS. 1, 37.
- Salaries and fees of officers of judicial department, general assembly regulates.
- A. 4, S. 18.
- Sanitation, laws relating to. A. 2, S. 29.
- School districts, laws establishing or changing lines. A. 2, S. 29.
- Schools, attendance of children. A. 9, S. 15.
- county, divided into districts. A. 9, S. 3.

- fund. A. 9, S. 5.
- provided by legislature. A. 9, S. 2.
- races separate. A. 9, S. 2.
- term, six months required. A. 9, S. 3.
- Seal of state. A. 3, S. 16.
- Search warrants without evidence, wrong. A. 1, S. 15.
- Seat of government at Raleigh. A. 14, S. 6.
- Secession, no right of. A. 1, S. 4.
- Secretary of State, duties of. A. 3, S. 13.
- Senate, presiding officer. A. 2, S. 19.
- pro tem*, speaker, when elected. A. 2, S. 20.
- Senators, number of. A. 2, S. 3.
- president of. A. 2, S. 19.
- qualifications for. A. 2, S. 7.
- regulating senatorial districts. A. 2, S. 4.
- senatorial officers. A. 2, S. 20.
- Separation of governmental powers. A. 1, S. 8.
- Sexes separated in confinement. A. 11, S. 6.
- Sheriff and coroner. A. 4, S. 24.
- Sinking funds, regulation of use. A. 2, S. 30.
- Slavery prohibited. A. 1, S. 33.
- Societies, secret political, dangerous. A. 1, S. 25.
- Soldiers, how quartered. A. 1, S. 36.
- Solicitor, how elected. A. 4, S. 23.
- Special courts. A. 4, S. 14.
- Special legislation, powers of general assembly as to. A. 2, S. 29.
- State boundaries. A. 1, S. 34.
- claims against. A. 4, S. 9.
- internal government. A. 1, S. 3.
- Statistics, department of. A. 3, S. 17.
- Streets, laws authorizing, etc. A. 2, S. 29.
- Suffrage and eligibility to office. A. 6.
- Superintendent of Public Instruction. A. 3, S. 13.
- reports of county school fund to be made. A. 9, S. 5.
- Superior court, open at all times except for jury trials. A. 4, S. 22.
- clerk, his election. A. 4, S. 16.
- removal from office. A. 4, S. 32.
- term. A. 4, S. 17.
- vacancy. A. 4, SS. 2, 9.
- districts. A. 4, S. 10.
- Judges, election and term. A. 4, S. 21.
- residence. A. 4, S. 11.
- rotation. A. 4, S. 11.
- solicitor for each district. A. 4, S. 23.
- special term. A. 4, S. 11.
- terms, annually in counties. A. 4, S. 10.
- transaction of business, to be open for. A. 4, S. 22.
- Supreme court clerk. A. 4, S. 15.
- clerk, removal from office. A. 4, S. 32.
- jurisdiction. A. 4, SS. 8, 9.
- justices. A. 4, S. 6.
- election and terms of. A. 4, S. 21.
- terms of. A. 4, S. 7.
- Surveyor, county. A. 7, S. 1.
- Suspending laws without consent of representatives, forbidden. A. 1, S. 9.
- Taxation, *ad valorem* and uniform. A. 5, S. 3.
- and revenue. A. 1, S. 23; A. 5.

- except for necessary expenses, not levied by county, city or town without assent of majority of voters. A. 7, S. 7.
- homestead notes exempt. A. 5, S. 3.
- income. A. 5, S. 3.
- levied by county commissioners. A. 5, S. 6.
- of county to be *ad valorem*. A. 7, S. 9.
- of purchase and sales retrospectively not to be passed. A. 1, S. 32.
- property exemptions from. A. 5, S. 5.
- Taxes, acts to levy, to state object. A. 5, S. 7.
- Towns, etc., organized by legislature. A. 8, S. 4.
- Towns, laws changing names of. A. 2, S. 29.
- Townships, officers of. A. 7, S. 5.
- laws changing names of. A. 2, S. 29.
- laws erecting, changing lines. A. 2, S. 29.
- Trade, laws regulating. A. 2, S. 29.
- Trials on against state. A. 4, S. 5.
- Treasurer, duties of. A. 3, S. 13.
- University, agricultural department of, mechanics, mining and normal instruction connected with. A. 9, S. 14.
- benefits of. A. 9, S. 7.
- election of trustees. A. 9, S. 6.
- general assembly shall maintain. A. 9, S. 7.
- maintenance of. A. 9, S. 6.
- property devoted to. A. 9, S. 7.
- Vacancies in general assembly. A. 2, S. 13.
- other. A. 3, SS. 12, 13; A. 4, SS. 25, 28, 29.
- Vagrants, houses of correction for. A. 11, S. 4.
- Warrants without evidence injurious. A. 1, S. 15.
- Whites and negroes cannot intermarry. A. 14, S. 8.
- separated in schools. A. 9, S. 2.
- Widow, homestead benefits. A. 10, S. 5.
- Wills, laws giving effect to. A. 2, S. 29.
- Yeas and nays, when entered. A. 2, SS. 14, 26.

PART XI

CENSUS

1. POPULATION AND AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1910-1920.
2. POPULATION (ESTIMATED) OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1675-1786.
3. CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1790-1840.
4. CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1850-1920.
5. POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIES AND TOWNS, 1900-1920.
6. NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS.
7. SUMMARY OF NORTH CAROLINA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS, 1900-1927.

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1910-1920

POPULATION AND AREA OF UNITED STATES

511

State	Settled	Capital	Area	Population, 1910	Population, 1920	
Virginia.....	1607	Richmond.....	42,450	2,061,612	2,309,187	One of original thirteen states.
New York.....	1613	Albany.....	49,170	9,113,614	10,385,227	One of original thirteen states.
Massachusetts.....	1620	Boston.....	8,315	3,366,416	3,852,356	One of original thirteen states.
New Hampshire.....	1623	Concord.....	9,305	430,572	443,083	One of original thirteen states.
Connecticut.....	1633	Hartford.....	4,990	1,114,756	1,380,631	One of original thirteen states.
Maryland.....	1634	Annapolis.....	12,210	1,295,346	1,449,661	One of original thirteen states.
Rhode Island.....	1636	Providence.....	1,250	542,610	604,397	One of original thirteen states.
Delaware.....	1638	Dover.....	2,050	202,322	223,003	One of original thirteen states.
North Carolina.....	1653	Raleigh.....	52,250	2,206,287	2,559,123	One of original thirteen states.
New Jersey.....	1664	Trenton.....	7,815	2,537,167	3,155,900	One of original thirteen states.
South Carolina.....	1670	Columbia.....	30,574	1,515,400	1,683,724	One of original thirteen states.
Pennsylvania.....	1682	Harrisburg.....	45,215	7,665,111	8,720,017	One of original thirteen states.
Georgia.....	1733	Atlanta.....	59,475	2,609,121	2,895,832	One of original thirteen states.
Admitted to Union						
Vermont.....	1791	Montpelier.....	9,565	355,956	352,428	Territory claimed by New York and New Hampshire
Kentucky.....	1792	Frankfort.....	40,000	2,289,905	2,416,630	Ceded by Virginia.
Tennessee.....	1796	Nashville.....	41,750	2,184,789	2,337,885	Ceded by North Carolina.
Ohio.....	1803	Columbus.....	40,760	4,767,121	5,759,394	Northwest Territory.
Louisiana.....	1812	Baton Rouge.....	45,420	1,656,388	1,798,509	Louisiana Territory.
Indiana.....	1816	Indianapolis.....	35,910	2,700,876	2,930,390	Northwest Territory.
Mississippi.....	1817	Jackson.....	46,340	1,797,114	1,790,618	Ceded by South Carolina and Georgia.
Illinois.....	1818	Springfield.....	56,000	1,638,591	6,485,280	Northwest Territory.
Alabama.....	1819	Montgomery.....	51,540	2,138,093	2,348,174	Ceded by South Carolina and Georgia.
Maine.....	1820	Augusta.....	20,895	742,371	768,014	Ceded by Massachusetts.
Missouri.....	1821	Jefferson City.....	68,735	3,293,335	3,404,055	Louisiana Purchase.
Arkansas.....	1836	Little Rock.....	53,045	1,574,449	1,752,204	Louisiana Purchase.
Michigan.....	1837	Lansing.....	57,430	2,810,173	3,668,412	Northwest Territory.
Florida.....	1845	Tallahassee.....	54,240	752,619	968,470	Spanish cession.
Texas.....	1845	Austin.....	262,290	3,896,542	4,663,228	By annexation.
Iowa.....	1846	Des Moines.....	55,475	2,224,771	2,404,021	Louisiana Purchase.
Wisconsin.....	1848	Madison.....	54,450	2,333,860	2,632,067	Northwest Territory
California.....	1850	Sacramento.....	155,980	2,377,549	3,426,861	Mexican cession.
Minnesota.....	1858	St. Paul.....	79,205	2,075,708	2,387,125	Southwest Territory and Louisiana Purchase.
Oregon.....	1859	Salem.....	94,560	672,765	783,389	Oregon Country.
Kansas.....	1861	Topeka.....	81,700	1,690,949	1,769,257	Louisiana Purchase.
West Virginia.....	1863	Wheeling.....	24,645	1,221,119	1,463,701	Formed from Virginia.

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1910-1920—Continued

State	Settled	Capital	Area	Population, 1910	Population, 1920	
Nevada.....	1864	Carson City.....	109,740	81,875	77,407	Mexican cession.
Nebraska.....	1867	Lincoln.....	76,840	1,192,214	1,296,372	Louisiana Purchase.
Colorado.....	1876	Denver.....	103,645	779,024	939,629	Louisiana Purchase and Mexican cession.
North Dakota.....	1889	Bismarck.....	70,195	577,056	645,680	Louisiana Purchase.
South Dakota.....	1889	Pierre.....	76,850	583,888	636,547	Louisiana Purchase.
Montana.....	1889	Helena.....	145,310	376,053	548,889	Louisiana Purchase.
Washington.....	1889	Olympia.....	66,880	1,041,990	1,356,621	Oregon Country.
Idaho.....	1890	Boise.....	84,290	325,594	431,866	Louisiana Purchase and Mexican cession.
Wyoming.....	1890	Cheyenne.....	97,575	145,965	194,402	Mexican cession.
Utah.....	1896	Salt Lake City.....	82,190	373,351	449,396	Mexican cession.
Oklahoma.....	1907	Guthrie.....	69,830	1,657,155	2,028,283	Mexican cession.
New Mexico.....	1912	Sante Fe.....	122,460	327,396	360,350	Mexican cession.
Arizona.....	1912	Phoenix.....	112,920	204,354	333,903	Mexican cession.
District of Columbia.....			60	331,069	437,571	
Territories	Organ- ized					
Alaska.....	1868	Juneau.....	590,884	64,356	55,036	Purchased from Russia.
Hawaii.....	1900	Honolulu.....	6,449	191,909	255,912	By annexation.
Outlying Possessions						
Porto Rico.....			3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809	Spanish cession.
Philippines.....			115,026	7,635,426 ¹	10,350,640 ²	Spanish cession.
Guam.....			210	11,806	13,275	
American Samoa.....			77	7,251 ³	8,056	
Panama Canal Zone.....			527	62,810 ⁴	22,858	
Military and Naval etc., services abroad				55,608	117,238	
Virgin Islands of the United States.....			132	27,063 ⁵	26,051 ⁶	
Continental United States			3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620	
U. S. with outlying possessions and territories			3,743,529	101,146,530	117,823,165	

¹Population in 1903.²Population in 1918.³Population in 1912.⁴Population in 1912.⁵Population in 1911.⁶Population in 1917.

POPULATION (Estimated) OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1675-1786

1675	4,000
1701	5,000
1707	7,000
1715	11,000
1729	35,000
1752	100,000
1765	200,000
1771	250,000
1786	350,000

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1790-1840

Counties	Date of Formation	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
1 Alamance	1840						
2 Alexander	1847						
3 Alleghany	1859						
4 Anson	1749	5,133	8,146	8,831	12,534	14,095	15,077
5 Ashe	1799		2,783	3,694	4,335	6,987	7,467
6 Avery							
7 Beaufort	1705	5,462	6,242	7,203	9,850	10,969	12,225
8 Bertie	1722	12,606	11,249	11,218	10,805	12,262	12,175
9 Bladen	1734	5,084	7,028	5,671	7,276	7,811	8,022
10 Brunswick	1764	3,071	4,110	4,778	5,480	6,516	5,265
11 Buncombe	1791		5,812	9,277	10,542	16,281	10,084
12 Burke	1777	8,118	9,929	11,007	13,411	17,888	15,799
13 Cabarrus	1792		5,094	6,158	7,248	8,810	9,259
14 Caldwell	1841						
15 Camden	1777	4,033	4,191	5,347	6,347	6,733	5,663
16 Carteret	1722	3,732	4,399	4,823	5,609	6,597	6,592
17 Caswell	1777	10,096	8,701	11,757	13,253	15,785	14,693
18 Catawba	1842						
19 Chatham	1770	9,221	11,861	12,977	12,661	15,405	16,242
20 Cherokee	1839						3,427
21 Chowan	1672	5,011	5,132	5,297	6,464	6,697	6,690
22 Clay	1861						
23 Cleveland	1841						
24 Columbus	1808			3,022	3,912	4,141	3,941
25 Craven	1712	10,469	10,245	12,676	13,394	13,734	13,438
26 Cumberland	1754	8,671	9,264	9,382	14,446	14,834	15,284
27 Currituck	1672	5,219	6,928	6,985	8,098	7,655	6,703
28 Dare	1870						
29 Davidson	1822					13,389	14,606
30 Davie	1836						7,574
31 Duplin	1749	5,662	6,796	7,863	9,744	11,291	11,182
32 Durham	1881						
33 Edgecombe	1732	10,225	10,421	12,423	13,276	14,935	15,708
34 Forsyth	1849						
35 Franklin	1779	7,559	8,529	10,166	9,741	10,665	10,980
36 Gaston	1846						
37 Gates	1779	5,392	5,881	5,965	6,837	7,866	8,161
38 Graham	1872						
39 Granville	1746	10,982	14,015	15,576	18,222	19,355	18,817
40 Greene*	1799	6,983	4,218	4,867	4,533	6,413	6,595
41 Guilford	1770	7,191	9,442	11,420	14,511	18,737	19,175
42 Halifax	1758	13,965	13,945	13,620	17,237	17,739	16,865
43 Harnett	1855						
44 Haywood	1808			2,780	4,073	4,578	4,975
45 Henderson	1838						5,129
46 Hertford	1759	5,828	6,701	6,052	7,712	8,537	4,484
47 Hoke	1911						
48 Hyde	1705	4,120	4,829	6,029	4,967	6,184	6,458
49 Iredell	1788	5,435	8,856	10,972	13,071	14,918	15,685
50 Jackson	1851						
51 Johnston	1746	5,634	6,301	6,867	9,607	10,938	10,599
52 Jones	1779	4,822	4,339	4,968	5,216	5,608	4,945
53 Lee	1907						
54 Lenoir	1791		4,005	5,572	6,799	7,723	7,605
55 Lincoln	1779	9,224	12,660	16,359	18,147	22,455	26,160
56 McDowell	1842						
57 Macon	1828					5,333	4,869
58 Madison	1851						
59 Martin	1774	6,080	5,629	5,987	6,320	8,539	7,637

*In 1758 Dobbs County was formed from part of Johnston. In 1791 Dobbs was divided into Lenoir and Glasgow. In 1799 the name of Glasgow was changed to Greene.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1850-1920

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Land Area in Square Miles	
11,444	11,852	11,874	14,613	18,271	25,665	28,712	32,718	494	1
5,220	6,022	6,868	8,355	9,430	10,960	11,592	12,212	297	2
	3,598	3,691	5,486	6,523	7,759	7,745	7,403	223	3
13,489	13,664	12,428	17,994	20,027	21,870	25,465	28,334	551	4
8,777	7,956	9,573	14,437	15,628	19,581	19,074	21,001	399	5
							10,335		6
13,816	14,766	13,011	17,474	21,072	26,404	30,877	31,024	819	7
12,851	14,310	12,950	16,399	19,176	20,538	23,039	23,993	712	8
9,767	11,995	12,831	16,158	16,763	17,677	18,006	19,761	1,013	9
7,272	8,406	7,754	9,389	10,900	12,657	14,432	14,876	812	10
13,425	12,654	15,412	21,909	35,206	44,288	49,798	64,148	624	11
7,772	9,237	9,777	12,809	14,939	17,699	21,408	23,297	534	12
9,747	10,546	11,954	14,964	18,142	22,456	26,240	33,730	387	13
6,317	7,497	8,476	10,291	12,298	15,694	20,579	19,984	507	14
6,049	5,343	5,361	6,274	5,667	5,474	5,640	5,382	218	15
6,939	8,186	9,010	9,784	10,825	11,811	13,776	15,384	538	16
15,269	16,215	16,081	17,825	16,028	15,028	14,858	15,759	396	17
8,862	10,729	10,984	14,946	18,689	22,123	27,918	33,839	408	18
18,449	19,101	19,723	23,453	25,413	23,912	22,635	23,814	785	19
6,838	9,166	8,080	8,182	9,976	11,860	14,136	15,242	451	20
6,721	6,842	6,450	7,900	9,167	10,258	11,303	10,649	161	21
		2,461	3,316	4,197	4,532	3,909	4,646	185	22
10,396	12,348	12,696	16,571	20,394	25,078	29,494	34,272	485	23
5,909	8,597	8,474	14,439	17,856	21,274	28,020	30,124	937	24
14,709	16,268	20,516	19,729	20,533	24,164	25,594	29,048	685	25
20,610	16,369	17,035	23,836	27,321	29,249	35,284	35,064	1,008	26
7,236	7,415	5,131	6,476	6,747	6,529	7,693	7,268	273	27
		2,778	3,244	3,768	4,757	4,841	5,115	405	28
15,320	16,601	17,414	20,333	21,702	23,403	29,404	35,201	563	29
7,866	8,494	9,620	11,096	11,621	12,115	13,394	13,578	264	30
13,514	15,784	15,542	18,773	18,690	22,405	25,442	30,223	830	31
				18,141	26,233	35,276	42,219	284	32
17,189	17,376	22,970	26,181	24,113	26,591	32,010	37,995	515	33
11,168	12,692	13,050	18,078	28,434	35,261	47,311	77,269	369	34
11,713	14,107	14,135	20,829	21,098	25,116	24,692	26,667	471	35
8,173	9,307	12,602	14,254	17,764	27,903	37,063	51,242	359	36
8,426	8,443	7,724	8,897	10,252	10,413	10,455	10,537	356	37
			2,335	3,313	4,343	4,749	4,872	302	38
21,249	23,396	24,831	31,286	24,840	23,263	25,102	26,846	504	39
6,619	7,925	8,687	10,037	10,039	12,038	13,083	16,212	258	40
19,754	20,056	22,736	23,585	28,052	39,074	60,497	79,272	674	41
16,589	19,442	20,408	30,300	28,908	30,793	37,646	43,766	681	42
	8,039	8,895	10,862	13,700	15,988	22,174	28,313	596	43
7,074	5,081	7,921	10,271	13,346	16,222	21,020	23,496	541	44
6,853	10,448	7,706	10,281	12,589	14,104	16,262	18,248	362	45
8,142	9,504	9,273	11,843	13,851	14,294	15,436	16,294	339	46
							11,722		47
7,636	7,732	6,445	7,765	8,903	9,278	8,840	8,386	596	48
14,719	15,347	16,931	22,675	25,462	29,064	34,315	37,956	592	49
	5,515	6,683	7,343	9,512	11,853	12,998	13,396	494	50
13,726	15,656	16,897	23,461	27,239	32,250	41,401	48,998	688	51
5,038	5,730	5,002	7,491	7,403	8,226	8,721	9,912	403	52
						11,376	13,400		53
7,828	10,220	10,434	15,344	14,879	18,639	22,769	29,555	436	54
7,746	8,195	9,573	11,061	12,586	15,498	17,132	17,862	296	55
6,246	7,120	7,592	9,836	10,939	12,567	13,538	16,763	437	56
6,389	6,004	6,615	8,064	10,102	12,104	12,191	12,887	531	57
	5,908	8,192	12,810	17,805	20,644	20,132	20,083	431	58
8,307	10,195	9,647	13,140	15,221	15,383	17,797	20,826	438	59

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1790-1840—*Continued*

Counties	Date of Formation	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
60 Mecklenburg.....	1762	11,395	10,439	14,272	16,895	20,073	18,273
61 Mitchell.....	1861						
62 Montgomery.....	1779	4,725	7,677	8,430	8,693	10,919	10,780
63 Moore.....	1784	3,770	4,767	6,367	7,128	7,745	7,988
64 Nash.....	1777	7,393	6,975	7,268	8,125	8,490	9,047
65 New Hanover.....	1729	6,831	7,060	11,465	10,866	10,959	13,312
66 Northampton.....	1741	9,981	12,353	13,082	13,242	13,391	13,369
67 Onslow.....	1734	5,387	5,623	6,669	7,016	7,814	7,527
68 Orange.....	1752	12,216	16,362	20,135	23,492	23,908	24,356
69 Pamlico.....	1872						
70 Pasquotank.....	1672	5,497	5,379	7,674	8,008	8,641	8,514
71 Pender.....	1875						
72 Perquimans.....	1672	5,440	5,708	6,052	6,857	7,419	7,346
73 Person.....	1791		6,402	6,642	9,029	10,027	9,790
74 Pitt.....	1760	8,275	9,084	9,169	10,001	12,093	11,806
75 Polk.....	1855						
76 Randolph.....	1779	7,276	9,234	10,112	11,331	12,406	12,875
77 Richmond.....	1779	5,055	5,623	6,695	7,537	9,396	8,909
78 Robeson.....	1786	5,326	6,839	7,528	8,204	9,433	10,370
79 Rockingham.....	1785	6,187	8,277	10,316	11,474	12,935	13,442
80 Rowan.....	1753	15,828	20,064	21,543	26,009	20,786	12,109
81 Rutherford.....	1779	7,808	10,753	13,202	15,351	17,557	19,202
82 Sampson.....	1784	6,065	6,719	6,620	8,908	11,634	12,157
83 Scotland.....	1899						
84 Stanly.....	1841						
85 Stokes.....	1789	8,528	11,026	11,645	14,033	16,196	16,265
86 Surry.....	1771	7,191	9,509	10,366	12,320	14,504	15,079
87 Swain.....	1871						
88 Transylvania.....	1861						
89 Tyrrell.....	1729	4,744	3,395	3,364	4,319	4,732	4,657
90 Union.....	1842						
91 Vance.....	1881						
92 Wake.....	1770	10,192	13,437	17,086	20,102	20,398	21,118
93 Warren.....	1779	9,397	11,284	11,004	11,158	11,877	12,919
94 Washington.....	1799		2,422	3,464	3,986	4,452	4,525
95 Watauga.....	1849						
96 Wayne.....	1779	6,133	6,772	8,687	9,040	10,331	10,891
97 Wilkes.....	1777	8,143	7,247	9,054	9,967	11,968	12,577
98 Wilson.....	1855						
99 Yadkin.....	1850						
100 Yancey.....	1833						5,962
Totals.....		393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,409

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1850-1920—Continued

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Land Area in Square Miles	
13,914	17,374	24,299	34,175	42,673	55,268	67,031	80,695	590	60
		4,705	9,435	12,807	15,221	17,245	11,278	362	61
6,872	7,649	7,487	9,374	11,239	14,197	14,967	14,607	489	62
9,342	11,427	12,048	16,821	20,479	23,622	17,010	21,388	798	63
10,657	11,687	11,077	17,731	20,707	25,478	33,727	41,051	584	64
17,668	21,715	27,978	21,376	24,026	25,785	32,037	40,620	199	65
13,335	13,372	14,749	20,032	21,242	21,150	22,323	23,184	523	66
8,283	8,856	7,569	9,829	10,303	11,940	14,125	14,703	645	67
17,055	16,947	17,507	23,698	14,948	14,690	15,064	17,895	386	68
			6,323	7,146	8,045	9,966	9,060	358	69
8,950	8,940	8,131	10,369	10,748	13,660	16,693	17,670	231	70
			12,468	12,514	13,381	15,471	14,788	883	71
7,332	7,238	7,745	9,466	9,293	10,091	11,054	11,137	251	72
10,781	11,221	11,170	13,719	15,151	16,685	17,356	18,973	386	73
13,397	16,080	17,276	21,794	25,519	30,889	36,340	45,569	644	74
	4,043	4,319	5,062	5,902	7,004	7,640	8,832	258	75
15,832	16,793	17,551	20,836	25,195	28,232	29,491	30,856	795	76
9,818	11,009	12,882	18,245	23,948	15,855	19,673	25,567	466	77
12,826	15,489	16,262	23,380	31,483	40,371	51,945	54,674	1,043	78
14,495	16,746	15,718	21,744	25,363	33,163	36,442	44,149	573	79
13,870	14,589	16,810	19,965	24,123	31,066	37,521	44,062	483	80
13,550	11,573	13,121	15,198	18,770	25,101	28,385	31,426	547	81
14,585	16,624	16,436	22,894	25,096	26,380	29,982	36,002	921	82
					12,553	15,363	15,600	387	83
6,922	7,801	8,315	10,505	12,136	15,220	19,909	27,429	413	84
9,206	10,402	11,208	15,353	17,199	19,866	20,151	20,575	472	85
18,443	10,380	11,252	15,302	19,281	25,515	29,705	32,464	531	86
			3,784	6,577	8,401	10,403	13,224	560	87
		3,536	5,340	5,881	6,620	7,191	9,303	371	88
5,133	4,944	4,173	4,545	4,225	4,980	5,219	4,849	397	89
10,151	11,202	12,217	18,056	21,259	27,150	33,277	36,029	561	90
				17,581	16,684	19,425	22,799	276	91
24,888	28,627	35,617	47,939	49,207	54,626	63,229	75,155	841	92
13,912	15,726	17,768	22,619	19,360	19,151	20,266	21,593	432	93
5,664	6,357	6,516	8,928	10,200	10,608	11,062	11,429	334	94
3,400	4,957	5,287	8,160	10,611	13,417	13,556	13,447	330	95
13,486	14,905	18,144	24,951	26,100	31,356	35,698	43,640	597	96
12,899	14,749	15,539	19,181	22,675	26,872	30,282	32,644	718	97
	9,720	12,258	16,064	18,644	23,596	28,269	36,813	392	98
	10,714	10,697	12,420	13,790	14,083	15,428	16,391	334	99
8,204	8,655	5,909	7,694	9,490	11,464	12,072	15,093	302	100
869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123	48,580	

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIES AND TOWNS
1900-1920

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Abbotsburg	Bladen	78	159	---
Aberdeen	Moore	858	794	559
Acme	Columbus	183	---	---
Advance	Davie	280	283	273
Ahoskie	Hertford	1,429	924	302
Albemarle	Stanly	2,691	2,116	1,382
Alexander*	Buncombe	---	118	---
Almond	Swain	146	98	---
Andrews	Cherokee	1,634	936	---
Angier	Harnett	375	221	---
Ansonville*	Anson	486	486	---
Apex	Wake	926	681	349
Archdale	Randolph	178	145	182
Arden	Buncombe	---	151	137
Asheboro	Randolph	2,559	1,865	992
Asheville	Buncombe	28,504	18,762	14,694
Atkinson	Pender	296	115	---
Atlantic	Carteret	610	524	---
Aulander	Bertie	803	543	342
Aurora	Beaufort	524	440	314
Autryville	Sampson	99	77	61
Ayden	Pitt	1,673	990	557
Bailey	Nash	518	195	---
Bakersville	Mitchell	332	416	511
Banner Elk	Avery	264	---	---
Bath	Beaufort	274	283	400
Battleboro	Edgecombe and Nash	309	211	229
Bayboro	Pamlico	349	370	292
Beagrass	Martin	108	56	---
Beaufort	Carteret	2,968	2,483	2,195
Belhaven	Beaufort	1,816	2,863	383
Belmont	Gaston	2,941	1,176	145
Bennett	Chatham	190	---	---
Benson	Johnston	1,123	800	384
Benton Heights	Union	324	---	---
Bessemer City	Gaston	2,176	1,529	1,100
Bethel	Pitt	817	569	457
Beulahville	Duplin	354	---	---
Big Lick*	Stanly	---	162	132
Biltmore	Buncombe	172	173	71
Biscoe	Montgomery	755	697	---
Black Creek	Wilson	274	219	196
Black Mountain	Buncombe	531	311	200
Bladenboro	Bladen	459	276	---
Blowing Rock	Watauga	338	261	331
Boardman	Columbus	828	796	604
Bolivia	Brunswick	199	---	---
Bolton	Columbus	699	---	---
Bonlee	Chatham	178	---	---
Bonsal*	Chatham and Wake	---	85	---
Boone	Watauga	374	179	155
Boonville	Yadkin	162	28	183
Bostic	Rutherford	206	209	97
Bowdens	Duplin	418	---	---
Brevard	Transylvania	1,658	919	584
Bridgersville*	Wilson	---	50	42
Bridgeton	Craven	514	348	---
Broadway	Lee	250	149	---
Brookford	Catawba	709	725	---
Bryson	Swain	882	612	417
Buie	Robeson	78	66	---
Buie's Creek	Harnett	291	249	---
Bunn	Franklin	150	---	---

Towns marked * are not listed in U. S. Census, 1920.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Burgaw	Pender	1,040	956	387
Burlington	Alamance	5,952	4,808	3,692
Burnsville*	Yancey		422	207
Calypso	Duplin	405		
Cameron	Moore	241	259	218
Candor	Montgomery	267	160	
Canton	Haywood	2,584	1,393	230
Carrboro	Orange	1,129		
Carthage	Moore	962	863	605
Cary	Wake	645	383	333
Castalia	Nash	263	219	163
Catawba	Catawba	250	222	169
Cerro Gordo	Columbus	262	323	123
Chadburn	Columbus	1,121	1,242	243
Chapel Hill	Orange	1,483	1,149	1,099
Charlotte	Mecklenburg	46,338	34,014	18,091
Cherry	Washington	99	76	
Cherryville	Gaston	1,884	1,153	1,008
China Grove	Rowan	1,027	852	887
Chocowinity*	Beaufort		127	
Claremont	Catawba	435	297	160
Clarendon	Columbus	135	147	
Clarkton	Bladen	368	276	
Clayton	Johnston	1,423	1,441	754
Cleveland	Rowan	366	426	198
Clinton	Sampson	2,110	1,101	958
Clyde	Haywood	363	344	244
Coats	Harnett	526	160	
Colerain	Bertie	215	189	207
Colletsville	Caldwell	123	80	57
Columbia	Tyrrell	738	848	382
Columbus	Polk	168	122	334
Concord	Cabarrus	9,903	8,715	7,910
Conetoe	Edgecombe	160	158	132
Conover	Catawba	681	421	413
Contentnea*	Greene		246	
Conway	Northampton	294		
Cornelius	Mecklenburg	1,141	833	
Council	Bladen	92	74	
Cove City	Craven	258	308	
Creedmoor	Granville	392	324	
Creswell	Washington	393	329	224
Crouse	Lincoln	209	175	
Culberson	Cherokee	190		
Cumberland	Cumberland	80	300	343
Dallas	Gaston	1,397	1,065	514
Davidson	Mecklenburg	1,156	1,056	904
Delco	Columbus	210		
Denton	Davidson	559	320	
Denver	Lincoln	243	282	199
Dillsboro	Jackson	228	277	279
Dobson	Surry	368	360	327
Dover	Craven	670	737	
Drexel	Burke	392		
Dublin	Bladen	99		
Dudley	Wayne	240	164	
Dunn	Harnett	2,805	1,823	1,072
Durham	Durham	21,719	18,241	6,679
East Bend	Yadkin	508	522	444
East Kings Mountain	Gaston	835	383	
East Laurinburg	Scotland	541	577	
East Lumberton	Robeson	1,011	881	

Towns marked * are not listed in U. S. Census, 1920.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—*Continued*

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
East Spencer	Rowan	2,239	1,729	---
Edenton	Chowan	2,777	2,789	3,046
Edwards	Beaufort	153	171	99
Elizabeth City	Pasquotank	8,925	8,412	6,348
Elizabethtown	Bladen	335	117	144
Elk Park*	Avery	452	377	498
Elkin	Surry	1,195	886	860
Ellenboro	Rutherford	383	293	172
Ellerbe	Richmond	473	---	---
Elon College	Alamance	425	200	638
Enfield	Halifax	1,648	1,167	361
Enochsville*	Rowan	---	81	93
Eureka	Wayne	187	162	123
Everetts	Martin	230	146	127
Evergreen	Columbus	139	248	---
Fair Bluff	Columbus	397	441	328
Fairmount	Robeson	1,000	730	432
Faison	Duplin	477	519	308
Faith	Rowan	348	352	---
Falcon	Cumberland	200	---	---
Falkland	Pitt	198	132	139
Farmville	Pitt	1,780	816	262
Fayetteville	Cumberland	8,877	7,045	4,670
Forest City	Rutherford	2,312	1,592	1,090
Forestville*	Wake	---	137	157
Fountain	Pitt	243	189	---
Four Oaks	Johnston	583	329	171
Franklin	Macon	773	379	335
Franklinville	Randolph	631	---	---
Franklinton	Franklin	1,058	809	761
Fremont	Wayne	1,294	951	435
Fuquay Springs	Wake	555	127	---
Garland	Sampson	301	---	---
Garner Springs	Wake	376	284	---
Garysburg	Northampton	263	169	269
Gastonia	Gaston	12,871	5,759	4,610
Gatesville*	Gates	---	203	200
Germantown	Stokes	132	154	129
Gibson	Scotland	264	---	---
Gibsonville	Alamance-Guilford	1,302	1,162	521
Glen Alpine	Burke	346	308	137
Glenwood	McDowell	132	119	---
Godwin	Cumberland	90	102	---
Gold Hill	Rowan	261	304	514
Gold Point	Martin	130	126	124
Goldsboro	Wayne	11,296	6,107	5,877
Goldston	Chatham	239	240	---
Graham	Alamance	2,366	2,504	2,052
Granite Falls	Caldwell	1,101	381	277
Granite Quarry	Rowan	466	363	---
Greensboro	Guilford	19,861	15,895	10,035
Greenville	Pitt	5,772	4,101	2,565
Grifton	Pitt	375	291	229
Grimesland	Pitt	463	330	277
Grover	Cleveland	296	209	174
Halifax	Halifax	299	314	306
Hamilton	Martin	474	452	493
Hamlet	Richmond	3,808	2,173	639
Hampton	Rutherford	175	205	---
Hardin Mills*	Gaston	---	230	205
Harrellsville	Hertford	131	140	109
Hassell	Martin	85	90	---

Towns marked * not listed in the U. S. Census, 1920.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Hayesville	Clay	257		
Haywood	Chatham	141	162	
Hazelwood	Haywood	484	428	
Henderson	Vance	5,222	4,503	3,746
Hendersonville	Henderson	3,720	2,818	1,917
Hertford	Perquimans	1,704	1,841	1,382
Hickory	Catawba	5,076	3,716	2,525
High Point	Guilford	14,302	9,525	4,163
Highlands	Catawba	1,062	487	
Highlands	Macon	313	267	249
Hildebrand	Burke	172	140	109
Hillsboro	Orange	1,180	857	707
Hobgood	Halifax	336	165	122
Hoffman	Richmond	385	175	184
Holly Springs	Wake	333	261	219
Hollyville	Pamlico	107	126	
Hookerton	Greene	294	204	139
Hope Mills	Cumberland	783	964	881
Hot Springs	Madison	495	443	445
Hudson	Caldwell	403	411	
Huntersville	Mecklenburg	833	591	533
Icemorlee	Union	447	398	
Indian Trail	Union	224	154	
Ingold*	Sampson		124	86
Iron Station	Lincoln	223	107	
Jackson	Northampton	579	527	441
Jacksonville	Onslow	656	505	309
Jamesville	Martin	389	398	235
Jason*	Greene		60	
Jefferson	Ashe	196	184	230
Jonesboro	Lee	886	799	640
Jonesville	Yadkin	787	621	
Jupiter	Buncombe	87	111	127
Kelford	Bertie	223	316	167
Kenansville	Duplin	302	270	271
Kenly	Johnston	827	726	260
Kernersville	Forsyth	1,219	1,128	652
Keyser	Moore	113	170	180
Kings Mountain	Cleveland-Gaston	2,800	2,218	2,062
Kinston	Lenoir	9,771	6,995	4,106
Kittrell	Vance	223	242	168
LaGrange	Lenoir	1,399	1,007	853
Lake Waccamaw	Columbus	237		
Landis	Rowan	972	437	
Lasker	Northampton	196	203	121
Lattimore	Cleveland	262	297	108
Laurinburg	Scotland	2,643	2,322	1,334
Lawndale	Cleveland	774	568	
Leaksville	Rockingham	1,606	1,127	688
Leechville*	Beaufort		151	100
Liechester*	Buncombe		153	126
Lenoir	Caldwell	3,718	3,364	1,296
Lewarae	Richmond	424	279	
Lewiston	Bertie	244	262	163
Lexington	Davidson	5,254	4,163	1,234
Liberty	Randolph	636	474	304
Lilesville	Anson	440	386	213
Lillington	Harnett	593	380	65
Lincolnton	Lincoln	3,390	2,413	828
Linden	Cumberland	191		
Littleton	Halifax-Warren	1,010	1,152	

Towns marked * are not listed in the U. S. Census, 1920.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—*Continued*

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Locust	Stanly	95		
Longview	Catawba	755	243	
Louisburg	Franklin	1,954	1,775	1,178
Lowell	Gaston	1,151	876	290
Lucama	Wilson	316	266	236
Lumber Bridge	Robeson	202	165	181
Lumberton	Robeson	2,691	2,230	849
McAdenville	Gaston	1,162	983	1,144
McDonalds	Robeson	120		
McFarland	Anson	219	186	112
Macclesfield	Edgecombe	294		
Macon	Warren	149	189	157
Madison	Rockingham	1,247	1,033	813
Magnolia	Duplin	694	653	454
Maiden	Catawba	1,266	664	614
Manly	Moore	141	220	176
Manteo	Dare	394	408	312
Mapleton	Hertford	99	52	
Marble	Cherokee	166		
Margarettsville	Northampton	147	107	123
Marietta	Robeson	85		
Marion	McDowell	1,784	1,519	1,116
Marlboro*	Pitt		225	111
Mars Hill	Madison	364	301	289
Marshall	Madison	748	802	337
Marshville	Union	828	499	349
Matthews	Mecklenburg	310	396	378
Maupin*	Pitt		141	
Maury	Greene	61		
Maxton	Robeson	1,397	1,321	935
Mayoden	Rockingham	1,836	874	904
Maysville	Jones	536	345	98
Mebane	Alamance-Orange	1,351	693	218
Merry Oaks	Chatham	118	88	
Micro	Johnston	183	74	61
Middleburg	Vance	104	117	169
Middlesex	Nash	697	467	
Milton	Caswell	375	419	490
Milwaukee	Northampton	197		
Mineral Springs	Union	84	86	
Mint Hill*	Mecklenburg		194	192
Mocksville	Davie	1,146	1,063	745
Moncure	Chatham	136	100	
Monroe	Union	4,084	4,082	2,427
Montezuma	Mitchell	167	254	219
Mooresboro	Cleveland	228	198	144
Mooresville	Iredell	4,315	3,400	1,533
Morehead City	Carteret	2,958	2,039	1,379
Morganton	Burke	2,867	2,712	1,928
Morrisville	Wake	166	151	100
Mortimer	Caldwell	88	261	
Morven	Anson	631	498	447
Mount Airy	Surry	4,752	3,844	2,680
Mount Gilead	Montgomery	975	723	395
Mount Holly	Gaston	1,160	526	630
Mount Olive	Wayne	2,297	1,071	617
Mount Pleasant	Cabarrus	770	753	444
Mountain Island*	Gaston		347	450
Murfreesboro	Hertford	621	809	657
Murphy	Cherokee	1,314	977	604
Nashville	Nash	939	750	479
Nebo	McDowell	243	160	

Towns marked * are not listed in the U. S. Census, 1920.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—*Continued*

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
New Hill*	Wake		95	
Newland	Avery	289		
New London	Stanly	228	312	299
New Bern	Craven	12,198	9,961	8,090
Newport	Carteret	404	321	328
Newton	Catawba	3,021	2,316	1,583
Newton Grove	Sampson	125	73	75
Norlina	Warren	673		
North Lumberton	Robeson	367		
North Wilkesboro	Wilkes	2,363	1,902	918
Norwood	Stanly	1,221	928	663
Oakboro	Stanly	282		
Oak City	Martin	397	251	115
Oakley	Pitt	49	57	
Old Fort	McDowell	931	778	253
Ore Hill*	Chatham		94	
Oriental	Pamlico	607	645	300
Orrum	Robeson	86	214	
Oxford	Granville	3,606	3,018	2,059
Pactolus	Pitt	210	154	52
Palmyra	Halifax	103	94	131
Pantego	Beaufort	335	324	253
Parkersburg	Sampson	76	67	57
Parton	Robeson	382	219	
Parmele	Martin	355	272	336
Patterson	Caldwell	183	86	
Peachland	Anson	196	232	156
Pee Dee	Richmond	838	628	
Pembroke	Robeson	329	258	
Pendleton*	Northampton		62	86
Pikeville	Wayne	333	210	168
Pilot Mountain	Surry	707	652	710
Pine Level	Johnston	373	394	266
Pine Bluff	Moore	165	92	
Pinetops	Edgecombe	465	211	
Pinetown	Beaufort	332	412	
Pineville	Mecklenburg	650	688	585
Pink Hill	Lenoir	166	58	
Pittsboro	Chatham	584	502	424
Plymouth	Washington	1,847	2,165	1,011
Polkton	Anson	575	287	276
Pollocksville	Jones	339	227	198
Powellsville	Bertie	157	75	44
Princeton	Johnston	403	354	281
Princeville	Edgecombe	562	627	552
Proctorville	Robeson	204		
Raeford	Hoke	1,235	580	
Raleigh	Wake	27,076	19,218	13,643
Ramseur	Randolph	1,014	1,022	769
Randleman	Randolph	1,967	1,950	2,190
Red Springs	Robeson	1,018	1,089	858
Reidsville	Rockingham	5,333	4,828	3,262
Rennert	Robeson	292	1,179	133
Rhodhiss	Caldwell	835	370	
Rich Square	Northampton	475	367	232
Richfield	Stanly	177	210	73
Richlands	Onslow	548	445	160
Ringwood*	Halifax		147	98
Roanoke Rapids	Halifax	3,369	1,670	1,009
Robbinsville	Graham	119	122	

Towns marked * are not listed in the U. S. Census, 1920.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—*Continued*

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Roberdel	Richmond	476	422	-----
Robersonville	Martin	1,199	616	275
Rockingham	Richmond	2,509	2,155	1,507
Rockwell	Rowan	453	249	-----
Rocky Mount	Edgecombe-Nash	12,742	8,051	2,937
Rocky Mount Mills	Nash	833	480	605
Rolesville*	Wake	-----	170	155
Roper	Washington	1,043	819	-----
Rose Hill	Duplin	516	364	-----
Roseboro	Sampson	749	183	63
Rosman	Transylvania	527	145	-----
Rowland	Robeson	767	787	357
Roxboro	Person	1,651	1,425	1,021
Roxobel	Bertie	330	491	227
Royal Cotton Mills	Wake	442	437	-----
Rutherford College	Burke	275	229	-----
Rutherfordton	Rutherford	1,693	1,062	880
St. Pauls	Robeson	1,147	419	-----
Salem†	Forsyth	-----	5,533	3,642
Salemburg	Sampson	215	-----	-----
Salisbury	Rowan	13,884	7,153	6,277
Saluda	Polk	549	235	211
Sanford	Lee	2,977	2,282	1,044
Saratoga*	Wilson	-----	136	123
Scotland Neck	Halifax	2,061	1,726	1,348
Seaboard*	Northampton	-----	280	287
Seagrove	Randolph	189	-----	-----
Selma	Johnston	1,601	1,331	816
Severn	Northampton	284	-----	-----
Shallotte	Brunswick	174	139	149
Sharpsburg	Nash	334	121	-----
Shelby	Cleveland	3,609	3,127	1,874
Shelmerdine	Pitt	93	315	-----
Shore*	Yadkin	-----	308	-----
Siler City	Chatham	1,253	895	440
Smithfield	Johnston	1,895	1,347	764
Snow Hill	Greene	700	450	405
South Biltmore	Buncombe	245	238	312
South Creek	Beaufort	326	-----	-----
South Mills	Camden	373	390	-----
South Wadesboro	Anson	293	202	154
Southern Pines	Moore	743	542	517
Southport	Brunswick	1,664	1,484	1,336
Sparta	Alleghany	159	199	501
Spencer	Rowan	2,510	1,915	-----
Spring Hope	Nash	1,221	1,246	666
Spruce Pine	Mitchell	717	-----	-----
Staley	Randolph	157	-----	-----
Stanley	Gaston	584	321	441
Stantonsburg	Wilson	424	204	-----
Star	Montgomery	467	239	211
Statesville	Iredell	7,895	4,599	3,141
Stedman	Cumberland	121	-----	-----
Stem	Granville	245	-----	-----
Stokes	Pitt	138	79	-----
Stokesdale	Guilford	179	159	-----
Stoneville	Rockingham	472	404	-----
Stonewall	Pamlico	218	161	168
Stouts*	Union	-----	82	-----

Towns marked * are not listed in the U. S. Census, 1920.

†Reported under Winston-Salem.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—*Continued*

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Stovall	Granville	414	305	-----
Swan Quarter	Hyde	184	185	-----
Swansboro	Onslow	420	390	265
Sylva	Jackson	863	698	281
Tabor	Columbus	782	418	-----
Tarboro	Edgecombe	4,568	4,129	2,499
Taylorsville	Alexander	1,122	662	413
Teachey's	Duplin	164	154	-----
Thomasville	Davidson	5,676	3,877	751
Tillery*	Halifax	-----	269	258
Todd	Ashe	92	-----	-----
Toisnoti	Wilson	-----	590	560
Townsville	Vance	206	-----	-----
Trenton	Jones	488	331	338
Trinity	Randolph	400	332	274
Troutman	Iredell	342	230	-----
Troy	Montgomery	1,102	1,055	878
Tryon	Polk	1,067	700	324
Tunis	Hertford	142	43	-----
Turkey	Sampson	146	-----	-----
Union	Hertford	147	139	176
Union Mills	Rutherford	156	155	-----
Unionville	Union	135	-----	-----
Vanceboro	Craven	540	392	291
Vandemere	Pamlico	308	296	169
Vass	Moore	467	273	-----
Vaughn	Warren	273	420	-----
Waco	Cleveland	189	185	160
Wade	Cumberland	190	-----	-----
Wadesboro	Anson	2,648	2,376	1,546
Wagram	Scotland	174	-----	-----
Wake Forest	Wake	1,425	1,443	823
Wakefield*	Wake	-----	287	142
Wallace	Duplin	648	444	218
Walnut*	Madison	-----	215	-----
Walnut Cove	Stokes	651	480	336
Walstonburg	Greene	158	127	-----
Warrenton	Warren	927	807	836
Warsaw	Duplin	1,108	723	576
Washington	Beaufort	6,314	6,211	4,842
Watha	Pender	181	169	-----
Waxhaw	Union	750	602	752
Waynesville	Haywood	1,942	2,008	1,307
Weaverville	Buncombe	606	442	329
Webster	Jackson	74	227	-----
Weldon	Halifax	1,872	1,999	1,433
Wendell	Wake	1,239	759	-----
West Hickory	Catawba	1,266	846	213
West Jefferson	Ashe	462	-----	-----
West Lumberton*	Robeson	-----	231	-----
Westray	Nash	48	46	-----
Whitakers	Edgecombe-Nash	723	755	388
Whitehall	Wayne	164	179	114
Whiteville	Columbus	1,664	1,368	643
Whittier	Jackson-Swain	261	216	-----
Wilbanks	Wilson	-----	45	46
Wilkesboro	Wilkes	814	799	635
Williams*	Yadkin	-----	53	-----
Williamston	Martin	1,800	1,574	912

Towns marked * are not listed in the U. S. Census, 1920.

†Reported under Elm City.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—*Continued*

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Wilmington	New Hanover	33,372	25,748	20,976
Wilson	Wilson	10,612	6,717	3,525
Windsor	Bertie	1,210	684	597
Winfall	Perquimans	288	289	222
Wingate	Union	470	353	
Winston-Salem	Forsyth	48,395	17,167	10,008
Winterville	Pitt	650	484	243
Winton	Hertford	489	624	688
Wood	Franklin	193		
Woodland	Northampton	400	312	242
Woodleaf*	Rowan		187	
Woodville	Bertie	381		
Worthville	Randolph	367	393	467
Wrightsville Beach	New Hanover	20	54	22
Yadkin College*	Davidson		130	210
Yadkinville	Yadkin	445	432	292
Yanceyville	Caswell		338	
Youngsville	Franklin	414	431	345
Zebulon	Wake	953	483	

Towns marked * are not listed in the U. S. Census, 1920.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Names	Date of Formation	Formed from	Named for	County Seats
Alamance.....	1849	Orange.....	Indian word.....	Graham
Alexander.....	1847	Iredell, Caldwell and Wilkes.....	Wm. J. Alexander.....	Taylorsville
Alleghany.....	1859	Ashe.....	Indian tribe.....	Sparta
Anson.....	1799	Bladen.....	George, Lord Anson.....	Wadesboro
Ashe.....	1799	Wilkes.....	Samuel Ashe.....	Jefferson
Avery.....	1911	Mitchell, Watauga and Caldwell.....	Waightstill Avery.....	Newland
Beaufort.....	1705	Bath.....	Henry Charles Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.....	Washington
Bertie.....	1722	Bath.....	James and Henry Bertie.....	Windsor
Bladen.....	1734	Bladen.....	Martin Bladen.....	Elizabethtown
Brunswick.....	1764	New Hanover and Bladen.....	House of Brunswick.....	Southport
Buncombe.....	1791	Burke and Rutherford.....	Edward Buncombe.....	Asheville
Burke.....	1777	Rowan.....	Dr. Thomas Burke.....	Morganton
Cabarrus.....	1792	Mecklenburg.....	Stephen Cabarrus.....	Concord
Caldwell.....	1841	Burke and Wilkes.....	Joseph Caldwell.....	Lenoir
Camden.....	1777	Pasquotank.....	Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden.....	Camden Courthouse
Carteret.....	1722	Bath.....	Sir John Carteret.....	Beaufort
Caswell.....	1777	Orange.....	Richard Caswell.....	Yanceyville
Catawba.....	1842	Lincoln.....	Indian Tribe.....	Newton
Chatham.....	1770	Orange.....	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.....	Pittsboro
Cherokee.....	1839	Macon.....	Indian Tribe.....	Murphy
Chowan.....	1672	Albemarle.....	Indian Tribe.....	Edenton
Clay.....	1861	Cherokee.....	Henry Clay.....	Hayesville
Cleveland.....	1841	Rutherford and Lincoln.....	Benjamin Cleveland.....	Shelby
Columbus.....	1808	Bladen and Brunswick.....	Christopher Columbus.....	Whiteville
Craven.....	1712	Bath.....	William, Lord Craven.....	New Bern
Cumberland.....	1754	Bladen.....	William, Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.....	Payetteville
Currituck.....	1672	Albemarle.....	Indian Tribe.....	Currituck Courthouse
Dare.....	1870	Currituck, Tyrrell and Hyde.....	Virginia Dare.....	Manteo
Davidson.....	1822	Rowan.....	William Lee Davidson.....	Lexington
Davie.....	1836	Rowan.....	William R. Davie.....	Mocksville
Duplin.....	1749	New Hanover.....	George Henry Hay, Lord Duplin.....	Kenansville
Durham.....	1881	Orange and Wake.....	Town of Durham.....	Durham
Edgecombe.....	1741	Bertie.....	Richard Edgecombe, Baron Edgecombe.....	Tarboro
Forsyth.....	1849	Stokes.....	Benjamin Forsyth, U. S. A.....	Winston-Salem
Franklin.....	1779	Bute.....	Benjamin Franklin.....	Louisburg
Gaston.....	1846	Lincoln.....	William Gaston.....	Dallas

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS—Continued

Names	Date of Formation	Formed from	Named for	County Seats
Gates.....	1778	Chowan, Perquimans and Hertford.....	Horatio Gates.....	Gatesville
Graham.....	1872	Cherokee.....	William A. Graham.....	Robinsville
Granville.....	1746	Edgecombe.....	John Carteret, Earl of Granville.....	Oxford
Greene.....	1739	Glasgow.....	Nathaniel Greene.....	Snow Hill
Guilford.....	1770	Rowan and Orange.....	Francis North, Earl of Guilford.....	Greensboro
Halifax.....	1758	Edgecombe.....	George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax.....	Halifax
Harnett.....	1855	Cumberland.....	Cornelius Harnett.....	Lillington
Haywood.....	1808	Buncombe.....	John Haywood.....	Waynesville
Henderson.....	1838	Buncombe.....	Leonard Henderson.....	Hendersonville
Hertford.....	1759	Chowan, Bertie and Northampton.....	Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford.....	
Hoke.....	1911	Cumberland and Robeson.....	Robert F. Hoke.....	Winton
Hyde.....	1705	Bath.....	Edward Hyde.....	Raeford
Iredell.....	1788	Rowan.....	James Iredell.....	Swan Quarter
Jackson.....	1851	Haywood and Macon.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Statesville
Johnston.....	1746	Craven.....	Gabriel Johnston.....	Webster
Jones.....	1778	Craven.....	Willie Jones.....	Smithfield
Lee.....	1907	Chatham and Moore.....	Robert E. Lee.....	Trenton
Lenoir.....	1791	Dobbs and Craven.....	William Lenoir.....	Sanford
Lincoln.....	1779	Tryon.....	Benjamin Lincoln.....	Kinston
Macon.....	1828	Haywood.....	Nathaniel Macon.....	Lincolnton
Madison.....	1851	Buncombe and Yancey.....	James Madison.....	Franklin
Martin.....	1774	Halifax and Tyrrell.....	Josiah Martin.....	Marshall
McDowell.....	1842	Rutherford and Burke.....	Joseph McDowell.....	Williamston
Mecklenburg.....	1762	Anson.....	Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg.....	Marion
Mitchell.....	1861	Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell.....	Dr. Elisha Mitchell.....	Charlotte
Montgomery.....	1778	Anson.....	Richard Montgomery.....	Bakersville
Moore.....	1784	Cumberland.....	Capt. Alfred Moore.....	Troy
Nash.....	1777	Edgecombe.....	Francis Nash.....	Carthage
New Hanover.....	1729	Bath.....	Hanover, whence George I of England came.....	Nashville
Northampton.....	1741	Bertie.....	George, Earl of Northampton.....	Wilmington
Onslow.....	1734	Bath.....	Arthur Onslow.....	Jackson
Orange.....	1753	Granville, Johnston and Bladen.....	William of Orange.....	Jacksonville
Pamlico.....	1872	Craven and Beaufort.....	Indian Tribe.....	Hillsboro
Pasquotank.....	1672	Albemarle.....	Indian Tribe.....	Bayboro
Pender.....	1875	New Hanover.....	William D. Pender.....	Elizabeth City
				Burgaw

Perquimans-----	1672	Albemarle-----	Indian tribe-----	Hertford-----
Person-----	1791	Caswell-----	Thomas Person-----	Roxboro-----
Pitt-----	1760	Beaufort-----	William Pitt-----	Greenville-----
Polk-----	1855	Rutherford and Henderson-----	William Polk-----	Columbus-----
Randolph-----	1779	Guilford-----	Peyton Randolph-----	Asheboro-----
Richmond-----	1779	Anson-----	Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond-----	Rockingham-----
Robeson-----	1786	Bladen-----	Thomas Robeson-----	Lumberton-----
Rockingham-----	1785	Guilford-----	Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham-----	Wentworth-----
Rowan-----	1753	Anson-----	Matthew Rowan-----	Salisbury-----
Rutherford-----	1779	Tryon and Burke-----	General Griffith Rutherford-----	Rutherfordton-----
Sampson-----	1784	Duplin and New Hanover-----	Colonel Sampson-----	Clinton-----
Scotland-----	1899	Richmond-----	Scotland-----	Laurinburg-----
Stanly-----	1841	Montgomery-----	John Stanly-----	Albemarle-----
Stokes-----	1789	Surry-----	Colonel John Stokes-----	Danbury-----
Surry-----	1770	Rowan-----	Charles Howard, Earl of Surry-----	Dobson-----
Swain-----	1871	Jackson and Macon-----	David Lowrie Swain-----	Bryson City-----
Sylvania-----	1861	Henderson and Jackson-----	Derived from two Latin words, "trans" across, "Sylva," woods-----	Brevard-----
Tyrrell-----	1729	Albemarle-----	Sir John Tyrrell-----	Columbia-----
Union-----	1842	Anson and Mecklenburg-----	Zebulon B. Vance-----	Monroe-----
Vance-----	1881	Granville, Warren and Franklin-----	Margaret Wake-----	Henderson-----
Wake-----	1770	Johnston, Cumberland and Orange-----	General Joseph Warren-----	Raleigh-----
Warren-----	1779	Bute-----	George Washington-----	Plymouth-----
Washington-----	1799	Tyrrell-----	Indian tribe-----	Boone-----
Watauga-----	1849	Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell and Yancey-----	General Anthony Wayne-----	Goldsboro-----
Wayne-----	1779	Dobbs and Craven-----	John Wilkes-----	Wilkesboro-----
Wilkes-----	1777	Surry and Burke-----	Louis D. Wilson-----	Wilson-----
Wilson-----	1855	Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne-----	Yadkin River-----	Yadkinville-----
Yadkin-----	1850	Surry-----	Bartlett Yancy-----	Burnsville-----
Yancey-----	1833	Burke and Buncombe-----		

SUMMARY OF NORTH CAROLINA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS,

The following table is copied from the copyrighted *Blue Book of Southern Progress, 1928*, Page 214, by permission of the publishers, *Manufacturers Record*, Baltimore, Md.

Total Area, 52,426 Square Miles: Land, 48,740 Square Miles: Water, 3,686 Square Miles.

	1900	1910	1926	1927
Population.....	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,858,000	2,897,000
Property, true value.....	\$681,982,000	†\$1,685,408,000	†\$4,543,110,000	\$55,284,000,000
Assessed value property.....	\$306,579,715	\$613,000,000	\$2,802,000,000	\$2,920,000,000
Manufactures:				
Capital.....	\$68,283,005	\$217,185,588	*\$669,144,000	
Products, value.....	\$85,274,083	\$216,656,055	††\$951,910,599	\$81,050,434,000
Mines and Quarries:				
Capital.....		\$5,985,112		*\$2,250,434
Products, value.....	\$924,000	\$1,358,617		*\$2,736,543
Cotton Manufacturing:				
Capital.....	\$33,012,000	\$96,993,000		*\$268,323,000
Products, value.....	\$28,373,000	\$72,680,000	††\$326,572,014	\$8316,324,008
Spindles, number active.....	1,134,909	3,163,199	5,943,208	6,094,136
Looms, number active.....	25,469	55,600	84,279	85,813
Cotton consumed, bales.....	404,535	754,483	1,411,710	1,654,773
Cottonseed Oil Mills:				
Capital.....		\$4,432,010		*\$14,586,456
Products.....	\$2,676,871	\$8,504,477	\$18,832,000	\$17,707,000
Furniture Manufacturing:				
Products, value.....	\$1,023,000	\$1,547,000	††\$40,072,577	\$51,208,238
Pig-iron made, tons.....	††38,049	††49,490		
Lumber, feet cut.....	1,278,389,000	1,824,722,000	\$1,040,735,000	970,965,000
Mineral products, value.....	\$1,458,848	\$2,616,131	\$9,504,000	\$10,993,000
Coal mined, tons.....	17,734			
Iron ore mined, tons.....	***	65,278	15,198	33,000
Total land area, acres.....				\$31,193,600
All land in farms, acres.....	22,749,356	22,439,129	*20,021,736	\$18,593,670
Improved land, acres.....	8,327,106	8,813,056	*8,198,409	\$7,738,826
Number of farms.....	224,637	253,725	*269,763	\$283,482
Value all farm property.....	\$233,834,693	\$537,716,210	\$1,250,166,995	\$1,050,015,835
Value farm land.....	\$141,955,840	\$343,164,945	*\$857,815,016	\$868,424,921
Farm products, value.....	\$89,310,000	\$176,262,000	\$412,457,000	\$453,605,000
Farm crops, value.....	\$68,625,000	\$131,072,000	\$320,457,000	\$361,605,000
Farm crops, acres.....	5,609,000	5,736,000	7,594,000	7,305,000
Cotton Crop:				
Acreage.....	1,007,000	1,478,000	1,985,000	1,727,000
Bales, number.....	433,000	706,000	1,213,000	857,000
Value lint.....	\$15,697,000	\$49,710,000	\$69,748,000	\$83,558,000
Value seed.....	\$2,291,000	\$9,666,000	\$11,858,000	\$14,097,000
Tobacco crop, pounds.....	127,503,400	138,813,163	386,460,000	468,000,000
Value.....	\$8,038,691	\$13,847,559	\$102,025,000	\$120,744,000
Acreage.....	203,023	221,890	565,000	650,000
Grain Crop:				
Corn, bushels.....	29,790,000	49,290,000	52,272,000	53,626,000
Value.....	\$16,980,000	\$37,460,000	\$45,999,000	\$48,800,000
Acreage.....	2,483,000	2,650,000	2,376,000	2,352,000
Wheat, bushels.....	5,961,000	6,817,000	6,303,000	5,168,000
Value.....	\$4,888,000	\$7,499,000	\$9,013,000	\$7,494,000
Acreage.....	621,000	598,000	447,000	483,000
Oats, bushel.....	5,046,000	4,022,000	6,820,000	5,733,000
Value.....	\$2,271,000	\$2,413,000	\$4,706,000	\$4,128,000
Acreage.....	363,000	221,000	310,000	273,000
Livestock:				
Cattle, number.....	625,000	701,000	507,000	527,000
Sheep, number.....	302,000	214,000	80,000	85,000
Swine, number.....	1,300,000	1,228,000	849,000	951,000
Horses, number.....	159,000	166,000	112,000	105,000
Mules, number.....	136,000	175,000	279,000	282,000
Banking:				
Aggregate resources.....		\$112,213,762	\$505,891,000	\$503,958,000
Paid-in capital.....		\$16,376,506	\$37,231,000	\$38,240,000
Individual deposits.....	\$16,758,000	\$67,285,654	\$352,767,000	\$356,767,000
Railroad mileage.....	3,831	4,932	5,350	5,337
Motor vehicles, number.....		†6,178	385,047	430,499
Highway expenditures.....	**\$624,381	††\$5,215,491	\$47,216,147	\$28,250,000
Public schools, expenditures.....	\$950,000	\$3,037,000	†\$30,980,022	\$34,691,669

*Census 1920. †1912. ††1922. †††1923. **1904. †††1914. †††1924. †††1925. ***Included with Georgia. ††Includes Missouri. †1926.

PART XII

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

1. EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS.
2. JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
3. SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.
4. MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS

OLIVER MAX GARDNER

GOVERNOR

Oliver Max Gardner, of Cleveland County, Democrat, was born at Shelby, N. C., March 22, 1882. Son of Dr. O. P. and Margaret (Young) Gardner. B. S. of the N. C. A. and M. College, 1903. Studied law at the University of North Carolina. Won debater's and orator's medal. Two years instructor in Chemistry at N. C. A. and M. College. Lawyer. In 1908, was State Organizer of Democratic Clubs. County Chairman Cleveland County, 1908-1910. Member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. Member of the Board of Trustees of the N. C. A. and E. College. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association. State Senator, 1911-1915. President *pro tempore* of Senate, 1915. Lieutenant-Governor, 1917-1921. Elected Governor, November 6, 1928. Odd Fellow. Jr. O. U. A. M. Sigma Nu Fraternity and Gorgon's Head (college fraternities). Baptist. Married, November 6, 1908, Miss Fay Lamar Webb, daughter of Judge James L. Webb, Shelby, N. C. Three children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES A. HARTNESS

SECRETARY OF STATE

James A. Hartness, Democrat, of Iredell County, was born July 28, 1863, six miles north of Statesville. Son of Hiram and Martha (Gibson) Hartness. Educated in the rural schools of Iredell County, and the Statesville Academy. Studied law under private teacher and was licensed to practice in 1887. Editor of *Statesville Mascot*. Member of General Assembly 1897. Clerk of Court of Iredell County, 1898-1928. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee Iredell County, 1900-1928. Member State Democratic Executive Committee. Appointed Secretary of State in 1928 to fill unexpired term of W. N. Everett; elected for full term, November 6, 1928. Mason; Knights of Pythias. Anti-Saloon League. Presbyterian. Married Miss Jennie Henderson, Rowan County, March 28, 1888. Of this union there are eight children. Married Miss Annie Sloan of Winston-Salem, September 20, 1923. Address: home, Statesville; office, Raleigh.

BAXTER DURHAM

STATE AUDITOR

Baxter Durham, Democrat, was born in Durham, N. C., August 20, 1878. Son of Columbus and Lila (Walters) Durham. Attended public schools of Durham and Raleigh, 1884-1892; Raleigh Male Academy, 1892-1894; Wake Forest College, 1894-1895. Traveling Auditor, Department of State Auditor. Served as private, sergeant, captain and major in National Guard, 1907-1919. Elected State Auditor, November 2, 1920; reëlected, November 4, 1924; reëlected, November 6, 1928. President National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers 1923 and 1924, 1927 and 1928. Baptist. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

BENJAMIN RICE LACY

STATE TREASURER

Benjamin R. Lacy, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., June 19, 1854. Son of Rev. Drury and Mary Rice Lacy, and a grandson of the Revs. Drury Lacy and Benjamin H. Rice. Both his grandfathers, his father, his brother and his son were Presbyterian ministers, and he is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Raleigh. He attended the preparatory school of R. H. Graves, Graham, N. C., 1868; Bingham School, Mebane, N. C., 1869. Then served a regular apprenticeship as a machinist in the old Raleigh and Gaston shops, was general foreman of these shops for four years and ran a locomotive engine for fifteen years. He is a member of Division No. 339, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was a delegate to three Grand Conventions of the B. of L. E.; is a member of Manteo Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of Walnut Creek Council, No. 55, Jr. O. U. A. M. Is Past Worshipful Master of William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, Raleigh, N. C., and Neuse Lodge, No. 97, Millbrook, N. C., A. F. & A. M., and is Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge. Was alderman of the city of Raleigh. State Commissioner of Labor and Printing for six years. Elected State Treasurer in 1900; reëlected in 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924 and 1928. Term expires 1932. Married, June 27, 1882, to Miss Mary Burwell. They have seven children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

ARCH TURNER ALLEN

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Arch Turner Allen, Democrat, was born in Alexander County on January 10, 1875. Son of George J. and Mary Elizabeth (Campbell) Allen. Attended the one-teacher school at Rocky Spring. For one year was under the tutelage of Dr. Brantley York. Was prepared for college at the Vashti High School and the Patton School at Morganton. Graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1897; D. C. L. Elon College, 1924; LL. D. University of N. C., 1927. Member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Kappa. Spent one term at Columbia University. Principal of the

Statesville Public Schools, 1897-1904; principal Washington, N. C., Public Schools, 1904-1905; principal Dilworth School, Charlotte, 1905-1907; superintendent of the Graham City Schools, 1907-1910; superintendent Salisbury City Schools, 1910-1917; member Text Book Commission, 1916; member State Board of Examiners and Institute Conductors, 1917-1919; secretary State Board of Examiners, 1919-1921; director Teacher Training, State Department of Education, 1921-1923; appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, June 11, 1923, to fill unexpired term of Dr. Brooks; elected Superintendent of Public Instruction on November 4, 1924; reëlected November 6, 1928. Identified with the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly for many years. President of Department of City Superintendents in 1915; President of the N. C. Teachers' Assembly in 1917; Secretary, 1919-1922; President of the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education, 1928. Married Miss Claribel McDowell, June 19, 1909. Two children, Arch Turner, Jr., and Elizabeth McDowell. Methodist; Jr. O. U. A. M. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

DENNIS G. BRUMMITT

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Dennis G. Brummitt, Democrat, of Granville County, was born on a farm in Granville County, February 7, 1881. Son of Thomas Jefferson and Caroline (Bradford) Brummitt. LL. B. of Wake Forest College, 1907. Secretary of Granville County Democratic Executive Committee, 1908-1910; chairman, 1910-1914, 1922-1924. Member of State Democratic Executive Committee, 1913-1924. Mayor of Oxford, 1909-1913. Member Board of Town Commissioners, 1913-1915. Representative in General Assembly, 1915, 1917, 1919; speaker of House of Representatives, 1919. Trustee Oxford Graded Schools, 1921-1925. Democratic Elector, 1920. Trustee of State College, 1923-1925. Trustee Wake Forest College, 1925. Elected Attorney-General, 1924; reëlected November 6, 1928. Mason; Odd Fellow; W. O. W.; M. W. A.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist. Married, June 25, 1912, Miss Kate Hays Fleming. Home address: Oxford, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

William A. Graham, Democrat, of Lincoln County, was born at old Graham homestead in same county. Son of Major William A. and Julia (Lane) Graham. Attended Piedmont Seminary, Horner Military School, and University of North Carolina. Farmer. President Lincoln County Farmers' Alliance. State Senator from the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, session 1923, Legislature. Chairman of Committee on Agriculture at that session. Appointed Commissioner of Agriculture by Governor Morrison, December 26, 1923, to fill unexpired term of his father, deceased. Elected, November 4, 1924, to succeed himself for a full term; reëlected, November 6, 1928. Has been active in Democratic party all his life; been member of precinct executive committee since becoming twenty-one years of age, now chairman; member executive committee, Lincoln County, also of State Democratic Executive Committee. Member executive committee Southern Association of Commissioners of Agriculture; former member of executive committee and present president of National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Departments of Agriculture. K. of P.; Baptist.

FRANKLIN DAVIS GRIST

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING

Frank D. Grist, Democrat, was born at Lenoir, Caldwell County, July 23, 1891. Son of John Taylor and Mary Nancy (Davis) Grist. Elected Commissioner of Labor and Printing, 1924; reëlected, November 6, 1928. Served in World War with First Regular Army Division in France. Member House of Representatives, session 1923. Married in 1919 to Miss Jessie Deal. Two children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

DANIEL CLINTON BONEY

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

Daniel Clinton Boney, Democrat, was born in Elkin, N. C., December 6, 1895. Son of H. F. and Susan (McKinnie) Boney. At-

tended grammar and high schools of Elkin and Kinston; University of North Carolina, 1922. Lawyer. Appointed Insurance Commissioner by Governor McLean, November 15, 1927, to fill unexpired term; elected November 6, 1928. Served in World War with 113th Field Artillery, A. E. F., June, 1917, to December, 1919. Kappa Sigma, Junior Order, Guighouls University of North Carolina. Presbyterian. Married, October 3, 1928, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Johnson. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

RUFUS A. DOUGHTON

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE

Rufus A. Doughton was born in Alleghany County, N. C., January 10, 1857. Son of J. Horton and Rebecca (Jones) Doughton. Educated at Independence (Va.) High School, 1876-1877; University of North Carolina. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1880. Lawyer, farmer and banker. President of Bank of Sparta. Representative in the General Assembly, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1903, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, and 1921. Lieutenant-Governor, 1893-1897. Speaker of the House, 1891. Member of the State Highway Commission, but resigned that place upon entering upon his duties as Commissioner of Revenue to which he was appointed in January, 1923, by Governor Morrison. He was elected Commissioner of Revenue, November 4, 1924; reelected November 6, 1928. Mason. Methodist. Married, January 3, 1883, Miss Sue B. Parks. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

WALTER PARKER STACY

CHIEF JUSTICE

Walter Parker Stacy was born in Ansonville, N. C., December 26, 1884. Son of Rev. L. E. and Rosa (Johnson) Stacy. Attended Weaverville College (N. C.), 1895-1898; Morven (N. C.) High School, 1899-1902; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1908; University of North Carolina Law School, 1908-1909; LL. D., University of North Carolina, 1923. Represented New Hanover County in North Carolina General Assembly of 1915; Judge Superior Court, Eighth Judicial District, 1916-1920; elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1920, for full term succeeding Judge Geo. H. Brown; appointed Chief Justice by Governor A. W. McLean, March 16, 1925, to succeed Chief Justice Hoke, resigned; nominated without opposition in the primary and elected to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of eight years, 1926. Member North Carolina Bar Association; General Alumni Association, University of North Carolina (president 1925-26); Lecturer University of North Carolina Summer Law School, 1922-23-24-25; tendered deanship of the University of North Carolina Law School, 1923; Lecturer Northwestern University School of Law, Summer Sessions, 1926-1927. Named neutral arbitrator by United States Board of Mediation under Railway Labor Act, to serve on a board of arbitration composed of six members (later elected chairman of said board) to settle wage controversy between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and certain Railroads in Southeastern territory of the United States, 1927-1928; appointed by President Coolidge member of Emergency Board of five under Railway Labor Act, to investigate and report respecting a dispute between officers and members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and certain Railroads located west of the Mississippi River, 1928. Democrat. Methodist. Residence: Wilmington, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

W. J. ADAMS

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

W. J. Adams, Democrat, of Moore County. Graduate of University of North Carolina. Member House of Representatives, North Carolina, 1893; State Senator, 1895. Appointed Judge Superior Court, December, 1908, to fill unexpired term of Judge Neal, who had resigned; elected for full term in 1910, and again in 1918. Appointed Associate Justice Supreme Court by Governor Morrison in September, 1921, to fill unexpired term of Judge Allen, deceased; elected to same office in 1922 and for full term November 2, 1926. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE WHITFIELD CONNOR

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

George W. Connor was born on October 24, 1872, at Wilson, N. C. Son of Henry Groves and Kate Whitfield Connor. Prepared for college by Rev. B. S. Bronson, Wilson, N. C.; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1892; LL. D., University of North Carolina, 1928. Member of House of Representatives from Wilson County. 1909, 1911, 1913; Speaker of House of Representatives, 1913; Judge Superior Court, 1913-1914; appointed by Governor Morrison Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding Judge Hoke; elected Associate Judge of Supreme Court, 1924; reelected for full term November 6, 1928.

HERIOT CLARKSON

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

Heriot Clarkson, Democrat, of Charlotte, N. C., was born at Kingville, Richland County, S. C., August 21, 1863. Son of Major William and Margaret S. (Simons) Clarkson. Educated at the Carolina Military Institute of Charlotte, University Law School at Chapel Hill. Licensed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina to practice law, 1884. Immediately thereafter began the practice

of law at Charlotte, N. C. Alderman and Vice-Mayor of Charlotte, 1887-88, same posts in 1891-92. In 1899 member of House of Representatives, known as "White Supremacy Legislature." In that Legislature he introduced and passed in the House a bill which resulted in the establishment of the Textile Department of the State College. City Attorney of Charlotte, 1901-04. Twice codified the city ordinances of Charlotte, 1887 and 1901; legal adviser under administration of Mayor T. L. Kirkpatrick. Solicitor of Twelfth Judicial District, 1904-10. Author of "The Hornet's Nest," appearing in the *North Carolina Booklet* of October, 1901. Delivered address to the Society of the Cincinnati on "The Heroic Incidents of the Life of General Francis Marion." On December 10, 1889, married Mary Lloyd Osborne, of which union were born nine children. Mason; life member Lodge No. 31, A. F. and A. M. at Charlotte; Noble of the Mystic Shrine (Oasis Temple); Knights of Pythias; Jr. O. U. A. M.; member the Society of Sons of the Revolution; Society of the Cincinnati, and the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. At one time was Lieutenant of the Hornet's Nest Riflemen of Charlotte. Thirty odd years director in the Charlotte Y. M. C. A. One of the original founders of the Crittendon Home and the Mecklenburg Industrial Home for Women. For many years a director of the Chamber of Commerce and "Made in the Carolinas" Exposition. Chairman Anti-Saloon League when the saloon was voted out of Charlotte, July 5, 1904. Also President Anti-Saloon League when the saloon and distillery were voted out of the State on May 27, 1908. Governor Robt. B. Glenn presented him with the pen with which he signed the Prohibition proclamation. Trustee State Association Y. M. C. A. of North Carolina. Was Chairman of the Good Roads Association Committee that drafted the tentative good roads act passed by the Legislature of 1921 substantially as drawn. He drafted the Mecklenburg Drainage Act and was the leader in establishing the Belmont Vocational School at Charlotte, the first of its kind in the State. Episcopalian; built St. Andrew's Chapel in Charlotte; vestryman and senior warden of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church for many years. Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina by Governor Cameron Morrison, May 26, 1923; elected for unexpired term of Justice Platt D. Walker; elected November 2, 1926, for term of eight years. LL. D., University of

North Carolina, 1928. Residence: Charlotte, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIS JAMES BROGDEN

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

Willis James Brogden, Democrat, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was born near Goldsboro, October 18, 1877; son of Willis H. and Virginia (Robinson) Brogden. Attended Goldsboro Graded Schools, 1891-1894; Ph. B., University of North Carolina, 1898; Trinity College and University Law School. Licensed to practice in 1907. Member American and North Carolina Bar Associations. Mayor of Durham, 1911-1915. A. F. & A. M.; Past Master Durham Lodge No. 352; member Kiwanis Club. Appointed by Governor McLean as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the unexpired term of Judge Varser; elected to same office for the unexpired term, November 2, 1926; elected for the full term November 6, 1928. Baptist. Married Miss Lila Markham, January 9, 1917. Address: Durham, N. C.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

FURNIFOLD McLENDEL SIMMONS

F. M. Simmons, Democrat, of New Bern, Craven County, was born January 20, 1854, in the county of Jones. Educated at Wake Forest College and at Trinity College, graduating at Trinity College with the degree of A. B., in June, 1873. Was admitted to the bar in 1875, and practiced the profession of law until his election to the United States Senate in 1901. In 1886 was elected a member of the Fiftieth Congress from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. In 1893 was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the fourth (the eastern) Collection District of North Carolina, and served in that office during the term of Mr. Cleveland. In the campaigns of 1892, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904 and 1906, was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State. LL. D. of Trinity College, N. C., 1901; University of N. C., 1915. He was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Marion Butler, Populist, for the term beginning March 4, 1901, and reelected in 1907, and again in 1913, having been chosen in the Democratic primary, November 5, 1912, over two opponents, Governor W. W. Kitchin and Chief Justice Walter Clark. Chairman of Finance Committee in the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses during Democratic control of the United States Senate. One of the authors of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act of 1913-1921, and of the revenue measures which provided for the financing of the World War on the part of the United States. In 1918, reelected to the Senate for term, March 4, 1919, to March 3, 1925. Led the Democrats of the Senate in their great fights against the Republican Revenue Bills and the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill in 1921 and 1922. Member of Democratic National Senatorial Committee in campaign of 1922, and was offered its chairmanship but declined it. Author of the Simmons plan (Income Tax Rates now the law) adopted by the Republican Congress of 1924, defeating the Mellon plan proposed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. Is now the senior Democratic member of the United States Senate in length of service, and is ranking minority member of the Committee on Finance, member

of the Steering Committee, the Committee on Commerce, Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, and of other committees of the Senate. Was honored with the vote of North Carolina for the presidency of the United States in the Democratic National Convention of 1920. Was chosen as North Carolina member of the Democratic National Committee at the Democratic National Convention of 1924. Reëlected to the Senate for his fifth term (1925-1931) without opposition in his party. His majority in the general election November 7, 1924, over his Republican opponent, was 111,011, the largest ever given in North Carolina to a Senatorial candidate.

LEE SLATER OVERMAN

Lee Slater Overman, Democrat, of Salisbury, was born January 3, 1854, in Salisbury, Rowan County. Graduated at Trinity College, North Carolina, with the degree of A. B., June, 1874; the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him two years later. Since that time the degree of LL. B., also degree of LL. D. conferred by the University of North Carolina in 1917; also LL. D. conferred by Davidson College, North Carolina, in 1922. Taught school two years. Was private secretary to Governor Zebulon B. Vance in 1877-78; private secretary to Governor Thomas J. Jarvis in 1879. Began the practice of law in his native town in 1880. Was five times a member of the Legislature, sessions of 1883, 1885, 1887, 1893 and 1899. Was the unanimous choice of his party and elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, session of 1893. Was president of the North Carolina Railroad Company in 1894. Was the choice of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator in 1895, and defeated in open session by Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, through a combination of Republicans and Populists. Was president of the Democratic State convention in 1900 and 1911. For ten years a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University; is also trustee of Trinity College. Was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1900. Married Miss Mary P., the eldest daughter of United States Senator (afterwards Chief Justice) A. S. Merrimon, October 31, 1878. Was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, Republican, for the

term beginning March 4, 1903, and reëlected in 1909; was elected on November 3, 1914, for a third term, being the first Senator elected to the United States Senate by direct vote of the people of his State. Elected on the 2d day of November, 1920, for a fourth term; reëlected November 2, 1926, for a fifth term.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

LINDSAY CARTER WARREN

(*First District*—Counties: Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington. Population, 206,137.)

Lindsay Carter Warren, Democrat, was born at Washington, N. C., December 16, 1889. Son of Charles F. and Elizabeth Mutter (Blount) Warren. Received his preparatory education at Bingham School, Asheville, 1903-1906. Student University of North Carolina, 1906-1908; Law School, U. N. C., 1911-1912. Admitted to the bar, February, 1912. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Beaufort County, 1912-1925. County Attorney of Beaufort County, 1912-1925. State Senator, 1917 and 1919. President *pro tempore* State Senate, 1919. Member Code Commission compiling Consolidated Statutes, 1919. Representative from Beaufort County, 1923. Trustee University North Carolina, 1921-1925. Member Alpha Tau Omega (College) fraternity. Elk. Episcopalian. Married Miss Emily D. Harris, February, 1916; three children. Elected to Sixty-ninth Congress, Seventieth Congress, and reëlected to the Seventy-first Congress.

JOHN HOSEA KERR

(*Second District*—Counties: Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northhampton, Warren and Wilson. Population, 233,111.)

John Hosea Kerr, Democrat, of Warrenton, was born at Yanceyville, N. C., December 31, 1873. Son of Capt. John H. Kerr, of

the Confederate Army, and Eliza Katherine (Yancey) Kerr. Was a student in Bingham School, and graduated from Wake Forest College, North Carolina, with degree of A. B., in 1895; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1895, when he moved to Warrenton and entered upon the practice of his profession. Married Miss Ella Foote, of Warrenton, and they have two sons—John Hosea and James Yancey. Elected Solicitor of the Third District and served eleven years; while solicitor, was elected Judge of the Superior Court and served seven years. While serving on the bench, was nominated for Congress to succeed Hon. Claude Kitchin, deceased, and was elected at a special election held November 6, 1923, only one vote being cast against him. Reëlected to the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses.

CHARLES LABAN ABERNETHY

(*Third District*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne. Population, 202,760.)

Charles Laban Abernethy, Democrat, from the Third District, was born at Rutherford College, N. C., March 18, 1872. He is the son of Rev. Turner Abernethy and Martha Ann Scott Abernethy. He was educated at Mount Olive preparatory schools, Rutherford College, and the Law School of the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member of the Kiwanis Club of New Bern and New Bern Chamber of Commerce. County Attorney of Carteret County, 1896. Presidential elector, 1900 and 1904. Solicitor Third and Fifth Judicial Districts for about twelve years. Elected to the Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses. Reëlected to Seventy-first Congress, November 6, 1928. Odd Fellow, K. of P., B. P. O. E., Red Men, Jr. O. U. A. M., Woodman of the World, Mason, Shriner. Methodist. Married Miss Binnie May, in 1895. Has one son, Charles L. Abernethy, Jr., now practicing law with him.

EDWARD WILLIAM POU

(*Fourth District*—Counties: Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake. Population, 238,594.)

Edward William Pou, Democrat, of Johnston County, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., September 9, 1863. Son of Edward W. and Anna Maria (Smith) Pou. Was married to Carrie Haughton Ihrle in 1887 and has three living children. Presidential Elector in 1888. Elected Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District of North Carolina in 1890, 1894 and 1898. Elected to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses. Reëlected to Seventy-first Congress, November 6, 1928. Address: Smithfield, N. C.

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN

(*Fifth District*—Counties: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry. Population, 408,138.)

Charles Manly Stedman, Democrat, of Greensboro, N. C., was born January 29, 1841, in Pittsboro, N. C. He entered the University of North Carolina at the age of sixteen, and graduated from that institution in 1861. He received his diploma, but before the commencement exercises responded to a call for volunteers and enlisted as a private in the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, which was in the First North Carolina (or Bethel) Regiment. Upon the disbanding of this regiment, he joined a company from Chatham County; was lieutenant, then captain, and afterwards major. He served with Lee's Army during the entire war, and was wounded three times. Surrendered at Appomattox. Immediately after the war he read law and procured his license to practice. On January 8, 1866, he married Miss Katherine deRossett Wright, daughter of Joshua G. Wright, of Wilmington, N. C. In 1867 he moved to Wilmington and practiced law under the firm name of Wright & Stedman. In 1880, was chosen a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Was

elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1884, holding the position until the expiration of the term. In 1888, after a prolonged contest, he was defeated for nomination for Democratic Governor by a very small majority. In 1898, moved to Greensboro and practiced law under the firm name of Stedman & Cooke. Served as president of the North Carolina Bar Association. In 1909, was appointed by Governor Kitchin as director of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and afterwards elected its president. Was elected to the Sixty-second Congress, and reëlected to the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses. Reëlected to Seventy-first Congress, November 6, 1928.

JEROME BAYARD CLARK

(*Sixth District*—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson. Population, 223,434.)

Jerome Bayard Clark, Democrat, of Fayetteville, was born April 5, 1882, in Elizabethtown. Son of John Washington and Catharine Amelia (Blue) Clark. Educated at Clarkton High School, 1900-1902; Davidson College; University of North Carolina Law School, 1906. Lawyer. Representative in General Assembly from Bladen County, 1915. Presidential Elector Sixth District, 1916. Mason; Knights of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Helen Purdie Robinson, June 2, 1908; four children. Elected to Seventy-first Congress, November 6, 1928. Address: Fayetteville, N. C.

WILLIAM C. HAMMER

(*Seventh District*—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin. Population, 295,917.)

William C. Hammer, Democrat, was born in Randolph County, March 24, 1864. Son of William C. and Hannah Jane (Burrows)

Hammer. Educated in the public schools, Yadkin College, Western Maryland College, University of North Carolina Law School. Lawyer. Member American Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; National Editorial Association, charter member; North Carolina Press Association. Mayor of Asheboro. City Commissioner. County Superintendent of Schools. Solicitor Tenth, afterwards the Fifteenth Judicial District, of North Carolina. United States Attorney Western District of North Carolina. Delegate from North Carolina to Democratic National Convention, 1896, at Chicago. Delegate-at-large to Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, 1912. President North Carolina Press Association, 1914-1915. Elected to the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses. Reëlected to the Seventy-first Congress, November 6, 1928. Mason; Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Woodman of the World. Methodist. Married Miss Minnie Lee Hancock, 1893. Address: Asheboro, N. C.

ROBERT LEE DOUGHTON

(*Eighth District*—Counties: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga. Population, 217,254.)

Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, Laurel Springs, was born at Laurel Springs, November 7, 1863. Educated in the public schools and at Laurel Springs and Sparta High Schools. Farmer and stock raiser. Appointed a member of the Board of Agriculture in 1903. Elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-fifth District in 1908. Served as a director of the State Prison from 1909 to 1911. Elected to the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses. Reëlected to the Seventy-first Congress.

CHARLES ANDREW JONAS

(*Ninth District*—Counties: Mecklenburg, Gaston, Cleveland, Lincoln, Catawba, Burke, Madison, Mitchell, Yancey and Avery. Population, 297,996.)

Charles Andrew Jonas, Republican, Lincolnton, was born in Lincoln County. Son of Cephus and Martha (Sronce) Jonas. Educated in Ridge Academy, Lincoln County, 1895-97; Fallston Institute, Cleveland County, 1897-99; Ph. B., University North Carolina, 1902; University North Carolina Law School, 1905. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. City Attorney Lincolnton, 1907-1911; Postmaster Lincolnton, 1907-1910 (resigned); Board Trustees Lincolnton City Schools; State Senator 1915 and 1917. Member State House of Representatives, 1927. Member Board Trustees University of North Carolina since 1917. Assistant United States Attorney, Western District of North Carolina, 1921-1925. Republican National Committee from North Carolina since September, 1927. Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M.; K. of P. Methodist; teacher of Men's Class, First Methodist Church; Chairman Board of Stewards; has been Charge Lay Leader, also District Lay Leader, and many times Delegate to Annual Conference. Married August 23, 1902, to Miss Rosa Petrie. Elected to Seventy-first Congress, November 6, 1928. Address: Lincolnton, N. C.

GEORGE M. PRITCHARD

(*Tenth District*—Counties: Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania. Population, 231,483.)

George M. Pritchard, Republican, was elected to the Seventy-first Congress, November 6, 1928.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS

RICHARD TILMAN FOUNTAIN

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Richard Tilman Fountain, Democrat, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Edgecombe County, February 15, 1885. Son of Almon L. and Louisa (Eagles) Fountain. Was educated in the public schools of Edgecombe County and the Tarboro Male Academy; University of North Carolina, 1905-1907. Lawyer. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association. Vice-President of said Association, 1922-1923; also member of the American Bar Association. President Rocky Mount Bar Association. Judge of the Municipal Court of Rocky Mount, 1911-1918. Trustee of the Rocky Mount Graded Schools; Secretary to the Board, 1917-1921; Chairman of the Board since July 1, 1924. Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Carolina Industrial Training School for Boys. Member of the Legislature, sessions of 1919, 1921, 1923 and 1925. Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1927. Knight of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Susan Rankin, October, 1918. Three children: Susan Rankin, Anne Sloan, and Margaret Eagles. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

JOHN THOMAS ALDERMAN

(*Fourteenth District*—Counties: Vance and Warren. One Senator.)

John T. Alderman, Democrat, Senator from Fourteenth Senatorial District, was born at Salemburg, Sampson County, June 26, 1853. Son of Rev. A. B. and Penelope Eliza (Howard) Alderman. Attended Salemburg High School; A.B., Wake Forest College, 1880. Married Lillian Frances Watson of Warren County, Aug. 22, 1894. Two children; Virginia, wife of J. M. Peace, a leading lawyer of Henderson Bar; and John T. Alderman, junior, Electrical Engineer.

Engaged in teaching twenty years; Superintendent of Davie County schools eight years; Superintendent of Reidsville city schools; connected with public schools in Georgia, 1894-1899; organized the city schools of Henderson, N. C., and served as Superintendent till 1923, having been Superintendent of schools for more than thirty years and rounded out fifty years in school work; resigned and retired. In 1895 was elected President of Bethel College, Georgia, but declined.

Author of biographical and historical sketches published in the *North Carolina Booklet* and other magazines. Lecturer on North Carolina History. Conducted Teachers' Institutes in many parts of the State. Chairman of the Baptist Historical Commission. Delivered annual Alumni address at Wake Forest, 1901. Moderator of the Tar River Baptist Association, one of the largest in the State. For sixteen years member of the Board of Directors of the State School for the Blind at Raleigh.

In the Masonic Grand Bodies of North Carolina, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, 1914; Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, 1913; Grand Master of the Grand Council, 1912; President of the Order of High Priesthood; sent as representative to the Imperial Shrine at St. Paul, Minnesota, 1908; Commander of Henderson Commandery, Knight of Templar; co-author of Masonic Code of North Carolina. State Senator in 1925. Baptist; Deacon; Sunday School Superintendent many years. Address: Henderson, N. C.

AMOS RALPH BEAM

(*Twenty-seventh District*—Counties: Cleveland, Henderson, McDowell, Polk and Rutherford. Two Senators.)

Amos R. Beam, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, was born in Ellenboro, N. C., November 2, 1892. Son of Solon and Elizabeth (Harrill) Beam. Attended Beams Academy, 1909-1910. Telegraph operator and agent Clinchfield R. R. Alderman Forest City, 1920-1922. Member Order Railroad Telegraphers; Mason; Knight of Pythias; Junior Order American Mechanics. Married Miss Velle Wilson, December 20, 1916. Address: Forest City, N. C.

MARVIN KEY BLOUNT

(*Fifth District*—County: Pitt. One Senator.)

Marvin K. Blount, Democrat, Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District, was born at Bethel, March 18, 1892. Son of Marion Orland and Florence Blount. Attended Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana; A. B., Randolph Macon College, 1914; LL. B., University of North Carolina, 1916. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and Kiwanis Club. Director and attorney for Bank and Building and Loan Association. Chairman Pitt County Democratic Executive Committee, 1924-1926. Member Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. Shriner, Methodist. State Senator, 1927. Married Miss Ruth Elizabeth Baldwin, January 22, 1920. Address: Greenville, N. C.

LAUGHLIN McLAURIN BLUE

(*Eighteenth District*—Counties: Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond and Scotland. Two Senators.)

Laughlin McLaurin Blue, Democrat, Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District. Was born in Marlboro District, South Carolina, in 1865. Son of Angus and Mary Ann (McLaurin) Blue. Educated at Laurinburg High School, 1878-82; A. B., Davidson College, 1886. Farmer. Cashier Bank of Gibson, 1904-1918. Mayor of Gibson. County Superintendent of Schools, Scotland County, 1904-1908. Member House of Representatives, 1893, 1915. State Senate, 1917, 1921 and 1925. Member State Board of Equalization in 1927. Elder in Presbyterian Church. Married Miss Mattie James Mason in 1893. Address: Gibson, N. C.

SUMTER COE BRAWLEY

(*Sixteenth District*—Counties: Alamance, Caswell, Durham and Orange. Two Senators.)

Sumter C. Brawley, Democrat, Senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial District. Was born in Mooresville, Iredell County, April, 1878. Son of Hiram A. and Susan A. (Mayhew) Brawley. Educated in Mooresville High School and Business College at Char-

lotte; studied law at University of North Carolina, 1905. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and president Durham County Bar Association. Member State Democratic Executive Committee, 1912-1928. Representative in the General Assemblies of 1913 and 1927. Exalted Ruler Durham Lodge Elks, 1924-1925, and representative to Grand Lodge, 1925. Presbyterian. Married Miss Margaret Burkett, October 6, 1907. Three sons. Address: Durham, N. C.

JAMES ALBERT BRIDGER

(*Tenth District*—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus and Cumberland. Two Senators.)

James A. Bridger, Democrat, Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District. Was born in Bladenboro, July 16, 1900. Son of R. L. and Emma (Stone) Bridger. Attended Bladenboro High School and Horner Military Academy, Charlotte; LL. B., Wake Forest College, 1921; attended Columbia University and Massey's Business College, Richmond. Merchant. Cotton seed oil manufacturer. Mayor of Bladenboro. Students Army Training Corps, Wake Forest College. Representative from Bladen County in General Assembly of 1927. Mason; Shriner. Baptist. Address: Bladenboro, N. C.

JOSEPH MELVILLE BROUGHTON

(*Thirteenth District*—Counties: Wake, Chatham and Lee. Two Senators.)

Joseph Melville Broughton, Democrat, Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District. Was born in Raleigh, November 17, 1888. Son of Joseph Melville and Sally Elizabeth (Harris) Broughton. Attended Raleigh Public Schools and Hugh Morson Academy; A. B., Wake Forest College, 1910; Harvard Law School, 1912-1913. Lawyer. Member Wake County Bar Association, North Carolina Bar Association and American Bar Association. Chairman Wake County Democratic Executive Committee, 1916-1918; City Attorney, 1921-1923; member Raleigh Township School Committee, 1925-1928. Member Board of Trustees Wake Forest

College. Member of State Senate, 1927 session. Mason; member Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist; Deacon; Superintendent of Sunday School. Married Miss Alice Harper Willson, December 14, 1916. Four children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN BURNETT

(*Thirty-third District*—Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon and Swain. One Senator.)

John Burnett, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-third Senatorial District. Was born in Macon County (now Swain), January 11, 1862. Son of Henry C. and Matilda (DeHart) Burnett. Attended public schools. Merchant. Representative from Swain County in the General Assembly of 1901, and from Macon County in 1907, and Swain in 1919. Member County Board of Education of Swain County, 1897-1898. Mayor of Bryson City, 1915-1917. Postmaster at Needmore, 1891-1893; at Etna, 1902-1910. Odd Fellow, Noble Grand. Baptist. Deacon and Superintendent of Sunday School. Married Miss Emma Dean, December 29, 1887. Address: Bryson City, N. C.

CLAUDE CARL CANADAY

(*Eighth District*—Counties: Johnston and Wayne. Two Senators.)

Claude Carl Canaday, Democrat, Senator from Eighth Senatorial District. Was born in Johnston County, January 8, 1890. Son of John Henry and Lucy D. (Williams) Canaday. Attended Benson High School, 1908-1911; University of North Carolina, 1911-1912; University Law School, 1912-1914. Lawyer and farmer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Mason; Kiwanis Club. Mayor of Benson, 1918-1922. State Senator, 1927. Married Miss Willie Duncan, September 12, 1915. Address: Benson, N. C.

WILLIAM GRIMES CLARK

(*Fourth District*—Counties: Edgecombe and Halifax. Two Senators.)

William G. Clark, Democrat, Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District. Was born in Tarboro, April 28, 1877. Son of William S. and Lossie (Grist) Clark. Attended Horner's School, 1891-1893; University of North Carolina, 1893-1897. Member D. K. E. Fraternity. Fertilizer supply merchant and farmer. President Tarboro Ginning Co.; Cotton Belt Land Co.; vice-president Edgecombe Homestead Building and Loan; director Farmers Banking and Trust Co., Tarboro; and Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., Greensboro; chairman Board of Trustees Edgecombe General Hospital; member Board of Directors of State Hospital, Raleigh; member Board of Town Commissioners, Tarboro, 1901-1907; chairman Board of County Commissioners, 1914-1920. Delegate to National Democratic Convention, Baltimore, 1912. State Senator, 1927. Episcopalian. Married Miss Ruth Duval Hardisty, April 17, 1901. Address: Tarboro, N. C.

WALTER CLARK

(*Twentieth District*—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Two Senators.)

Walter Clark, Democrat, Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District. Was born in Raleigh, August 1, 1885. Son of Walter and Susan Washington (Graham) Clark. Attended Raleigh Public School and Morson Academy; B. E., State College, 1903; LL. B., University North Carolina, 1905; LL. M., George Washington University, 1906. Lawyer. Member Kiwanis Club; Southern Manufacturers' Club; Charlotte Country Club. First vice-president of North Carolina Bar Association, 1923. Captain Company B, 3rd N. C. Infantry, El Paso, Texas, 1916-1917; Captain Company B, 120th U. S. Infantry, 30th Division, France, 1917-1918. At U. S. Army General Staff College, Langres, France, 1918-1919. Mason; Moose. Methodist. Married Miss Mary R. Johnston, March 2, 1918. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

CHISHOLM CLARK CRANFORD

(*Twelfth District*—Counties: Harnett, Hoke, Moore and Randolph. Two Senators.)

Chisholm C. Cranford, Democrat, Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District. Was born at Hills Store, Randolph County, February 2, 1875. Son of Zimari A. and Rosianna (Lassiter) Cranford. Attended Farmer High School, 1894. Manufacturer of hosiery and furniture. Mayor of Asheboro, 1914 and 1927; member Board of County Commissioners, 1922. Junior Order; Mason; Rotarian. Methodist; Steward twenty years. Married Miss Mary Annie Davie, November 6, 1896. Address: Asheboro, N. C.

JAMES SHEPARD DUNCAN

(*Seventeenth District*—Counties: Guilford and Rockingham. Two Senators.)

James S. Duncan, Republican, Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District. Was born in Beaufort, N. C., August 31, 1884. Son of William B. and Emily F. (Jones) Duncan. Attended private school, Beaufort, N. C.; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1905; Wake Forest College Law School. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Methodist. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

THOMAS COLEMAN GALLOWAY

(*Thirty-second District*—Counties: Haywood, Jackson and Transylvania. One Senator.)

Thomas Coleman Galloway, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-second Senatorial District. Was born in Jackson County, N. C., August 12, 1887. Son of J. Anderson and Martha M. (Brown) Galloway. Attended Brevard Institute, 1907-1912; Wake Forest College Law School, 1915-1916. Lawyer. Private U. S. Army, 1915-1918. Woodman of the World. Baptist. Married Miss Stella Eleanor Young, July 10, 1920. Address: Brevard, N. C.

ARCHIBALD CREE GAY

(*Third District*—Counties: Bertie and Northampton. One Senator.)

Archibald C. Gay, Democrat, Senator from the Third Senatorial District. Was born in Jackson, Northampton County, N. C., August 20, 1894. Son of Benjamin S. and Annie (Odom) Gay. Finished Jackson High School, 1911 and Warrentown High School, 1912. Attended University of North Carolina two years; Wake Forest College one year; Wake Forest Law School, 1917-1918. Lawyer. Member American Bar Association. Mayor of Jackson, 1920-1922. County Attorney for Northampton County for past eight years. Corporal U. S. Army fourteen months during World War; twelve months' service in France; entered army April 26, 1918, discharged June 26, 1919. Mason; Junior Order; Shriner, Sudan Temple; member Kiwanis Club. Baptist. Superintendent Sunday School; Deacon. Married Miss Ruth May Gee, June 7, 1922. One child. Address: Jackson, N. C.

LLOYD LEE GRAVELY

(*Sixth District*—Counties: Franklin, Nash and Wilson. Two Senators.)

Lloyd L. Gravely, Democrat, Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District. Was born in Danville, Virginia, December 5, 1889. Son of J. O. W. and Lula (Keen) Gravely. Attended University School, Rocky Mount, 1895-1903; Randolph-Macon Academy, 1903-1905; A. B., Randolph-Macon College, 1910; attended Law School, University of Virginia, 1912, and Law School of University North Carolina, 1913. Tobacconist. Member Kiwanis Club. Director, secretary-treasurer, China-American Tobacco Co.; director New Home Building and Loan Association. Alderman city of Rocky Mount, 1920-1921; mayor, 1925-1928. Phi Delta Theta; Phi Delta Phi (legal) Fraternities; Mason; Shriner; Knights of Pythias; Sons of American Revolution. President Chapter Phi Delta Theta, 1910; Master Corinthian Lodge, No. 230; High Priest Rocky Mount Chapter, No. 57; Commander St. Bernard Commandery, No. 21,

1919-1920; president Rocky Mount Shrine Club, 1924-1925. Methodist; steward; teacher Men's Bible Class. Married Miss Mary Clarke Hoofnagle, August 2, 1916. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

FLETCHER HARRISON GREGORY

(*Fourth District*—Counties: Edgecombe and Halifax. One Senator.)

Fletcher Harrison Gregory, Democrat, Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District. Was born at Halifax, N. C., November 24, 1882. Son of John T. and Ella (Clark) Gregory. Educated at Horner Military Academy, 1898-1900; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1904. Banker. Member Halifax County Highway Commission for four years; Chairman Board of Education three years. Episcopalian. Married Miss Boyd Thorne, October 18, 1916. Address: Halifax, N. C.

F. J. HAYWOOD

(*Twentieth District*—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Two Senators.)

F. J. Haywood, Democrat, Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District. State Senator, 1927. Address: Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HESTER

(*Fifteenth District*—Counties: Granville and Person. One Senator.)

Benjamin Franklin Hester, Democrat, Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District. Was born in Person County. Son of Robert and Mary (Collins) Hester. Attended Rogers School. Farmer. County Commissioner, 1902, 1906-1926; member Board of Education, 1904-1906. Methodist; superintendent Sunday School, 1886-1896. Married Miss Martha McKee, 1895. Address: Hurdle Mills, R. 3.

CARLISLE W. HIGGINS

(*Twenty-ninth District*—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga. One Senator.)

Carlisle W. Higgins, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District. Was born at Eunice, N. C., October 17, 1889. Son of Martin A. and Jennie (Bledsoe) Higgins. Educated at Bridle Creek Academy, Independence, Va., 1905-1908; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1912; University School of Law, 1913-1914. Lawyer. Lieutenant of infantry in World War. Representative from Alleghany County in 1925. Member Sparta Lodge, No. 423, A. F. & A. M.; West Jefferson Lodge, Royal Arch Masons. Married November 25, 1916, Miss Myrtle Bryant. Address: Sparta, N. C.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON HOBBS

(*Ninth District*—Counties: Duplin, New Hanover, Pender and Sampson. Two Senators.)

Samuel H. Hobbs, Democrat, Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District. Was born at Keener, Sampson County, December 28, 1870. Son of Dr. Isaac M. and Anne M. (Darden) Hobbs. First instruction by father; attended private schools of J. C. Hooper, 1879, and of Rev. E. W. Gilliam, 1881-1882; and the high school of Murphy and Phillips at Clinton. Farmer and horticulturist. Formerly member of N. C. Cotton Growers' Association and of the executive committee of the Farmers' Union. Washington representative of the National Farmers' Union, 1914, 1915 and 1916. Member of the Grange and the National Union Assurance Society. Author of agricultural articles and about thirty poems. Baptist. Married Miss Mary A. Braddy, February 5, 1891. Seven children. Address: Clinton, N. C.

HENRY B. IVEY

(*Eighth District*—Counties: Johnston and Wayne. Two Senators.)

Henry B. Ivey, Republican, Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District. Was born in Wayne County, September 8, 1888. Son of

L. A. and Martha A. (Hines) Ivey. Attended Seven Springs High School and Faison Military Academy; B. S., Wake Forest College, 1909; M. D., Medical College of Virginia, 1911. Physician. Member Wayne County Medical Society; American Medical Association, and the North Carolina Medical Society. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Ida Elizabeth Gwaltney, December 22, 1913. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

ROBERT GRADY JOHNSON

(*Ninth District*—Counties: Duplin, New Hanover, Pender and Sampson. Two Senators.)

Robert G. Johnson, Democrat, Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District. Was born at Burgaw, N. C., May 5, 1895. Son of Joab F. and Myrtie (Grady) Johnson. Educated at Burgaw High School; University of North Carolina, and Wake Forest College. Lawyer. Member Board of Aldermen, 1922-1928; chairman County Board of Elections; member Executive Committee. Private U. S. Army, February, 1918 to May, 1919. Mason. Address: Burgaw, N. C.

THOMAS LESTER JOHNSON

(*Eleventh District*—County: Robeson. One Senator.)

Thomas L. Johnson, Democrat, Senator from the Eleventh Senatorial District. Was born at Leicester in Buncombe County, N. C., November 13, 1884. Son of William S. and Mary (Martin) Johnson. Educated at Haywood Institute; Mars Hill College, and LL. B., Wake Forest College, 1908. Lawyer and broker. Member County and State Bar Associations; director in National Cotton Mills; vice-president and director First National Bank, Fairmont, N. C.; chairman Board of Education, Robeson County, many years; emergency judge, 1926; Senator from the Eleventh District, 1925; chairman Democratic State Advisory Committee, 1928; chairman local Draft Board during World War. Knights of Pythias; 32nd

degree Mason and Shriner. Baptist. Chairman Advisory Board of Church; teacher Women's Bible Class for twenty years; vice-chairman Board of Education Baptist State Convention, 1918-1924; present member General Board of Baptist State Convention; trustee at various times of Baptist institutions. Married Miss Jessie Moser, of Hickory, N. C., December 22, 1909. Two children, Thomas L., Jr., and Christine. Address: Lumberton, N. C.

ROBERT THOMAS JOYCE

(*Twenty-third District*—Counties: Stokes and Surry. One Senator.)

Robert T. Joyce, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District. Was born in Danbury, N. C., March 29, 1852. Son of Andrew Hamilton and Mary (Payne) Joyce. Attended Guilford College. Owner roller mills and electric power development on Dan River. Postmaster Mt. Airy during Roosevelt's administration. Chairman Board of Trustees. Methodist. Married Alice Dalton Gilmer, September 5, 1876. Address: Westfield, N. C.

LLOYD J. LAWRENCE

(*First District*—Counties: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Two Senators.)

Lloyd J. Lawrence, Democrat, Senator from the First Senatorial District. Was born in Murfreesboro in 1871. Son of James N. and Mary Elizabeth (Pruden) Lawrence. Attended Murfreesboro High School, 1883-1888; Murfreesboro Military Academy, 1888-1890; University of North Carolina Law School, 1890-1892. Lawyer. Member State Bar Association; Common Law League of America. President of Citizens Bank, 1911-1919; President of the First National Bank of Murfreesboro, 1919-1922; Mayor of Murfreesboro, 1893-1901; Chairman of Board of Education; Chairman of Board of Elections; County Attorney; Town Attorney; Representative in General Assemblies of 1901 and 1923; State Senator, 1927; Super-

visor First North Carolina District, 1920 census. Methodist. Married in 1895 to Miss Eva Alberta Eldridge; in 1919 to Miss Olive B. Vinson. Address: Murfreesboro, N. C.

EDWIN ROBESON MACKETHAN

(*Tenth District*—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus and Cumberland. Two Senators.)

Edwin R. MacKethan, Democrat, Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District. Was born at Fayetteville, September 7, 1869. Son of Edwin T. and Janie Wright (Robeson) MacKethan. Educated at Fayetteville Graded Schools; Davidson College; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1891; LL. B., University Law School, 1893. Lawyer. Represented Cumberland County in Legislature, 1901; Senate, Tenth District, 1925. Mayor of Fayetteville, 1921-1922, 1922-1923. Major (retired) North Carolina National Guard, 1910. Veteran Spanish-American War, 1898. Former State Commander Sons Confederate Veterans. Local Commander Spanish-American War Veterans. Member Patriotic Society of Sons of the Revolution. Trustee Confederate Woman's Home. Trustee Fayetteville Graded Schools. Presbyterian; Trustee Fayetteville Presbyterian Church. Married Miss Lulie William Biggs, 1906. Three children. Address: Fayetteville, N. C.

HARRY McMULLAN

(*Second District*—Counties: Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Tyrrell and Washington. Two Senators.)

Harry McMullan, Democrat, Senator from the Second Senatorial District. Was born at Hertford, N. C., July 23, 1884. Son of Dr. J. H. and Lina (Tucker) McMullan. Attended Edenton Public Schools; LL. B., University of North Carolina, 1905. Lawyer. Member DKE, Gimghoul Fraternities. Episcopalian. Married Miss Pattie M. Baugham of Washington, N. C., October 4, 1911. Address: Washington, N. C.

WILLIAM BROWN McQUEEN

(*Twelfth District*—Counties: Harnett, Hoke, Moore and Randolph. Two Senators.)

William B. McQueen, Democrat, Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District. Was born in Robeson County, September 3, 1875. Son of Rev. Archibald and Flora (Nicholson) McQueen. Attended Yadkin Mineral Springs Academy, 1894-1895; Raeford Institute, 1895-1898; one year at Davidson College, 1898-1899; University of North Carolina Law School, 1918. Lawyer and farmer. Mayor of Raeford, 1901-1902. Clerk Superior Court Hoke County, 1911-1918. Recorder of Hoke County, 1919-1921. State Senator, 1925. Mason. Presbyterian. Married Miss Willie Hasselkus of Griffin, Ga. Address: Raeford, N. C.

OSCAR PERCY MAKEPEACE

(*Thirteenth District*—Counties: Wake, Chatham and Lee. Two Senators.)

Oscar P. Makepeace, Democrat, Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District. Was born in Noblesville, Ind., February 18, 1883. Son of George Henry and Nannie (Fisher) Makepeace. Attended local schools and Buie's Creek Academy. President and General Manager Sanford Sash and Blind Company. City Alderman. Mayor. Chairman School Board. Highway Commissioner. Rotarian. Representative in the General Assembly, 1925 and 1927. Member Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M.; Lee Chapter No. 72; Southern Pines Commandery No. 16; Charlotte Consistory No. 1. Methodist; Chairman Board of Stewards, 1924-1925. Married twice, first to Miss Zelma Turner Austin, 1904; second to Miss Edelweiss King, 1920. Address: Sanford, N. C.

LISTER A. MARTIN

(*Eighteenth District*—Counties: Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond and Scotland. Two Senators.)

Lister A. Martin, Democrat, Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District. Was born in Leaksville, October 29, 1885. Son

of A. B. J. and Lula W. (Hubbard) Martin. Attended Leaksville Public School; Oak Ridge Institute, 1904; University of North Carolina, 1906-1908. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and the Davidson County Bar Association. Judge Recorder's Court, Thomasville, 1911-1913; Solicitor Recorder's Court, Thomasville, 1913-1914. Member Board of Aldermen, city of Lexington, 1920; member Lexington High School Board, 1925-1926. Representative in General Assembly of 1927. Member Lexington Rotary Club. Baptist; member Board of Deacons; teacher Junior Baraca Class. Married Miss Jessie King, May 24, 1911. Three children, Jessie, Louise and Mary. Address: Lexington, N. C.

HENRY LEWIS MILLNER

(*Twenty-eighth District*—Counties: Alexander, Burke and Caldwell. One Senator.)

Henry L. Millner, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District. Was born at Watkins Glen, N. Y., February 5, 1869. Son of Isaac Barton and Mary Lucinda (Lewis) Millner. Attended Arlington Academy, Washington, D. C., graduating in June, 1887. Alderman of Morganton, N. C., 1917-1920; Chairman Board of County Commissioners Burke County, 1920-1922; Chairman Burke County Board of Public Welfare since 1924. Trustee Rutherford College and member Board of Trustees of South Mountain Industrial Institute. Civil Engineer thirty years, four years in Australian colonies and Europe. President Catawba Light and Power Company, 1917-1928. Methodist; steward. Married Miss Alice May Lyman. Address: Morganton, N. C.

ELBERT SIDNEY PEEL

(*Second District*—Counties: Beaufort, Dare, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Tyrrell and Washington. Two Senators.)

Elbert Sidney Peel, Democrat, Senator from the Second Senatorial District. Was born at Jamesville, N. C., December 14, 1894.

Son of R. J. and Sadie F. (Woolard) Peel. Attended Williamston High School, 1900-1910; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1914; University Summer Law School, 1916 and 1919. Lawyer. Solicitor Martin County Recorder's Court, 1922-1926. First Lieutenant 317th Field Artillery, 1917-1919. Mason; Junior Order; Elk. Christian. Married Miss Fannie Manning, 1920. Address: Williamston, N. C.

WILLIE MANGUM PERSON

(*Sixth District*—Counties: Franklin, Nash and Wilson. Two Senators.)

Willie Mangum Person, Democrat, Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District. Was born August 24, 1862. Son of Joseph A. and Alice (Morgan) Person. Attended the University of North Carolina. Studied law under Hon. C. M. Cooke. Lawyer. Three times Mayor of Louisburg. State Senator, 1917. Episcopalian. Married, 1897, Miss Prudence A. Person; 1924, Mrs. Bolling Whitfield of Washington, D. C. Address: Louisburg, N. C.

IRA PLEMMONS

(*Thirtieth District*—Counties: Avery, Madison, Mitchell and Yancey. One Senator.)

Ira Plemmons, Republican, Senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial District. Was born at Lee, Madison County, N. C., July 27, 1874. Son of William H. and Relia A. (Miller) Plemmons. Attended Spring Creek Seminary, 1890-1895. Merchant. Director Children's Home Society of North Carolina; County Commissioner, 1895-1899; member Madison County Board of Education two years. Odd Fellow; Junior Order; Noble Grand in Subordinate Lodge of Odd Fellows. Baptist; Church Clerk. Married Miss Martha E. Fowler, November 6, 1897. Address: Hot Springs, N. C.

HENRY LAWSON PRICE

(*Nineteenth District*—Counties: Anson, Stanly and Union. Two Senators.)

Henry Lawson Price, Democrat, Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Was born in Union County, N. C., August 1, 1871. Son of J. McCollum and Sarah (McNeely) Price. Attended Wesley Chapel High School, 1885-1891; Trinity College (now Duke University), 1891-1892. Merchant and farmer. Member Board of County Commissioners Union County, 1902-1906 and Chairman of Board, 1904-1906. Representative in General Assembly, 1913. Modern Woodmen of the World. Methodist; Steward. Married Miss Nora Winchester, March 1, 1893. Eleven children. Address: Monroe, N. C., R. 5.

DEWEY LITTLE RAYMER

(*Twenty-fifth District*—Counties: Catawba, Iredell and Lincoln. Two Senators.)

Dewey L. Raymer, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District. Was born in Iredell County, N. C., April 30, 1880. Son of C. A. and Laura S. (Little) Raymer. Attended public schools of Iredell County from 1886-1897; Concordia College, Conover, N. C., 1897-1900; University Law School, 1902-1903. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Vice-president Chamber Commerce, Statesville; Postmaster at Statesville, 1910-1915. Junior Order United American Mechanics. President Statesville Kiwanis Club, 1927 and Trustee in 1926. Lutheran; Elder since 1906. Married Miss Ethel E. Barker, June 6, 1906. Address: Statesville, N. C.

JOHN FEWEL REYNOLDS

(*Seventeenth District*—Counties: Guilford and Rockingham. Two Senators.)

John Fewel Reynolds, Republican, Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District. Was born in Leaksville, N. C., September 14,

1858. Son of Dr. Thomas and Sarah J. (Fewel) Reynolds. Attended school at Leaksville, 1866-1871; two years in Madison and a term in Mt. Airy; and Dick and Dillard Law School. Retired lawyer. Director and stockholder in American Bond and Mortgage Co.; Stockholder Farmers National Bank and Trust Co.; Crystal Ice Co.; International Text Book Co.; Director in Farmers Bank and Trust Company from its organization until 1921. Representative from Forsyth County in the General Assembly of 1889; State Senator, 1891; Stamp Deputy Internal Revenue Service, 1897-1912. Author of sketches and biography of Reynolds, Walls, Fewels and kindred families. Mason; Blue Lodge and 14th Degree Scottish Rite; Junior Order United American Mechanics; Sons and Daughters of Liberty; State Councilor, Jr. O. U. A. M., 1908-1909; State Councilor Sons and Daughters of Liberty, 1906-1907; also 1917-1918; Past Master Wentworth Lodge No. 567, A. F. & A. M.; now treasurer. Married Miss Maude Ella Wall, May 7, 1890. Address: Wentworth, N. C.

OSCAR JUNIUS RHYNE

(Twenty-sixth District—County: Gaston. One Senator.)

Oscar J. Rhyne, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District. Was born in Lincoln County, October 28, 1879. Son of William Henry and Jane (Saine) Rhyne. Attended school at Pleasant Hill and Reepsville, 1886-1898. Farmer. Agent Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Lutheran; Elder. Married Miss Maggie E. Wilson, October 30, 1900. Address: Dallas, N. C., R. 2.

ROBERT WALTER SCOTT

(Sixteenth District—Counties: Alamance, Caswell, Durham and Orange. Two Senators.)

Robert Walter Scott, Democrat, Senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial District. Was born at Hawfields, near Mebane, N. C., July 24, 1861. Son of Henderson and Margaret Graham (Kerr) Scott. Attended Hughes's Academy at Cedar Grove, N. C., 1873;

Bingham Military School, 1874-1876; University of North Carolina, 1877-1878. Farmer. Member of House of Representatives, 1889, 1891, 1903; State Senator, 1901. Member Board of Agriculture, fifth term expiring 1933. Master Farmer; Certificate of Meritorious Achievement in Agriculture from State College. Presbyterian; Deacon, fifteen years; Elder, twenty years. Twice married, first to Miss Lizzie J. Hughes, January 17, 1883; second to Miss Ella B. Anderson, December 29, 1915. Address: Mebane, N. C.

JESSE C. SIGMON

(*Twenty-fifth District*—Counties: Catawba, Iredell and Lincoln. Two Senators.)

Jesse C. Sigmon, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District. Was born in Newton, N. C., August 31, 1885. Son of D. E. and D. Emily (Rhodes) Sigmon. Educated at St. James, 1891-1898; Grady's Academy, 1898-1901; Catawba College, Newton, N. C., 1905; LL. B., Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C., 1909-1912. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and of the Catawba County Bar Association. County Attorney Catawba County, 1920-1924; County Solicitor, 1914-1916; Judge County Court, 1916-1920. Corporal, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., 1909-1912. Mason. Lutheran; Deacon, 1914-1928. President Luther League of North Carolina, 1914-1915. Trustees Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, N. C., 1920. Delegate Convention United Lutheran Church, Buffalo, 1920. Trustee Lutheran Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C., 1918. Married Miss Annie G. Killian, June 8, 1921. Address: Newton, N. C.

L. L. SMITH

(*Twenty-first District*—County: Rowan. One Senator.)

L. L. Smith, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District. Address: Mt. Ulla, N. C.

WHITMAN ERSKINE SMITH

(*Nineteenth District*—Counties: Anson, Stanly and Union. Two Senators.)

Whitman Erskine Smith, Democrat, Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Was born in Norwood, February 13, 1896. Son of R. L. and Ora (Burgess) Smith. Attended Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tenn., 1910-1913; Morgan School, Fayetteville, Tenn., 1914-1915. Entered Trinity College in 1915 and graduated from the Law School in 1921. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Prosecuting Attorney for Stanly County Court, 1922-1926. State Senator, 1927. United States Navy, 1918-1919. Methodist. Address: Albemarle, N. C.

LUTHER PHILLIP TAPP

(*Seventh District*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir and Onslow. Two Senators.)

Luther Phillip Tapp, Democrat, Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District. Was born in Orange County, October 21, 1868. Son of Ruffin R. and Malissa (Dunnegan) Tapp. Educated in the free schools and Caldwell Institute. Tobacconist. Town Alderman of Kinston for six years; President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad; Chairman Board of Directors Caswell Training School. Methodist; Steward, twenty years. Married Miss Lillie Laws, March 4, 1890. Address: Kinston, N. C.

WILLIAM FARRIOR WARD

(*Seventh District*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir and Onslow. Two Senators.)

William F. Ward, Democrat, Senator from Seventh Senatorial District. Was born at Kenansville, November 28, 1893. Son of Alfred Decatur and Carolina Virginia (Farrior) Ward. Educated at New Bern High School; Warrentown High School, 1910-11-12; A. B., Wake Forest College, 1916; attended Wake Forest College

Law School. Lawyer. Representative from Craven County in General Assembly, 1921 and 1925. World War veteran; Lieutenant (junior grade) United States Naval Reserve. Served on both sides of ocean, Commanding officer U. S. Submarine Chaser No. 332, following rating and rank: Seaman, first class; Quartermaster (signal) first class; Ensign and Lieutenant (junior grade). Member American Legion; Elks; Kiwanis. Historian American Legion. Baptist; Trustee. Married, 1920, Miss Carrie Duffy Wooten. Address: New Bern, N. C.

CHARLES GUY WEAVER

(Thirty-first District—County: Buncombe. One Senator.)

Guy Weaver, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-first Senatorial District. Born at Weaverville, N. C., January 20, 1882. Son of Thomas Hale and Cecelia T. (Reagan) Weaver. Educated in the county schools and Weaver College, Weaverville, 1901-1904; University of North Carolina Law Course, 1905-1906. Lawyer. Substitute Police Judge, Asheville, 1920-1924. Member Legal Advisory Board during World War. Odd Fellow, Blue Ridge Lodge; Mason, Blackmere Lodge; Weaverville-Asheville Consistory Scottish Rite Masons; Oasis Temple, Asheville; Mystic Shrine, Charlotte. Grand Master Odd Fellows, 1916-1917; Grand Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., 1917 and 1918. Member Civitan Club. Methodist; Chairman Board of Stewards since 1915. Twice married, first to Miss Berta Hughes, January 1, 1913; second to Miss Ethel Terrell, September 7, 1921. Address: Asheville, N. C.

CHARLES WHEDBEE

(First District—Counties: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Hertford, Pasquotank, and Perquimans. Two Senators.)

Chas. Wheedbee, Democrat, Senator from the First Senatorial District. Lawyer. Address: Hertford, N. C.

S. CARTER WILLIAMS

(*Twenty-fourth District*—Counties: Davie, Wilkes and Yadkin. One Senator.)

S. Carter Williams, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District. Was born in Iredell County, July 12, 1878. Son of J. Columbus and Elizabeth J. (Templeton) Williams. Attended the public schools and Harmony Academy, 1898. Lawyer. Vice-president Bank of Yadkin; President of the Dixie Bond & Mortgage Co.; Southern Loan & Discount Co.; Southside Realty Co. Organizer and first President of the Farmers National Bank and Trust Company of Winston-Salem. Attorney for Yadkin County, the Bank of Yadkin and the Yadkin County Highway Commission. Register of Deeds Yadkin County, 1908. Mayor of Yadkinville, six terms. Representative in the General Assembly of 1915, and State Senator in 1917. Candidate for Presidential Elector, 1920, and for Congress from the Seventh District in 1924 and 1926. Chairman Yadkin County Republican Executive Committee, 1924-1928. Methodist. Married Miss Grace Redman in 1902. Address: Yadkinville, N. C.

BUNYAN S. WOMBLE

(*Twenty-second District*—County: Forsyth. One Senator.)

Bunyan S. Womble, Democrat, Senator from Forsyth County. Was born in Chatham County, May 2, 1882. Son of Rev. W. F. and Olivia (Snipes) Womble. Educated at public schools of Lincolnton and Belwood Institute; A. B., Trinity College, 1904; Trinity College Law School and Columbia University. Lawyer. Member North Carolina and American Bar Associations. Solicitor City Court, Winston-Salem, 1908-1910; Representative in the General Assembly of 1925; member State Senate, 1927; member Board of Trustees, Duke University; member Judicial Conference from Eleventh District. Rotary Club; Knight of Pythias. Methodist. Married, 1914, Miss Edith Willingham. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN WOOD

(*Twenty-seventh District*—Counties: Cleveland, Henderson, McDowell, Polk and Rutherford. Two Senators.)

William F. Wood, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District. Was born at Carthage, N. C., October 5, 1868. Son of Rev. Frank H. and Elizabeth F. (Pearce) Wood. A. B., Trinity College (now Duke University), 1890; University Law School, 1900. Practiced law, 1900-1910. Banker. Superintendent Schools McDowell County, 1897-1904. State Senator, 1907. Mayor of Marion, 1907-1908. Methodist; Steward and Sunday School Superintendent for more than twenty years. Married Miss Edna L. McCurry in 1895 who died September 13, 1914. Married Miss Henrietta C. Gardin in 1925. Address: Marion, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALEXANDER HAWKINS GRAHAM

SPEAKER

Alexander Hawkins Graham, Democrat, Representative from Orange County. Was born at Hillsboro, August, 1890. Son of John W. and Maggie F. (Bailey) Graham. Received his preparatory education in the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., 1906-1908; A. B. Degree, University of North Carolina, 1912. Attended Law School, University of North Carolina, 1912-1913; also Summer Law School, 1913; and Harvard Law School, 1913-1914. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. During recent World War served from May 13, 1917, to July 15, 1919, being commissioned Second Lieutenant at First Officers Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; promoted to First Lieutenant and then to Captain, serving overseas with the Eighty-first Division. Member of the Legislature since 1921. Episcopalian. Married Miss Kathleen Long in August, 1917. Address: Hillsboro, N. C.

SAMUEL ADELAIDE ALEXANDER

Samuel A. Alexander, Democrat, Representative from Union County. Was born at Matthews, September 3, 1892. Son of Samuel D. and Mary W. (Rea) Alexander. Attended Matthews High School, 1910-1911; N. C. State College, 1912-1914; Ohio State University, College of Veterinary Medicine, 1914-1916. Doctor veterinary medicine. Member N. C. Veterinary Medical Association. Second Lieutenant, V. R. C., 1917-1919. Alpha Psi Fraternity. Member Rotary Club. Married Miss Rebecca Stack, September 12, 1927. Address: Monroe, N. C.

WILLIAM WILEY ANDREWS

William Wiley Andrews, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County. Was born in that county, October 14, 1886. Son of

Ichabod P. and Annie (Crumpler) Andrews. Attended rural schools; Guilford College, 1905-1906. Farmer and contractor. Member Junior Order United American Mechanics; Past Councilor, 1927, and Trustee and State Representative, 1928. Secretary Belfast School Committee since 1915. Secretary of Wayne County Committeeman's Association, 1917-1924. Methodist. Married Miss Lila Adrene Pearson, May 24, 1911. Address: Goldsboro, N. C., R. 2.

CLARENCE PATRICK ARMSTRONG

Clarence Patrick Armstrong, Republican, Representative from Gaston County. Was born at Belmont, January 13, 1891. Son of Justus and Mary (Neagle) Armstrong. Attended Belmont High School, 1907-1910. Merchant. Mason; Loyal Order of Moose. Methodist. Married Miss Eula Stewart, of Clover, S. C., January 13, 1913. Address: Belmont, N. C.

ALFRED VERNON BAUCOM

Alfred Vernon Baucom, Democrat, Representative from Wake County. Was born at Morrisville, March 18, 1874. Son of Levi Dennis and Clotilda C. (Hopson) Baucom. Attended Green Level High School, 1893-1896; University of North Carolina School of Pharmacy, 1904-1905. Druggist. Member North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association. Junior Order United American Mechanics. Baptist. Married Miss Anna H. Hudson, August 22, 1901. Address: Apex, N. C.

ROBERT PHILEMON BENDER

Robert P. Bender, Democrat, Representative from Jones County. Was born in Jones County, near Pollocksville. Son of Bryan and Lucy H. (Tolson) Bender. Attended Pollocksville High

School, 1911-1914; University of North Carolina Law School, 1914-1915. Lawyer. Member Jones County Board of Education, 1920-1926; member Jones County Democratic Executive Committee, 1918-1928; City Attorney town of Pollocksville, 1924-1928. Permanent member Legal Advisory Board for Jones County during World War. Chairman Jones County Young People's Democratic Clubs, 1928. Woodman of the World, Clerk of Camp No. 184, Pollocksville, 1916-1918. Presbyterian; Deacon, 1915-1924; Elder since 1924; President Jones County Sunday School Association, 1927-1928. Married Miss Mary McGee Edwards, September 19, 1917. Address: Pollocksville, N. C.

HOLMAN BERNARD

Holman Bernard, Republican, Representative from Surry County. Was born in Greenville, N. C., October 27, 1889. Son of Claude M. and Lucy G. (Holman) Bernard. Attended Oak Ridge Institute, 1903-1906; University of North Carolina, 1908; Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va., 1912. Physician. County, State and National Medical Society. Eighteen months' service World War, Captain. Chi Zeta Chi. Mason. Married Miss Bessie Humphries, November 2, 1916. Address: Pilot Mountain, N. C.

GEORGE BIGGERSTAFF

George Biggerstaff, Democrat, Representative from Rutherford County. Was born in that county April 6, 1853. Son of Benjamin and Jane (Goforth) Biggerstaff. Farmer. Supervisor of Taxes, 1911-1912, 1923-1927. Treasurer of Rutherford County, 1890-1894, 1902-1908. Methodist. Married Miss Sarah L. Hunt, February 21, 1878. Address: Rutherfordton, N. C.

SAMUEL BLACK

Samuel Black, Democrat, Representative from Cabarrus County. Was born in that county, January 24, 1875. Son of John M. and

Sarah (Erwin) Black. Attended Mooresville High School, 1889-1892. Farmer and merchant. Justice of the Peace, 1900-1918. Representative in the General Assemblies of 1925 and 1927. Presbyterian; Elder; Sunday School Superintendent since 1913. Address: Harrisburg, N. C., R. 2.

JOHN BRANSON BLAIR

John B. Blair, Republican, Representative from Guilford County. Was born in Randolph County, N. C. Son of Enos T. and Priscilla Branson. Attended High Point High School; Trinity College. Dairy farmer. Member of Elks; Knights of Pythias and Junior Order. Married Miss Carrie Welch, July 3, 1898. Address: High Point, N. C.

NORMAN ADDISON BOREN

Norman Addison Boren, Democrat. Representative from Guilford County. Was born in Greensboro, N. C., January 22, 1897. Son of Richard Benjamin and Ida N. Boren. Attended Pomona High School; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1918; LL. B., University of North Carolina, 1919; Columbia University, 1919-1920; University of North Carolina and Columbia University Law Schools. Lawyer. Member Guilford County Bar Association; Barristers' Club; North Carolina Bar Association. Secretary Guilford County Democratic Committee, 1923. Naval aviator, Pilot C. Q. M. (A), 1917-1918. Elk; Mason; Moose; American Legion; Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity and Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. Commander Harry K. Bartner Post American Legion No. 53, 1923. Exalter Ruler Greensboro Lodge No. 602 Elks, 1926. District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler, Elks, 1927. Member National Credentials Committee, Grand Lodge Elks, 1928. President Guilford County University Alumni Association, 1928. Methodist. Lay Leader West Greensboro charge, 1925-1926. Teacher Men's Bible Class, 1920-1925. Married Miss Estelle Petrie, April 14, 1920. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

LUTHER HUBBARD BOST

Luther H. Bost, Democrat, Representative from Stanly County. Was born at Mt. Pleasant, January 28, 1874. Son of S. D. and Martha (Carter) Bost. Attended Albemarle Academy, 1888-1892; Mt. Pleasant Collegiate Institute, 1892-1893. Taught school a number of years in Stanly County. Farmer. County Commissioner, 1907-1908. Representative from Stanly County in the General Assembly, 1915 and 1927. Member of County Board of Education, 1919-1927. Methodist. Married Miss Sarah Dry, April 1, 1896. Address: Albemarle, N. C., R. 6.

R. H. BOSWELL

R. H. Boswell, Democrat, Representative from Wilson County. Address: Wilson, N. C.

JAMES R. BOYD

James R. Boyd, Democrat, Representative from Haywood County. Was born in same county on September 5, 1868. Son of John H. and Rebecca J. (Brown) Boyd. Attended public schools of Haywood County. Banker. Member County Board of Education, 1893-1904. Register of Deeds, 1904-1908. Mayor of Waynesville, 1909-1912. Chairman Board of County Commissioners, 1912-1916. Chairman Graded School Board, 1915-1924. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Haywood County, 1910-1914. Member of House of Representatives, 1925 and 1927. Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Royal Arcanum; Noble Grand two terms in I. O. O. F. and Councilor Junior local lodge. Represented both these orders in grand lodge and council meetings. Secretary Royal Arcanum eighteen years. Methodist, Trustee and Steward; chairman building committee when new \$100,000 church was built. Married Miss Sallie Campbell, March 29, 1891. Ten children, all living. Address: Waynesville, N. C.

FRANK C. BRINSON

Frank C. Brinson, Democrat, Representative from Pamlico County. Was born at Reelsboro, August 1, 1883. Son of George F. and Nannie L. (Barrow) Brinson. Educated at Trinity Park High School, 1904-1905; University of North Carolina, 1905 to 1909; University North Carolina Law School. Lawyer. Clerk Superior Court, 1910-1914. Representative in General Assembly, 1925. Postmaster at Bayboro. Mason; Elk. Address: Bayboro, N. C.

GEORGE FRANKLIN BROCK

George Franklin Brock, Republican, Representative from Graham County. Was born in Buncombe County, N. C., August 11, 1848. Son of Reuben and Pretz (McFee) Brock. Attended Sand Hill Academy, Buncombe County, N. C., 1868. Enlisted in Confederate Army in 1863 and served until the close of the war. Odd Fellow; Noble Grand. Represented lodge in Convention at Raleigh and Durham. Methodist. Married Miss Alice D. Brock, 1883. Address: Brock, N. C.

EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS, JR.

Eugene C. Brooks, Jr., Democrat, Representative from Durham County. Was born in Monroe, N. C., June 31, 1903. Son of Eugene Clyde and Ida (Sapp) Brooks. Attended Durham High School, 1916-1919; Virginia Military Institute, 1920; A. B., Trinity College, 1923. Attended Duke University Law School, 1923-1924; University Summer Law School, 1924, and Harvard Law School, 1924-1925. Lawyer. Member American Business Club. Private Virginia National Guard. Director of Publicity of the North Carolina Child Welfare Commission, 1923-1924. Kappa Alpha College Fraternity. Methodist. Married Miss Ruth White, June 11, 1928. Address: Durham, N. C.

THOMAS WADE BRUTON

Thomas Wade Bruton, Democrat, Representative from Montgomery County. Was born at Capelsie, N. C., September 10, 1902. Son of David Dudley and Susan Eleanor (Wade) Bruton. Attended Briscoe High School, 1915-1919; Trinity College, 1919-1921, pre-medical; A. B., Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., 1921-1925; Duke University Law School, 1925-1927. Lawyer. U. S. R. O. T. C., 1921-1925. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Cav. Res. June, 1925, 309th Cav. 63rd Div. U. S. A.; active duty training, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., July, 1926. Member Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Eta Prime Chapter, Duke University. Methodist. Address: Troy, N. C.

HAROLD DONALD BURKE

Harold D. Burke, Democrat, Representative from Alexander County. Was born at Taylorsville, N. C., May 9, 1903. Son of John Hayden and Mamie (Matheson) Burke. Graduated from Taylorsville High School, 1922; A. B., Davidson College, 1926; University Law School, two years. Lawyer. Mason; Knights of Pythias; Sigma Phi Epsilon and Phi Alpha Delta Fraternities. Presbyterian. Address: Taylorsville, N. C.

JOHN STEWART BUTLER

John S. Butler, Democrat, Representative from Robeson County. Was born in Sampson County, August 23, 1887. Son of Robert N. and Alice (Highsmith) Butler. Attended the public schools of Sampson County and Salem High School from 1904-1907. Attended Wake Forest College for three years. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and Robeson County Bar Association. Judge of Recorder's Court, St. Pauls District, Robeson County, 1914-1922. Clerk of Town of St. Pauls, 1921-1923. Representative in the General Assembly of 1927. Mason. Baptist; member Board of Trustees, St. Pauls Church; teacher Bible Class. Married Miss Annie Rebecca Jones, October 25, 1915. Address: St. Pauls, N. C.

JOHN McKAY BYRD

John McKay Byrd, Republican, Representative from Harnett County. Was born at Buie's Creek, N. C., June 25, 1867. Son of Reddin and Elizabeth (Surles) Byrd. Attended Buie's Creek Academy, 1886-1900. Manufacturer of lumber and operator of cotton ginneries. Register of Deeds, Harnett County, 1894-1898; Sheriff, 1914-1916. Mason; member Coats Lodge No. 622; Scottish Rite Wilmington Consistory No. 4; member Junior Order United American Mechanics. Baptist; Deacon. Married Miss Anna Matthews, October 17, 1888. Address: Coats, N. C.

CARL GRADY CARPENTER

Carl G. Carpenter, Republican, Representative from Gaston County. Was born at Crouse, N. C., January 19, 1896. Son of Jas. S. and Ida Luvenia (Carpenter) Carpenter. Attended Bessemer City High School, 1910-1914; King's Business College, Charlotte, N. C., 1918. Assistant Cashier Bessemer City Bank; Director Bessemer City Bank, and Building and Loan Association. Mayor Bessemer City, 1923-1925; elected in 1928 to fill unexpired term of C. E. Whitney, deceased. Treasurer Bessemer City Graded School District since 1920. Private in World War, 1917. Member Mason-Whetstone Lodge 515; Bessemer City Lodge No. 250, Knights of Pythias; Suez Temple No. 73, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan; Junior Order United American Mechanics. Master Whetstone Lodge, Treasurer since 1927; Master Finance Bessemer City Lodge, Knights of Pythias, 1924. Lutheran. Member Grace Church Council since 1920. Address: Bessemer City, N. C.

ROBERT LEE CARR

Robert Lee Carr, Democrat, Representative from Duplin County. Was born near Wallace, N. C., September 3, 1878. Son of Gabriel Boney and Isabella Catherine (Johnson) Carr. Educated in the public schools; Rockfish Academy; Davidson College;

Medical College of Virginia; graduating in medicine at the University of Maryland, May 21, 1907. Physician. Member Duplin County Medical Society; Third District Medical Society; State Medical Society; Delegate to the State Medical Society, 1907 and 1912. Representative in the General Assembly, 1911, 1915 and 1919. Modern W. of W.; K. of P. Presbyterian. Married (first) Miss Victoria Patterson; (second) Miss Estelle Moore. Three children. Address: Rose Hill, N. C.

THOMAS WILLIAM COSTEN

Thomas William Costen, Democrat, Representative from Gates County. Was born at Sunbury, Gates County, June 20, 1873. Son of Thomas William and Lucy Headen (Brown) Costen. Attended Sunbury Academy, 1880-1889; Guilford College, 1891-1893; Law School of the University of North Carolina, 1896. Lawyer. Superintendent Schools Gates County, 1908-1918. State Senator, 1923. Methodist. Lay Leader Elizabeth City District since 1925. Married Miss Nanie M. Seawell, December 30, 1896. Address: Gatesville, N. C.

CHARLES HOLDEN COWLES

Charles Holden Cowles, Republican, Representative from Wilkes County, was born in Charlotte, July 16, 1875. Son of Calvin Josiah and Ida Augusta (Holden) Cowles. Attended Charlotte Graded Schools and Wilkesboro Academy. Alderman. Representative in the General Assemblies of 1905, 1907, 1921 and 1923. Representative in the Sixty-first Congress, 1909-1911. Episcopalian. Married Miss Louise Lunn, September 6, 1916. Address: Wilkesboro, N. C.

BERIAH THADDEUS COX

Beriah Thaddeus Cox, Democrat, of Pitt County. Was born in Pitt County, July 30, 1863. Son of Josiah and Sarah Ann (Tyson)

Cox. Educated at Coxville, and at University of North Carolina, 1884-1886; University of Maryland, M. D., 1888. Physician and farmer. Superintendent of Health for Pitt County, 1890-1893. Member Medical Society of North Carolina; ex-President Pitt County Medical Society. Representative from Pitt County in General Assembly, 1909, 1913 and 1927. President and director of Winterville Cotton Oil Mills. President and Director of Farmers Bank, Greenville; Director of the Bank of Winterville. Primitive Baptist. Married Mary V. Smith in 1891, four daughters living and one son dead. Address: Winterville, N. C.

CLIFFORD NEWTON COX

Clifford Newton Cox, Republican, Representative from Randolph County. Was born in Randolph County, July 15, 1891. Son of N. C. and Catherine (Burrow) Cox. Received his elementary education in Asheboro Graded and Asheboro High School, 1902-1910; University of North Carolina, 1910-1912; LL. B., University of Virginia, 1912-1916. Lawyer. County Attorney for Randolph, 1917 to present time. Republican candidate for Solicitor from Fifteenth Judicial District in 1918. Republican County Chairman since 1920. Candidate for State Senator, Twenty-second District, 1921. Knights of Pythias; Delta Sigma Rho (college fraternity); Chancellor K. P., 1922; Deputy Grand Chancellor, 1924. Presbyterian; Ruling Elder since 1926. Married Miss Nelle F. Smith, April 17, 1917. Address: Asheboro, N. C.

ROBERT MARTIN COX

Robert Martin Cox, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County. Was born in that county, July 9, 1876. Son of Romulus L. and Susan E. (Barrow) Cox. Farmer. Representative in the General Assembly, 1907, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1927. Methodist Protestant. Married, 1917, Miss Lillian Miller. Two children. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

JOSEPH BAIRD CRAIGMILES

Joseph Baird Craigmiles, Republican, Representative from Mitchell County. Was born in Buncombe County, 1867. Son of James M. and Mary S. (Baird) Craigmiles. Attended public schools, 1876-1885; Weaverville College, 1886-1887. Moving picture business. Editor and owner *Mitchell County Banner*. County Treasurer, Mitchell County, 1925-1926. Mayor of Bakersville. Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, ten years. Married Mrs. Sallie Stewart Green, 1919. Address: Bakersville, N. C.

JOHN BODDIE CRUDUP

John Boddie Crudup, Democrat, Representative from Vance County. Was born at Kittrell, February 5, 1902. Son of Thomas Henry and Mary Pender (Coffield) Crudup. Attended Evanston, Illinois, Township High School, 1917-1918; Raleigh High School, 1918-1920; U. S. Naval Academy, 1920-1922; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1922-1925; University Law School, 1925-1927. Lawyer. Sigma Alpha Epsilon social fraternity. Episcopalian. Address: Kittrell, N. C.

JOHN W. DARDEN

John W. Darden, Democrat, Representative from Washington County. Was born in Washington County, January 27, 1887. Son of David Goodman and Mary V. (Bateman) Darden. Attended Plymouth Public School, 1902-1906; Trinity College; University of North Carolina; Columbia University, New York. Teacher. County Superintendent Public Instruction, Washington County, July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1927. National Guard, Second Lieutenant. Served during entire duration of World War as member of local Draft Board, Washington County. Mason; Shriner; Odd Fellow; Elk. Served as Master three years; District Deputy Grand Master, 1923-1925. Christian; Chairman Official Church Board, 1920-1927; Sunday School Superintendent for past 15 years. Married Miss Blanche Latham, July 21, 1923. Address: Plymouth, N. C.

GEORGE E. DAVIS

George E. Davis, Democrat, Representative from Hyde County. Was born in Englehard in 1870. Son of Thomas M. and Eliza J. (Sanderson) Davis. Attended private and public schools, 1879-1888. Farmer. Sheriff of Hyde County, 1912-1917. Representative in General Assembly, 1923, 1924 and 1925. Methodist. Married Miss Orpha Credle, January 6, 1904. Address: Lake Landing, N. C.

J. D. EDWARDS

J. D. Edwards, Democrat, Representative from Chatham County. Address: Siler City, N. C.

CHARLES L. EAKER

Charles L. Eaker, Republican, Representative from Lincoln County. Was born in Lincoln County, May 1, 1885. Son of Jesse E. and Sarah Catherine (Alexander) Eaker. Attended public schools of Lincoln County; Fallston High School, 1900-1902; Piedmont High School, 1902-1904; Rutherford College, 1905-1907; University of North Carolina, 1908-1909. Attended Teachers' Summer School, University of North Carolina, 1913, 1922, 1923; Extension Courses, 1923-1928. Teacher, 1910-1918; Principal Linwood High School, 1912; Principal Lincolnton City Schools, 1913; Stanly Creek High School, Gaston County, 1918-1919, and North Brook High School, Lincoln County, 1920-1925. Member Junior Order United American Mechanics; Chaplain, 1920-1928. Methodist; Sunday School Superintendent, 1915-1928. Church Lay Leader, 1926-1927; Circuit Lay Leader, 1928. Married Miss Emma Pearl Sprott, June 5, 1910. Address: Cherryville, N. C., R. 1.

ROBERT BRUCE ETHERIDGE

Robert Bruce Etheridge, Democrat, Representative from Dare County. Was born at Manteo, July 31, 1878. Son of Van Buren

and Matilda (Tillett) Etheridge. Attended public schools of Manteo and Atlantic Collegiate Institute, Elizabeth City; A. B., Trinity College (now Duke University), 1899. Cashier Bank of Manteo. General Insurance. Clerk Superior Court, Dare County; Superintendent of Schools. Member State Executive Committee, 1928. Postmaster Manteo, 1914-1922. County Chairman Democratic Executive Committee. State Senator from Second District, 1907. Mason, Treasurer Masonic Lodge about five years; Junior Order; Woodman of American; Kappa Sigma (college fraternity). Married Miss Elizabeth Webb, April 22, 1908. Address: Manteo, N. C.

THADDEUS ARMIE EURE

Thad A. Eure, Democrat, Representative from Hertford County. Was born in Gates County, N. C., November 15, 1899. Son of Tazewell Augustus and Armecia (Langstun) Eure. Attended Gatesville High School, 1913-1917; University of North Carolina, 1917-1919; University Law School, 1921-1922. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association; Hertford County Bar Association and Commercial Law League of America. Mayor of Winton, 1923-1928. County Attorney for Hertford County since 1923. R. O. T. C., University of North Carolina. President Ahoskie Kiwanis Club, 1927. Theta Chi Fraternity. Christian Church. Married Miss Minta Banks, November 15, 1924. Address: Winton, N. C.

JAMES ALPHONSO EVERETT

James A. Everett, Democrat, Representative from Martin County. Was born in Hamilton, August 2, 1886. Son of Justus and Elizabeth (Purvis) Everett. Attended Trinity Park High School and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1910 with the degree of A. B. Farmer. Director Bank of Oak City. Representative in General Assembly, 1927. Woodman of the World. Methodist; Superintendent of Sunday School. Married Miss Minnie Whichard, December 12, 1917. Address: Palmyra, N. C.

WALL CHRISTIAN EWING

Wall Christian Ewing, Democrat, Representative from Cumberland County. Was born at Mount Gilead, N. C., April 3, 1891. Son of Dr. Joseph Preston and Sallie Hearne (Christian) Ewing. Attended Donaldson Military School, Fayetteville, N. C., 1907. The Citadel (South Carolina Military Academy), 1910. Farmer, manufacturer, and wholesale dealer in fertilizers. Member Cumberland County Democratic Executive Committee, 1916-1922. Chairman Cumberland County Board of Elections, 1922-1928. Member State Democratic Executive Committee since 1924. Mason; Elk. Presbyterian. Married Miss Douglas Southerland, May 14, 1920. Address: Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD GASKILL FLANAGAN

Edward G. Flanagan, Democrat, Representative from Pitt County. Was born in Greenville, December 3, 1875. Son of John and Mary W. (Gaskill) Flanagan. Attended Greenville High School. President Greenville Bank and Trust Company. Owner and general manager John Flanagan Buggy Company. Odd Fellow; Knights of Pythias; twice Chancellor Commander Local Lodge Knights of Pythias. Representative in General Assembly, 1927. Baptist; Trustee. Married, October 18, 1899, Miss Rosa M. Hooker. Address: Greenville, N. C.

GEORGE W. FLYNT

George W. Flynt, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County. Was born in Winston-Salem, May 31, 1875. Son of Romulus B. and Amanda (Thomas) Flynt. Attended county high schools; Davis Military School. Wholesale and retail gasoline and tire dealer. Sheriff Forsyth County, 1910-1922. Chairman Forsyth County Democratic Executive Committee, 1922-1924. Member Democratic State Executive Committee, 1924-1928. Christian Church; Trustee. Married Miss Mamie Scott, November 16, 1911. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

EDWIN MAURICE GILL

Edwin Maurice Gill, Democrat, Representative from Scotland County. Was born at Laurinburg, July 20, 1899. Son of Thomas Jeffries and Mamie Spann (North) Gill. Graduated Laurinburg High School. Attended Duke University Law School. Lawyer. Sigma Nu Phi, Legal Fraternity. Methodist. Address: Laurinburg, N. C.

A. TURNER GRANT, JR.

A. Turner Grant, Jr., Republican, Representative from Davie County. Was born at Mocksville, June 2, 1876. Son of A. T. and Rebecca (Parker) Grant. Educated at Mocksville Academy, 1896-1897, and University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member of House of Representatives, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1921 and 1927; State Senator, 1913, 1925. Food Administrator for Davie County, 1917-1918. Chairman Liberty Loan Committee Davie County during World War. Supervision Census Seventh North Carolina District, 1910. District member Constitutional Amendment Commission, 1913. Married Miss Helen L. Brewster, March 18, 1908. Address: Mocksville, N. C.

T. A. GRANTHAM

T. A. Grantham, Democrat, Representative from Craven County. Was born in Wayne County, 1881. Son of G. K. and Rosa (Manly) Grantham. Farmer. Real estate dealer. Livestock. Electrical business. Member Chamber of Commerce. County Commissioner, 1922-1923. Shriner. Christian Church. Married Miss Vida A. Lewis, 1903. Address: New Bern, N. C.

PRICE HENDERSON GWYNN

Price Henderson Gwynn, Republican, Representative from Rockingham County. Was born at Lowell, West Virginia. Son of

Robert Bruce and Rebecca Jane (Maddy) Gwynn. Attended Kelly's Preparatory School, Giles County, Va.; Alderson Academy. Alderson, W. Va.; A. B., Hampden Sidney, 1884. Graduated in School of Greek, University of Virginia, 1887; and in the School of Moral Philosophy, 1888. Special student of Hebrew under Dr. Harper, Chicago. Attended Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. 1884-1886. Banker. Member Merchants' Credit Bureau; organizer and now President, Leaksville Bank and Trust Co.; President, Boulevard Building and Loan Association; President, Leaksville-Spray Rotary Club. Author of several magazine articles. Mason; Councillor local Junior Order United American Mechanics. Presbyterian; Elder forty-two years. Married Miss Mary M. Minor of Albemarle County, Va., 1889. Address: Leaksville, N. C.

WILLIAM IRA HALSTEAD

William I. Halstead, Democrat, Representative from Camden County. Was born in that county, September 16, 1878. Son of Lemuel H. and Laura V. (Lamb) Halstead. Attended Elizabeth City Academy, 1903; LL. B., Wake Forest College, 1909. Lawyer. County Attorney. Mason; Red Men; Modern Woodmen of the World; Past Master Mason. Delegate to Grand Camp, St. Louis, 1921; and Secretary New Lebanon Lodge. Methodist; Steward. Married Miss Pauline Jacobs, May 10, 1903.

LEWIS PORTER HAMLIN

Lewis Porter Hamlin, Republican, Representative from Transylvania County. Was born at Selica, N. C., April 10, 1886. Son of Perry C. and Rachel (Dunn) Hamlin. Attended public schools of Transylvania County; Cullowhee State Normal, 1907-1912. Attend Wake Forest Law School, 1916-1917. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Brevard Chamber of Commerce. Kiwanis Club. Vice-president Pisgah Bank, Brevard. Register of Deeds, Transylvania County, 1912-1916; County Attorney, 1920-1922. Mason; Junior Order United American Mechanics;

Woodman of the World. Baptist; teacher Baraca Class. Married Miss Mae Pickelsimer, May 21, 1918. Address: Brevard, N. C.

FRANKLIN WILLS HANCOCK, JR.

Franklin Wills Hancock, Jr., Democrat, Representative from Granville County. Was born in Oxford, November 1, 1894. Son of Franklin Wills and Lizzie (Hobgood) Hancock. Attended the Horner Military School and Warrenton High School and the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. State Senator, 1927. Oxford Rotary Club. Mason; Sudan Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Kappa Alpha Fraternity. Baptist. Married Miss Lucy Osborne Landis, May 12, 1917. Address: Oxford, N. C.

ROBERT MARCH HANES

Robert March Hanes, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County. Was born in Winston-Salem, N. C., September 22, 1890. Son of John W. and Anna (Hodgin) Hanes. Attended Winston-Salem High School, 1901-1905; Woodberry Forest, 1905-1906; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1912; Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, 1913. Major, A. E. F., 1917-1919. Banker. Methodist. Married Miss Mildred Borden, 1917. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

FREDERICK WALTER HARGETT, JR.

Frederick W. Hargett, Jr., Democrat, Representative from Onslow County. Was born in that county, May 7, 1889. Son of Frederick Walter and Penie S. (Thompson) Hargett. Attended Warrenton High School, 1904-1906; University of North Carolina, 1907-1908. Farmer and live stock dealer. Alderman town of Jacksonville, four years; and mayor for last seven years. Representative in General Assembly, 1927. Mason and Shriner. Married Miss Leila May Sabiston, November 2, 1910. Address: Jacksonville, N. C.

REGINALD LEE HARRIS

Reginald Lee Harris, Democrat, Representative from Person County. Was born in Roxboro, September 9, 1890. Son of William Henry and Rosa Lee (Jordon) Harris. Attended Virginia Military Institute. Cotton manufacturer. Secretary and Treasurer Roxboro Cotton Mills; Secretary and Treasurer Laura Cotton Mills; Secretary Greenville Cotton Mills. Director in above mills and the People's Bank; Somerset Mills, Inc.; and Roxboro Building & Loan Association; member Board of Commissioners Town of Roxboro, 1913-1924; member County Board of Education, 1925-1927. Member House of Representatives, 1927. Roxboro Rotary Club. Methodist. Kappa Alpha Fraternity. Married Miss Katherine Long, December 10, 1913. Address: Roxboro, N. C.

JOHN ELLIS HART

John Ellis Hart, Democrat, Representative from Anson County. Was born in Mecklenburg County, 1876. Son of James T. and Rebecca (McCall) Hart. Attended Union Institute; Bain Academy, 1890-1894; University of Maryland, 1895-1897; graduated in medicine in 1897. Physician and farmer. Member Anson County and North Carolina Medical Society; life member Board of Directors, Anson Sanatorium; Director State Hospital, Goldsboro; vice-president Wadesboro Chamber of Commerce. Director in Bank of Wadesboro; chairman Board of Commissioners, 1914-1920. Representative in General Assembly, 1925 and 1927. Mason and Shriner; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Josephine Redfearn, 1898. Address: Wadesboro, N. C.

ERNEST PAUL HAWKINS

Ernest Paul Hawkins, Republican, Representative from Cherokee County. Was born at Culberson, N. C., December 23, 1887. Son of Paul and Frances (Craig) Hawkins. Manufacturer. Alderman town of Murphy, 1924-1926. Mason; member Sweet Gum Lodge,

No. 542; Cherokee Lodge No. 264; Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married Miss Sallie Baity, March 24, 1907. Address: Murphy, N. C.

JOHN COVINGTON HERBERT

John Covington Herbert, Republican, Representative from Clay County. Was born in Rabun County, Georgia, July 5, 1857. Son of William H. and Sarah M. (Moore) Herbert. Attended Hicksville Academy, 1864-1876. Farmer. United States Commissioner, 1898-1928. State Senator, 1915. Charter member Hiawassee Valley Railroad Company; director, 1914-1920. Mason; Junior Order United American Mechanics. Baptist. Married Miss Octavia S. Taylor, November 17, 1874. Address: Hayesville, N. C.

DEMPSEY L. HEWETT

Dempsey L. Hewett, Republican, Representative from Brunswick County. Was born at Shallotte, N. C., October 18, 1868. Son of Llewellyn and Sarah C. (Mintz) Hewett. Attended Wake Forest College, 1904. Minister. Representative in the General Assemblies of 1915, 1917 and 1919. County Commissioner, 1922-1924. Junior Order; Woodmen of the World. Baptist. Pastor since 1889. Married Miss Mattie D. Mintz, December 28, 1890. Address: Shallotte, N. C.

JOHN BRIGHT HILL

John Bright Hill, Democrat, Representative from New Hanover County. Was born in Warsaw, August 25, 1897. Son of William L. and Mary Lou Hill. Attended Warrenton High School. Received A. B. degree from University of North Carolina in 1917. Attended University of North Carolina Law School and Harvard Law School and obtained license to practice law in 1920. Commander Wilmington Post No. 10, American Legion, and holds commission in Judge Advocate General's Department of Reserve Corps.

Kappa Sigma Fraternity; Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; President Exchange Club of Wilmington; Carolina Yacht Club. Attended United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; Commercial Law League. Judge Juvenile Court of New Hanover County. Representative from New Hanover County in Legislature, 1927. President Atlantic Investment Company; President Home Building & Loan Association; President Mechanics Home Association. International Lawyers' Bureau. B. P. O. Elks; Thirty-second Degree Mason; Shriner, Sudan Temple. Presbyterian. Married Katherine Taylor, November 9, 1926. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES L. HINES

James L. Hines, Republican, Representative from Sampson County. Was born in Turkey Township, Sampson County, N. C., November 19, 1865. Son of William F. and Caroline (Colwell) Hines. Attended public schools of Turkey Township, and private tutoring at home by his father. Farmer. Justice of the Peace from 1908-1926. Married (first) Alice E. Sanders, March 19, 1914, one son; (second) Roberta Powell, March 30, 1921, three children. Address: Turkey, N. C.

GRAHAM K. HOBBS

Graham K. Hobbs, Democrat, Representative from New Hanover County. Was born at Clinton, March 27, 1887. Son of Julius C. and Mary E. (Kerr) Hobbs. Attended Glenco, Beulah and Salemburg Academies in Sampson County. Two years, University of North Carolina. Secretary-Treasurer Electric Maintenance Co. Dealer-contractor. Major North Carolina National Guard; World War, 30th Division, Captain to Major. Now Major 120th Infantry, N. C. National Guard. Member personal staff of Governor A. W. McLean. Mason and Shriner. Member Kiwanis Club. Commander Post No. 10, American Legion. Presbyterian; Deacon, 1923-1928; Treasurer. Married Miss Hattie Borden Pemberton, June 2, 1920. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

GURNEY POPE HOOD

Gurney Pope Hood, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County. Was born in Grantham's Township, Wayne County, November 26, 1884. Son of Solomon Pope and Betsey (Rhodes) Hood. Attended public schools, 1890-1899; Goldsboro Graded Schools, 1900-1901. Studied law under private teacher, 1906-1908; licensed 1908. Banker. President Hood Finance Corporation, 1924-1929; vice-president Hood System Industrial Bank, Winston-Salem, 1927-1929. Alderman Goldsboro, 1911-1913. Mayor Morehead City, 1917-1919. Corporal, North Carolina National Guard, 1906-1908. Mason; Odd Fellow; Woodmen of the World; Junior Order United American Mechanics, State Council, Treasurer, 1921-1929. Methodist. Vice-chairman Board of Stewards, 1928-1929. Lay Leader, North Carolina Conference, 1919-1920. Married Miss Marion Lee Stevens, June 16, 1915. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

CHARLES HUTCHINS

Charles Hutchins, Democrat, Representative from Yancey County. Was born at Burnsville, September 3, 1889. Son of Landon Haines and Trissa (Shepherd) Hutchins. Attended Yancey Collegiate Institute, 1906-1909; LL. B., Wake Forest College, 1910. Lawyer. Member North Carolina and Local Bar Associations. Representative in General Assembly, 1913. County Attorney, Yancey County, 1924. Baptist. Married Miss Effie Lee Griffith, October 25, 1909. Address: Burnsville, N. C.

HARDIE FRANKLIN HUTCHENS

Hardie Franklin Hutchens, Republican, Representative from Johnston County. Was born at Sandy Ridge, Stokes County, N. C., February 20, 1881. Son of Joseph H. and Martha F. (Hutchins) Hutchens. Attended public schools and Sandy Ridge Institute, 1898-1899. Minister. Editor and owner of the *Lone Pilgrim*, an Old School Baptist Periodical. Postmaster at Watkinsville,

Stokes County, 1904. Appointed U. S. Commissioner Western District, Febraury 1918, office at Spray. Appointed acting postmaster at Spray, February, 1922. Old School Baptist. Ordained minister February, 1918. Visited twenty-eight states preaching to the churches of the denomination. Twice married (first) to Miss Mary Jessie Wood, December 27, 1903; (second) to Miss Sallie Lou Gray, October 12, 1910. Address: Selma, N. C.

JAMES HENRY HUTCHINS

James Henry Hutchins, Republican, Representative from Madison County. Was born at Mars Hills, March 4, 1889. Son of Columbus and Allie Marinda (Tilson) Hutchins. Attended Mars Hill Grammar School and Mars Hill College, 1906-1910; Atlanta Dental College, 1911-1914, D. D. S. Dental Surgeon. Chairman Republican Executive Committee. Thirty-second degree Mason; Shriner; Knights of Pythias; Modern Woodmen of America. Baptist; Deacon. Moderator French Broad Baptist Asociation. Married Miss Bertie Edgar Thomas, January 3, 1915. Address: Marshall, N. C.

HOSEA M. JACKSON

Hosea M. Jackson, Democrat, Representative from Lee County. Was born at Clinton, N. C., September 30, 1890. Son of E. M. and Lee Vina (Canady) Jackson. Attended Benson High School, 1910-1913; University of North Carolina, 1914-1915; Law School University of North Carolina, 1920; LL. B., Wake Forest College, 1921. Lawyer. Second Lieutenant in World War; wounded in France; awarded Distinguished War Certificate; now in R. O. T. C. Mason; Junior Order United American Mechanics; Moose; American Legion. Secretary-Treasurer Masonic Order; Commander American Legion. Baptist. Address: Sanford, N. C.

DOCTOR MAC JOHNSON

Doctor Mac Johnson, Democrat, Representative from Halifax County. Was born at St. Pauls, N. C., August 24, 1892. Son of W. S. and Katherine (Howard) Johnson. Attended public schools of St. Paul until 1910. B. A., Wake Forest College. Attended Wake Forest Law School. Lawyer. Chairman Enfield School Board, 1923-1928. Two years in World War; Second Lieutenant Cavalry, August 15, 1917, transferred to Infantry, 1918, First Lieutenant to April 4, 1919; Captain Infantry Reserve Company G, 321st Infantry. Mason; Worshipful Master Enfield Lodge, 1923-1924. Baptist; Chairman Board of Deacons since 1922. Sunday School Superintendent, 1919-1928. Teacher Men's Bible Class, 1928. Married Miss Osie Long, April 1, 1918. Address: Enfield, N. C.

EDWIN R. JOHNSON

Edwin R. Johnson, Democrat, Representative from Currituck County. Was born near Currituck Court House, September 10, 1868. Son of Silas P. and Carolina (Coulter) Johnson. Attended public schools and Atlantic Collegiate Institute of Elizabeth City. Merchant. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee, thirty years. Member State Senate, 1909 and 1917; member House of Representatives, 1919, 1921, 1925 and 1927. Chairman Board of County Commissioners, 1907-1909. Chairman Board of Education. Food Administrator for Currituck County during the World War. Chairman Highway Commission, 1923-1924. Chairman Game Commission, 1923-1924. Married Mrs. Geneveive Holloman, 1910. Address: Currituck, N. C.

JOHN BROWN JOHNSON

John Brown Johnson, Democrat, Representative from McDowell County. Was born in Tennessee, September 20, 1882. Son of William Thomas and Sallie I. (Looney) Johnson. Attended Carson and Newman School, Jefferson City, Tenn.; B. S., Carson and New-

man College, 1901; Vanderbilt University; University of Louisville, M. D., 1905. Physician. Member County, State and American Medical Associations. Superintendent Knoxville General Hospital; member Visiting Staff. Mayor; Alderman; Coroner. Highway Commissioner. "Home Guards" World War. Mason. Married Miss Lillian Burgin, September 29, 1909. Address: Old Fort, N. C.

JULIUS JOHNSTON

Julius Johnston, Democrat, Representative from Caswell County, was born in Yanceyville, December 30, 1890. Son of Julius and Willie (Russell) Johnston. Attended public schools of Yanceyville; Horner Military School, Oxford, 1907-1908; University of North Carolina, 1911-1914. Farmer. Address: Yanceyville, N. C.

DAVID MORSE JONES

David M. Jones, Republican, Representative from Carteret County. Was born in Beaufort, N. C., February 27, 1881. Son of John B. and Hannah J. (Delamar) Jones. Educated in Beaufort public and private schools. Insurance. Member Beaufort Chamber of Commerce; City Council, 1914-1916; Mayor, 1927-1928. Member of the House of Representatives in 1919 and 1921. Chief of Beaufort Fire Department since 1915. Member Republican State Executive Committee since 1926. Chairman Carteret County Republican Executive Committee since 1926. Delegate to the Republican National Convention, 1920. Odd Fellow; Knights of Pythias; Noble Grand Odd Fellows, 1912; District Supervisor, 1916; Treasurer since 1915. Methodist; Steward since 1914. Married Miss Ruby E. Stevens, May 3, 1905. Address: Beaufort, N. C.

JOHN KERR, JR.

John Kerr, Jr., Democrat, Representative from Edgecombe County. Was born in Warrenton, N. C., May 19, 1900. Son of

John H. and Ella Lillian (Foote) Kerr. Attended Warrenton Public Schools until 1917; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1921; attended Wake Forest College Law School, 1923. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Private in World War. Knights of Pythias. Baptist. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

LOOMIS FRANKLIN KLUTZ

Loomis Franklin Klutz, Republican, Representative from Catawba County. Was born at Maiden, N. C., May 27, 1888. Son of Dr. P. J. and Luella (Carpenter) Klutz. Attended South Fork Institute, 1900-1903; Catawba College, 1903-1907; A. B., Washington and Lee University, 1910; Bachelor of Oratory Degree, Valparaiso University, 1911; Certificate of highest honor in debating from Valparaiso University, 1911; Trinity College Law School and Wake Forest Law School; Assistant in English and Instructor in debating, Trinity College, 1912-1913. Lawyer and farmer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and Catawba County Bar Association. County Attorney, Alexander County, 1914-1918; Catawba County, 1918-1922. Solicitor for Catawba County, 1918-1922. Government Attorney for Alexander and Catawba Counties during World War. Attorney for Highway Commission for Catawba County since 1919; attorney for Maiden since 1922. Appointed by Governor McLean, delegate to the Pan-American Congress held in New York City, December, 1925. Representative in General Assembly, 1925 and 1927. Mason; Eastern Star; White Shrine; Royal Arch. Secretary of Taylorsville Chapter O. E. S., 1919-1920. Worthy Patron of Maiden Chapter, O. E. S. Grand Sentinel of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina Order of Eastern Star, 1917-1918. Member Grace Reformed Church, Newton; former Superintendent of Sunday School. Author of a post card description of North Carolina; also a description of Catawba County. Married, September 28, 1922, Mrs. Maggie Lou Turner, formerly Miss Cline. Two children. Mary Ella and Sarah. Address: Newton, N. C.

HALSEY BROWN LEAVITT

Halsey Brown Leavitt, Republican, Representative from Buncombe County. Was born in Essex, Vermont. Son of Julius A. Isabel (Brown) Leavitt. Attended public schools and Ewing College, Ewing, Illinois, leaving in senior year to enter Spanish-American War. Course in Insurance Research and Review Life Insurance. Life Insurance and Mortgage Loan Broker. Member Asheville Chamber of Commerce. Past President Asheville Association of Life Underwriters. Sergeant Company F, 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 1898-1899, serving in Cuba with occupational forces under General Fitzhugh Lee. Editor Havana (Cuba) *Daily Post*, 1910-1920; *La Ultima Hora*, a Spanish daily newspaper, one year; Cuban correspondent *New York Times*, ten years. Director propaganda Fourth Liberty Loan at Havana, Cuba; awarded gold medal for selling \$12,000,000 bonds when the quota was only \$3,000,000; also awarded a certificate by the Treasury Department. Mason; Past Master Mt. Hermon Lodge; Venerable Master Lodge of Perfection; Commander of Asheville Consistory and Knight Commander of the Court of Honor of Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry; Junior Order of American Mechanics; Past Commander Department of North Carolina United Spanish War Veterans, and Past Commander Asheville Camp No. 5. Baptist. Married Miss Elizabeth Elder, October 4, 1906. Address: Asheville, N. C.

JAMES AUSBURN LOWE

James Ausburn Lowe, Republican, Representative from Alamance County. Was born in that county, July 7, 1883. Son of Brooks A. and Mollie A. (Ross) Lowe. Attended Kenly High School, 1902-1903; sophomore, Elon College. Merchant and undertaker. Member Kiwanis Club; Merchants Association, and North Carolina Funeral Directors Association. Mason; Odd Fellow; Noble Grand Knights of Pythias, 1925-1927. Methodist. Sunday School Superintendent for the last twenty years. Chairman Board of Stewards, 1925-1927. Married Miss Annie P. Simpson, December 23, 1907. Address: Burlington, N. C.

WILLIE LEE LUMPKIN

Willie Lee Lumpkin, Democrat, Representative from Franklin County. Was born at Youngsville, N. C., May 14, 1903. Son of J. S. and Lena (Parker) Lumpkin. Attended Youngsville High School and Franklinton High School; Wake Forest College, 1919-1922; Wake Forest Law School. Lawyer. Baptist. President Franklin County Baraca-Philathea Union, 1924. Married Miss Margaret B. Ray, 1922. Address: Franklinton, N. C.

CURTIS CLEMENT MCGEE

Curtis Clement McGee, Republican, Representative from Stokes County. Was born in Germanton, February 18, 1898. Son of Hardin and Sarah Elizabeth (McGee) McGee. Attended Germanton High School and Guilford College. Banker. Knights of Pythias; Junior Order; Mason. Married Miss Martha Anne McGee, April 14, 1920. Address: Germanton, N. C.

ANGUS D. MACLEAN

Angus D. MacLean, Democrat, Representative from Beaufort County. Was born in Maxton, July 12, 1877. Son of John A. and Mary Virginia (Brown) MacLean. Educated in private school at Maxton and Laurinburg High School; attended University of North Carolina, 1894-1895 and 1896-1897; University Law School, 1898. Member North Carolina Bar Association and American Bar Association. Member General Assembly of 1927. Member law firm of Small, MacLean & Rodman. B. P. O. E.; Knights of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Annetta Everett, October 24, 1900. Address: Washington, N. C.

PETER THURMAN MCNEILL

Peter Thurman McNeill, Democrat, Representative from Ashe County. Was born in Jefferson, 1896. Son of P. G. and Cynthia

Alice (McMillan) McNeill. Attended Jefferson High School, finished in 1916; summer school, Appalachian Training School, 1918; King College, Bristol, Va., 1919; Berea College, Berea, Kentucky. Farmer and dairyman. Member Ashe County Commercial Club. Appointed by Judge Webb of the Federal Court as United States Commissioner, February, 1925, for a period of six years. President Jefferson Democratic National Club. Campaign Manager of Governor A. W. McLean for Ashe County. State Senator, 1927. Primitive Baptist. Married, September 22, 1918, Miss Martha Ellen Fletcher, Somerset, Kentucky. Address: West Jefferson, N. C.

WILLIAM FOWLER MORGAN

William F. Morgan, Democrat, Representative from Perquimans County. Was born in that county, August 9, 1885. Son of Thomas C. and Addie (Speight) Morgan. Life underwriter. Member Democratic Executive Committee. Member North Carolina National Guards, 1909-1912; enlisted as private; discharged as First Quartermaster. Member Farmers' Educational and Coöperative Union of America. Jr. O. U. A. M., member State Council held at Durham, 1914. Member General Assembly, 1917, 1919 and 1927. Baptist. Married, October 22, 1907, Miss Neva Clyde Ausborn. Address: Winfall, N. C.

OTWAY BINNS MOSS

Otway Binns Moss, Democrat, Representative from Nash County. Was born in Wilson, October 20, 1890. Son of Vernon F. and Loula A. (Binns) Moss. Attended Wilson Graded Schools; LL. B., Wake Forest, 1913. Lawyer. Vice-recorder, Nash County Court, 1916-1922. Supervisor Census Fourth Congressional District, 1919-1920. Member School Board, 1918-1922. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Manning's Township, 1916-1926. Member County Executive Committee, 1916-1926. State Senator, 1923; Representative, 1927. Mason and Shrine, Sudan

Temple. Baptist; Superintendent of Sunday School, 1920. Married Miss Dolly Edwards, June 2, 1915. Address: Spring Hope, N. C.

JAMES CLAYTON MOYE

James Clayton Moye, Democrat, Representative from Greene County. Was born in that county, July 19, 1890. Son of James Franklin and Mary E. (Meeks) Moye. Attended public schools; Whitsett Institute, 1908; Ayden Free Will Baptist Theological Seminary, 1912-1916. Minister. Automobile dealer. Mayor of Snow Hill since 1926. Modern Woodman of the World. Moderator Central Conference of Free Will Baptist Church, 1918-1920. Free Will Baptist. Married Miss Ethel Brooks, January 24, 1921. Address: Snow Hill, N. C.

JOHN M. MULL

John M. Mull, Republican, Representative from Burke County. Was born in that county, October 18, 1873. Son of P. P. and Mary E. (Mull) Mull. Attended Glove Academy and Table Rock Academy; A. B., Rutherford College, 1896. Studied law under Judge A. C. Avery. Lawyer. Member American Bar Association. Member General Assembly, 1913. Junior Order United American Mechanics. Woodman of the World. Methodist. Sunday School teacher for the past twenty years. Married Miss Ida Alexander, 1896. Address: Morganton, N. C.

OTIS M. MULL

Otis M. Mull, Democrat, Representative from Cleveland County. Was born in that county, September 18, 1880. Son of Houston and Margaret (Carpenter) Mull. Attended Belwood Institute, 1892-1896; Piedmont High School, 1896-1898; A. B., Wake Forest College, 1899-1902; LL. B., Wake Forest Law School, 1902-1903.

Lawyer. Member House of Representatives, 1907 and 1919. State Democratic Chairman, 1928. Baptist. Married Miss Pollen McBrayer, June 12, 1907. One daughter, Miss Montrose Mull. Address: Shelby, N. C.

MARVIN WESLEY NASH

Marvin W. Nash, Democrat, Representative from Richmond County. Was born in Greenville, May 13, 1878. Son of Rev. L. L. and Louise (Taylor) Nash. Attended Raleigh Male Academy, 1888-1891; Cape Fear Academy, Wilmington, 1892-1894; Fayetteville Military Academy, 1896-1898; University of North Carolina Law School, 1899-1900. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. City Attorney, Hamlet, 1910-1920. Senator Twenty-first District, 1921. Solicitor Thirteenth Judicial District, September, 1921-December, 1922. Member House of Representatives from Richmond County, 1927. Mason; Knights of Pythias; Royal Arch, Knights Templar, Shrine. Methodist. Married Miss Rosa R. Hart, 1905. Address: Hamlet, N. C.

WALTER JAMES NORWOOD

Walter J. Norwood, Democrat, Representative from Halifax County. Was born in Ante, Virginia, July 12, 1895. Son of M. D. and Lucy J. (Taylor) Norwood. Attended public schools of Virginia. Cotton buyer. First Sergeant World War, 1917-1920. Representative in General Assembly, 1927. Mason; Odd Fellow; member Junior Order United American Mechanics; Master Lodge, 1927-1928. Baptist; Deacon. Address: Rosemary, N. C.

DAVID SCOTT POOLE

David Scott Poole, Democrat, Representative from Hoke County. Was born in Montgomery County, August 3, 1858. Son of William R. and Mary Eliza (Ray) Poole. Attended school at Jackson

Springs Academy, 1868-1880. Printer and publisher. Reading Clerk in House of Representatives, 1911. Mayor Raeford, 1911-1912. Justice of the Peace, 1917-1918. Private in Company G, Maxton Guards, 1891-1893. Mason; Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Noble Grand in Odd Fellows, 1916-1917; Councilor in Junior Order U. A. M., 1902. Presbyterian; Ruling Elder; Sunday School Superintendent; Clerk of the Session; Representative in Presbytery twenty times; twice in Synod; temporary Clerk of Presbytery once. Commissioner to General Assembly once. Representative in the General Assembly, 1925 and 1927. Married Miss Margaret Lenora Holliday, September 28, 1884. Began publication of a newspaper March, 1894, continuing to the present time. Address: Raeford, N. C.

JAMES ANDREW PORTER

James Andrew Porter, Democrat, Representative from Macon County. Was born at Franklin, April 19, 1868. Son of Stephen and Lula (Moore) Porter. Attended public schools of Macon County, 1875-1883. Merchant. County Tax Assessor, 1910-1918. Alderman, eight years. County Highway Commissioner, 1914-1915. Member Junaluska Lodge No. 145. Methodist. Chairman Board of Stewards, twenty-six years. Member Church Extension Board, Western North Carolina Conference, twenty years. Married Miss Mary Virginia Addington, March 3, 1891. Address: Franklin, N. C.

WILLIAM EDGAR PRICE

William E. Price, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County. Was born at Harrisonburg, Virginia, April 22, 1877. Son of James R. and Mary (Marshall) Price. Attended the county schools of Rockingham County; county high school, Harrisonburg, Virginia; and Shenandoah Institute, Dayton, Virginia. Insurance. President Charlotte Insurance Exchange, 1925. Superintendent County Board of Education, 1918-1922. Representative in the General Assembly of 1927. I. O. O. F.; Past Grand, filled all the

chairs past ten years. Presbyterian; Ruling Elder. President of Presbyterian Hospital, Inc., Charlotte. Married Miss Robena Lyne Cootes, 1902. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAM DOSSEY PRUDEN

William D. Pruden, Democrat, Representative from Chowan County. Was born in that county in 1894. Son of W. D. and Annie (Wood) Pruden. Attended Warrenton High School, 1910-1911; Edenton Public Schools prior to this date; University of North Carolina, A. B. Degree, in 1915; Harvard Law School, 1915-1917. Lawyer. Served as Second Lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Forces, 1917-1919. Member Legislature, 1923, 1924 and 1925. Episcopalian. Married Miss Mary Bradham, New Bern, N. C., 1925. Address: Edenton, N. C.

AMOS HOMER RAGAN

A. Homer Ragan, Republican, Representative from Davidson County. Was born in Guilford County, September 12, 1877. Son of Amos and Martha (English) Ragan. Attended Springfield and High Point Schools and Old Trinity High School. B. S., Guilford College, 1899-1902. Hosiery manufacturer. City Councilman. Member County Road Board. Member City School Board. Second Lieutenant National Guard. Mason; Elk; Junior Order United American Mechanics. President Thomasville Rotary Club. Quaker. Married Miss Grace Harris, April, 1922. Address: Thomasville, N. C.

JAMES RAYNOR

James Raynor, Republican, Representative from Johnston County. Address: Benson, N. C.

JOHN BUTLER READLING

John Butler Readling, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg. Was born near Huntersville, Mecklenburg County, May 25, 1879. Son of Charles Robert and Jane (Carver) Readling. Attended Mt. Zion Academy, 1893-1897. Insurance. Mayor of Cornelius, 1919-1923. Methodist. Married Miss Minnie L. Goodrum, 1899. Six children. Address: Cornelius, N. C.

ROBERT CAMPBELL RIVERS

Robert C. Rivers, Democrat, Representative from Watauga County. Was born in Carter County, Tennessee, December 26, 1862. Son of Dr. James G. and Jane L. (Rhea) Rivers. Attended public school in Watauga County. Editor and publisher of the *Watauga Democrat*. Member of North Carolina Press Association. Postmaster, 1893, Boon, N. C. Mason, Shriner and Odd Fellow. Methodist. Married Miss Sallie Juney, June 2, 1892. Address: Boon, N. C.

CARROLL PICKENS ROGERS

Carroll P. Rogers, Democrat, Representative from Polk County. Was born at Johnston, S. C., December 22, 1886. Son of Rev. Wm. A. and Annie Maria (Anderson) Rogers. Attended public schools at Marion, S. C., 1890; public schools, Charleston, S. C., 1891-1892; Wofford Fitting School, Spartanburg, S. C., 1892-1895; Furman University, 1897-1898; A. B., Wofford College, 1900. President Pacolet Utilities Co., Tryon, N. C., and Feldspar Milling Co., Asheville. Vice-president Chipman Burrowes Hosiery Mill, East Flat Rock. President Kiwanis Club of Tryon and Past President of the Chamber of Commerce and also of Hendersonville. Representative in General Assembly, 1923. Mayor East Flat Rock, 1926-1927. Second Lieutenant Reserve Militia, 1917-1918. Mason; Shriner; Woodman of the World. Methodist. Married Miss Susan Mildred Erskine, June 28, 1911. Address: Tryon, N. C.

WILLIAM CALVIN ROSE

William Calvin Rose, Republican, Representative from Rowan County. Was born in Rowan County, April 18, 1850. Son of Allen and Elizabeth (Edleman) Rose. Farmer. County Commissioner, 1897-1898. United States Census Enumerator, 1900 and 1910. Reformed Church; Deacon, 1872-1875; Elder, 1885-1926. Married, October 2, 1873, to Miss Martha I. Barrier. Address: China Grove, N. C.

JOHN DUNCAN SHAW

John Duncan Shaw, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg. Was born in Laurinburg, N. C., August 11, 1899. Son of John D., Jr., and Bettie (Thomas) Shaw. Attended Laurinburg High School; Woodberry Forest, 1915-1917; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1921; LL. B., Harvard Law School, 1924. Lawyer. Member Lions Club of Charlotte, President, 1927-1928. Recorder *Pro Tem* City Court Charlotte, 1926-1928. Second Lieutenant U. S. A. Infantry, 1918. S. A. E. Fraternity; Loyal Order of Moose; Shriner. Methodist; Steward, 1925-1928. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH

William H. Smith, Republican, Representative from Jackson County. Was born in Jackson County, N. C., March 1, 1884. Son of John Hamp and Frances M. (Wood) Smith. Attended Culowhee and Tuckasegee High Schools. Merchant. County Surveyor, two years. County Highway Commissioner, 1923-1924. Secretary to Board two years. Mason, Sylva Lodge. Baptist. Teacher Men's Bible Class for five years. Married Miss Emma Coward, June 30, 1918. Address: Cowarts, N. C.

WILLIS SMITH

Willis Smith, Democrat, Representative from Wake County. Was born in Norfolk, Virginia, December 19, 1887. Son of Willis

and Mary (Creecy) Smith. Attended Atlantic Collegiate Institute, Elizabeth City. Graduated from Trinity with A.B. Degree in 1910. Studied law at Trinity, 1910-1912. Lawyer. Member Wake County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association, and Commercial Law League. Inheritance Tax Attorney for North Carolina, 1916-1919. Private Company 16, C. B., C. A. C. Fortress Monroe, 1918. Member 1927 General Assembly. Methodist. Married Miss Anna Lee, April 30, 1919. Address: Smith & Joyner, Lawyers, Raleigh, N. C.

UNION LEE SPENCE

Union Lee Spence, Democrat, Representative from Moore County. Was born in Stanly County, August 20, 1867. Son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Reeves) Spence. Attended Palmerville Schools; graduated Oak Ridge Institute, 1890; completed Law Course at University of North Carolina under Judge Manning. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Mayor of Carthage several terms. State Senator, 1903. Delegate to Democratic National Convention, 1924 and 1928. Kiwanian; Mason; Knights Templar; Worshipful Master. Methodist. Married Miss Mary Worthy, April 24, 1912. Two children. Address: Carthage, N. C.

JOSEPH BRUTON STEPHENSON

Joseph Bruton Stephenson, Democrat, Representative from Northampton County. Was born in that county, December 24, 1861. Son of E. J. A. and Mary E. (White) Stephenson. Attended Buckhorn Academy, 1874-1875; Murfreesboro Academy, 1875-1876. Farmer and banker. Member County Board of Education, 1905-1911. County Assessor, 1911. Representative in General Assembly, 1913 and 1919. Mason; Odd Fellow. Methodist; Steward forty years. Twice married, (first) to Miss Fannie Hoggard, December 16, 1884, five children; (second) to Miss Nannie Clements, February 9, 1905, six children. Address: Severn, N. C.

E. GARLAND SUTTLEMYRE

E. Garland Suttlemyre, Democrat, Representative from Caldwell County. Was born in Caldwell County, July, 1878. Son of Phillip and Frances (Deal) Suttlemyre. Attended Granite Falls High School; A. B., Lenoir College, 1898. Farmer and teacher. Superintendent Wilkesboro Graded School, 1904-1910; Granite Falls, 1910-1911. Teacher mathematics in Granite Falls High School. County Commissioner, 1914-1916. Member General Assemblies of 1917 and 1919. Lutheran. Married Miss Julia Miller, July, 1910. Address: Granite Falls, N. C.

FREDERICK ISLER SUTTON

Frederick I. Sutton, Democrat, Representative from Lenoir County. Was born at Kinston, September 7, 1886. Son of L. M. and Cora Elizabeth (Grimsley) Sutton. Educated at Miss Dora Miller's School, 1893-96; Dr. Richard H. Lewis' School; Kinston High School; University of North Carolina, A. B. Degree, 1908; Harvard Summer School, 1907; Harvard Law School, 1908-1911, LL. B. Degree. Lawyer. Member Kinston Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; Harvard Law School Association. Secretary-Treasurer Carolina Municipal Association. Vice-president North Carolina Good Roads Association. Attorney city of Kinston. Director and Attorney Caswell Banking and Trust Company. Director and Attorney National Bank of Kinston. Mayor city of Kinston, 1913-1919. Member of State Board of Conservation and Development. Chairman of the Committee on Game and Game Fish. Representative in the General Assemblies of 1925 and 1927. Trustee University of N. C. Served as Corporal in Home Guard. Member St. John's Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M.; Caswell Chapter No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; St. Paul's Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar; Sudan Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Lenoir Council; Alpha Tau Omega and Pi Sigma Fraternities; Kiwanis Club. President Kinston Shrine Club and Kinston Kiwanis Club. Married Miss Annie Gray Fry of Greensboro, 1915. Address: Kinston, N. C.

CHARLES WALLACE TATEM

Charles Wallace Tatem, Democrat, Representative from Tyrrell County. Was born in Columbia, September 25, 1876. Son of Camillas Etheridge and Ellen E. (McClees) Tatem. Attended Columbia Academy, 1885-1891; Trinity School, 1892-1893. Civil Engineer. Representative in the General Assembly of 1927. Married Miss Ella Gertrude Wynne, September 24, 1896. Address: Columbia, N. C.

HUGH ELLIOTT TAYLOR

Hugh Elliott Taylor, Republican, Representative from Rowan County. Was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, February 2, 1882. Son of Perry and Elizabeth (Elliott) Taylor. Attended Sue Bennett Memorial School, London, Kentucky, taking Normal Course and completing freshman year, 1901. Won Arabel Alexander Medal for Bible study. Merchant. Mayor of Longview, 1921. Teacher in the public schools of Wilkes and Catawba counties for fifteen years. Odd Fellow; Junior Order United American Mechanics. Recording Secretary, Vice Grand and Noble Grand Odd Fellows. Baptist; Deacon; Teacher Men's Bible Class; Sunday School Superintendent. Married Miss Sarah A. Blackburn, 1905. Address: China Grove, N. C.

EUGENE TRANSOU

Eugene Transou, Democrat, Representative from Alleghany County. Was born at Laurel Springs, N. C., January 21, 1872. Son of Sidney M. and Senesca A. (Mastin) Transou. Attended Laurel Spring Academy and Sparta Institute, 1884-1892. Farmer and lumber manufacturer. Member Chamber of Commerce. Vice President Bank of Sparta, 1924-1926. President Grant Marble Co., 1926-1928. Vice President Alleghany Development Co., 1926-1928. Member County Board of Education, Alleghany County, 1910-1917, chairman, 1912-1917. State Senator, 1917. County Commissioner, 1923-1924. Mayor of Sparta, 1927-1928. Mason

Southern Methodist; Steward, 1918-1928; Trustee, 1920-1928; Lay Leader, 1927-1928. Married Miss Laura E. Cheek, November 28, 1894. Address: Sparta, N. C.

DAVID ELMER TURNER

David E. Turner, Democrat, Representative from Iredell County. Was born in Vance, N. C., February 21, 1876. Son of W. W. and Margaret E. (Knox) Turner. Attended Barnes Academy, 1892; Davidson, 1899. Hardware dealer. Member Hardware Association of Carolinas; President Chamber of Commerce. Kiwanis Club. County Commissioner, six and one-half years; County Board of Education, two years; City Alderman, ten years; Clerk, Executive Board; Chief Fire Department. Presbyterian; Superintendent Hobson Sunday School. Married Miss Minnie Lee McNeely, December 17, 1901. Address: Mooresville, N. C.

JOHN SHERWOOD UPCHURCH

J. Sherwood Upchurch, Democrat, Representative from Wake County. Was born in Raleigh, N. C., October 28, 1872. Son of Alvin and Mary Ann (Overby) Upchurch. Attended Centennial School, Raleigh, N. C. Representative General Outdoor Advertising Company. Auditor of City of Raleigh, 1907-1908; Alderman for fourteen years; Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector, 1913-1917. Member Junior Order; Royal Arcanum; Knights of Macabees; Loyal Order of Moose. Episcopalian. Married Miss Mary Mills Hardy, September 4, 1903. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

DAVID TODD VANCE

David T. Vance, Republican, Representative from Avery County. Was born at Altamont, N. C., January 16, 1872. Son of Thos. D. and Elmira (Dellinger) Vance. Educated in public schools of

county, 1879-1889. Manufacturer of mica and asbestos. Sheriff Mitchell County, 1904-1907. Chairman Avery County Highway Commission, 1915-1917. Methodist. Married Miss Etta Wiseman. Address: Plumbtree, N. C.

JOHN THOMAS WELLS

John Thomas Wells, Democrat, Representative from Pender County. Was born at Watha, November 2, 1896. Son of Walter Lee and Elizabeth Brock (Moore) Wells. Attended Burgaw High School, 1914-1920; University of North Carolina, 1921-1922. Druggist and farmer. Mayor of Atkinson, 1925-1926. Entered service at Camp Glenn, September 25, 1916, and was discharged with rank of Sergeant at Camp Jackson, S. C., April 7, 1919. Awarded American Distinguished Service Cross and French Croix de Guerre for service in France. Member General Assembly, 1927. Thirty-second Degree Mason. Methodist. Address: Atkinson, N. C.

FRANCIS SAMPSON WETMUR

Francis S. Wetmur, Republican, Representative from Henderson County. Was born in Watertown, Carver County, Minnesota, June 12, 1869. Son of David G. and Harriett M. (Sampson) Wetmur. Attended the schools of Watertown and Minneapolis, Minnesota. Ford dealer. Member Chamber of Commerce; Kiwanis Club; Merchants Association; North Carolina Automobile Trade Association. President Chamber Commerce, 1923-1924. Vice President First Bank and Trust Co. Vice President Laborers Building and Loan Association. Member General Assembly, 1927. Delegate to Kiwanis International Convention at St. Paul, June, 1925. Thirty-second Degree Mason; Shriner. Methodist; Steward, seventeen years; Trustee; Charge Lay Leader, eight years. Married Miss Mabel Winger, January 12, 1892. Address: Hendersonville.

ALBERT EDWIN WHITE

Albert Edwin White, Democrat, Representative from Robeson County. Was born in Forsyth County, January 7, 1863. Son of Andrew J. and Hariett A. (Jones) White. Attended Forsyth County Schools. Merchant. Mayor Lumberton eight terms. Member State Prison Board for past four years. Methodist; Chairman Board of Stewards. Married Miss Ellen Ophelia Fuller, November, 1888. Address: Lumberton, N. C.

GEORGE THOMAS WHITE

George Thomas White, Republican, Representative from Yadkin County. Was born in McCurdy, Iredell County, 1865. Son of W. Pinkney and Adeline (Daniels) White. Attended Moravian Falls School. Miller and farmer. County Commissioner, 1902-1904; Sheriff of Yadkin County, 1904-1908. State Senator, Twenty-fourth District, 1923. State Representative, Yadkin County, 1927. Mason; Woodman of the World. Methodist; Steward since 1900. Married (first) Miss Mary McCaullis Johnson, 1887; (second) Miss Mallie Thomasson, 1917. Address: Hamptonville, N. C.

BUXTON BARKER WILLIAMS

Buxton B. Williams, Democrat, Representative from Warren County. Was born in Ridgeway, April 27, 1881. Son of Dr. Thomas B. and Lucy (Jerman) Williams. Attended Graham's High School, 1889-1898; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1902; Law School, 1904-1905. Lawyer. President Kiwanis Club. Director Bank of Warren and of Federal Land Bank, Columbia, S. C. County and City Attorney, 1910 and 1926. State Senator in 1927. Member of State Board of Equalization. Trustee University of North Carolina. Methodist. Married Miss Sue P. Williams, September 4, 1911. Address: Warrenton, N. C.

OLIVER PERRY WILLIAMS

Oliver Perry Williams, Republican, Representative from Swain County. Was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, April 24, 1859. Son of William and Amanda (Johnson) Williams. Attended Maryville Normal and Preparatory School, Maryville, Tenn., 1881-1883. Cashier bank since 1913. Clerk Superior Court, Graham County, 1890-1892. Representative from Graham County in the General Assembly of 1899 and from Swain County in 1911 and 1927. Clerk Superior Court, Swain County, 1904-1910. Twice Mayor of Bryson City. Member of the County Board of Education. Postmaster and Alderman of Bryson City. Teacher sixteen years. Knights of Pythias, Chancellor Commander and Prelate. Baptist: Pastor of Churches in the Tennessee River Association; Sunday School Superintendent and Teacher of Men's Bible Class. Married (first) Miss Artie Grant; (second) Miss Etta Shope; (third) Miss Jane Calhoun, February 28, 1928. Address: Bryson City, N. C.

HENRY LEE WILLIAMSON

Henry L. Williamson, Democrat, Representative from Bladen County. Was born at White Oak, N. C., July 3, 1895. Son of John S. and Ura May (Melvin) Williamson. Attended public schools of Bladen and New Hanover counties from 1902-1912. Lawyer. Member N. C. Bar Association. Judge Bladen County Recorder's Court, 1924-1926. Mason; Master Masonic Lodge, 1926-1927; Past Master Bladen Lodge No. 646. Methodist. Formerly Steward and Superintendent of Sunday School. Address: Elizabethtown, N. C.

JULIUS ROBERT WILLIAMSON

Julius Robert Williamson, Democrat, Representative from Columbus County. Was born at Cerro Gordo, December 25, 1869. Son of H. D. and Sarah Elizabeth (Davis) Williamson. Attended public schools; Davis School at La Grange, 1884-1885, and Davis School at Winston-Salem, N. C., 1891; Greensboro Law School,

1892-1893. Merchant. Retired lawyer. Delegate to National Democratic Convention of 1908. Representative in General Assembly, 1913 and 1921. Baptist; Superintendent of Sunday School eight years; Deacon; Moderator of Cape Fear-Columbus Association for nine years. Married Miss Maggie Lee Williamson in 1893. Address: Cerro Gordo, N. C.

JOHN KENYON WILSON

John Kenyon Wilson, Democrat, Representative from Pasquotank County. Was born at Elizabeth City, December 27, 1883. Son of Tully B. and Jennie F. (Kenyon) Wilson. Received his preparatory education in Elizabeth City Schools. Attended University of North Carolina, taking A. B. Degree in 1905 and B. L. Degree in 1906. Lawyer. Representative in General Assemblies of 1925 and 1927. Served in World War from April, 1917 to November, 1918, as Lieutenant Commander U. S. Naval Reserve. Kiwanian. Methodist. Married Miss Bessie V. Weatherly, September 21, 1918. Address: Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANCIS DONNELL WINSTON

Francis D. Winston, Democrat, Representative from Bertie County. Was born in Windsor, October 2, 1857. Son of Patrick Henry and Martha Elizabeth (Byrd) Winston. Attended Henderson Classical School, 1869-1870; Horner and Graves, Oxford, 1871-1873; Cornell University, 1874-1875; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1879. Attended Dick and Dillard Law School, 1880. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Windsor Chamber of Commerce. Clerk Superior Court, 1881-1882. Judge Superior Court, 1901-1903 and 1916. United States District Attorney, 1913-1916. Emergency Judge, 1925. President North Carolina Bar Association, 1911. Lieutenant Governor, 1905-1908. Trustee University since 1887. Trustee Bryant's Musical School, Durham. Democratic District Elector, 1892. Democratic Elector at Large, 1912. President State Democratic Convention of 1912.

President State Democratic Clubs, 1904. Served two enlistments, Windsor Naval Reserves, 1897-1903; Boatswain. Trustee Windsor Academy, ten years. State Senator, 1887. Member House of Representatives, 1899, 1901 and 1927. President North Carolina Folk Lore Society and member State Literary and Historical Association. Mason; Grand Master Grand Lodge, 1907-1908. Episcopalian; Vestryman, 1885-1920. Married Miss Rosa Mary Kenney, May 30, 1889. Address: Windsor, N. C.

WILLIAM COLEMAN WOODARD

William Coleman Woodard, Democrat, Representative from Nash County. Was born at Rocky Mount, June 8, 1889. Son of William C. and Charlotte (Woodard) Woodard. Attended Wilkinson's School, Tarboro, 1900-1904; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1908; Law School, 1911. Insurance business. Member Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club. Secretary and Past President of Kiwanis Club. Director of Chamber of Commerce; Director Beneview Country Club, and Director Citizens' Building and Loan. Member Board of Aldermen, 1925. Representative in the General Assembly of 1927. Order of Gijnghouls; Corinthian Lodge No. 230; Rocky Mount Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery, Sudan Temple. Episcopalian. Married, February 4, 1915, to Miss Katharine Bunn. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

WILLIAM B. WRAY

William B. Wray, Republican, Representative from Rockingham County. Was born at Reidsville, N. C., August 12, 1860. Son of Richard H. and Lucy F. (Burton) Wray. Attended Hobgood's Private School, 1870. Alderman, Reidsville, thirty years, beginning in 1886. Sheriff Rockingham County, 1894-1898. State Senator, 1909. Married (first) Miss Carrie L. Gladston, 1885; (second) Miss Mary Walker, 1923. Address: Reidsville, N. C.

GEORGE ALEXANDER YOUNCE

George A. Younce, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County. Was born in Roanoke, Virginia, April 25, 1899. Son of Charles P. and Elizabeth Frances (Kepley) Younce. Graduated from the Spencer (N. C.) High School, 1915, and from the University of North Carolina in 1919 with a B. A. Degree. Also studied law at the University and obtained license to practice in 1920. Lawyer. Apprentice seaman, World War, 1918. Mason, member Corinthian Lodge No. 542, Greensboro; Knights of Pythias, member of Greensboro Lodge No. 80, Past Chancellor and District Deputy Grand Chancellor, Seventh District; Loyal Order of Moose; Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. Baptist. Married Miss Helyn Louise Stone, June 30, 1925. Catcher, University Baseball Club, 1917-1920. President Athletic Association and of the Athletic Council of the University, 1919-1920. Member General Assembly, 1927. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

DON C. YOUNG

Don C. Young, Republican, Representative from Buncombe County. Was born in Madison County, October 19, 1893. Son of J. G. and Jane (Anderson) Young. Attended Mars Hill College, 1907-1908; Fruitland Institute, 1912-1913; Wake Forest College Law School, 1919. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and the Buncombe County Bar Association. Odd Fellow; Junior Order United American Mechanics. Baptist; Deacon since 1926. Superintendent Sunday School, 1920, and teacher, 1921-1922; Departmental Superintendent since 1922. President Buncombe County Sunday School Association, 1923-1927; Vice Moderator Buncombe Baptist Association, 1922. President Centennial Campaign in Buncombe Association, 1928. Married Miss Zelma Hayes, November 19, 1914. Address: Asheville, N. C.

VICTOR VERNON YOUNG

Victor Vernon Young, Democrat, Representative from Durham County. Was born in Durham, N. C., November 23, 1901. Son of W. H. and Annie Bertha (Clark) Young. Attended Durham High School, 1914-1918; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1923. Attended Trinity and Wake Forest College Law Schools. Lawyer. Member Durham County Bar Association and State Bar Association. R. O. T. C., 1918, University of North Carolina. Junior Order United American Mechanics; Elk; Chi Phi College Fraternity. Baptist. Married Miss Mildren Lole Waters of Portsmouth, Va., November 27, 1926. Address: Durham, N. C.



